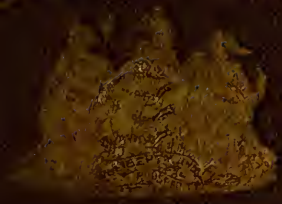
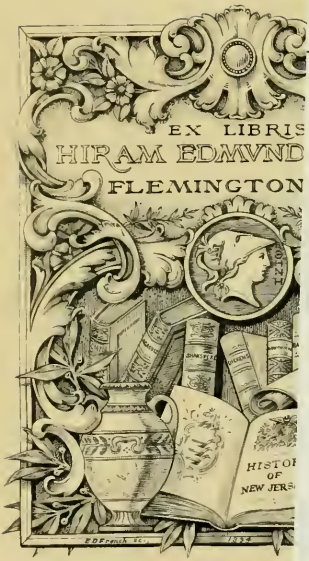
LEGISLATIVE MANUAL



STATE OF NEW JERSEY

1891



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LEON ABBETT, GOVERNOR

STATE OF NEW JERSEY.

MANUAL

OF THE

Legislature of New Jersey

Compliments of

T. F. FITZGERALD,

Publisher.

SSION,

1891

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PERPETUAL CALENDAR

FOR ASCERTAINING THE DAY OF THE WEEK FOR ANY YEAR BETWEEN 1700 AND 2499.

TABLE OF DOMINICAL LETTERS.

YEAR OF THE CENTURY.				CENTUR'S.			
N. B.—A star on the left denotes leap year.				1700	1800	1900	2000
				2100	2200	2300	2400
0	*28	*56	*84	C	E	G	A
1	29	57	85	B	D	F	G
2	30	58	86	A	C	E	F
3	31	59	87	G	B	D	E
*4	*32	*60	*88	E	G	B	C
5	33	61	89	D	F	A	B
6	34	62	90	C	E	G	A
7	35	63	91	B	D	F	G
*8	*36	*64	*92	G	B	D	E
9	37	65	93	F	A	C	D
10	38	66	94	E	G	B	C
11	39	67	95	D	F	A	B
*12	*40	*68	*96	B	D	F	G
13	41	69	97	A	C	E	F
14	42	70	98	G	B	D	E
15	43	71	99	F	A	C	D
*16	*44	*72		D	F	A	B
17	45	73		C	E	G	A
18	46	74		B	D	F	G
19	47	75		A	C	E	F
*20	*48	*76		F	A	C	D
21	49	77		E	G	B	C
22	50	78		D	F	A	B
23	51	79		C	E	G	A
*24	*52	*80		A	C	E	F
25	53	81		G	B	D	E
26	54	82		F	A	C	D
27	55	83		E	G	B	C

MONTH.					DOMINICAL LETTER.						
Jan. Oct.					A	B	C	D	E	F	G
Feb. Mar. Nov.					D	E	F	G	A	B	C
Jan. Apr. July					G	A	B	C	D	E	F
May					B	C	D	E	F	G	A
June					E	F	G	A	B	C	D
Feb. Aug.					C	D	E	F	G	A	B
Sept. Dec.					F	G	A	B	C	D	E
1	8	15	22	29	S	S	F	TH	W	TU	M
2	9	16	23	30	M	S	S	F	TH	W	TU
3	10	17	24	31	TU	M	S	S	F	TH	W
4	11	18	25		W	TU	M	S	S	F	TH
5	12	19	26		TH	W	TU	M	S	S	F
6	13	20	27		F	TH	W	TU	M	S	S
7	14	21	28		S	F	TH	W	TU	M	S

EXPLANATION.

Under the *Century*, and in the line with the *Year of the Century*, is the Dominical Letter of the Year. Then in the line with the month find the column containing this letter; in this column, and in line with the day of the Month, is the day of the Week. In Leap Years, the letters for January and February are in the lines where these months are printed in *Italics*.

EXAMPLES.

For December 31st, 1875: for 1875, the letter is C; under C, in a line with 31, is Friday; and for *January* 1st, 1876, the letter is A; under A, and in a line with 1, is Saturday.

THE STATE CAPITOL OF NEW JERSEY.

HISTORY OF NEW JERSEY.

In 1606, King James of England granted a new patent for Virginia (ignoring that of Sir Walter Raleigh, dated in 1584), in which was included the territory now known as the New England States and New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and Maryland. The possession of New Jersey, Pennsylvania and the adjacent lands was claimed respectively by the Dutch and Swedes. The former built Fort Nassau, on the Delaware, near Gloucester; Fort Orange, on the Hudson, near Albany; and the Hirsse of Good Hope, on the Connecticut. Disputes as to the rightful possession of territory continued for years, until the early summer of 1664, when Charles II. sold to John Lord Berkeley and Sir George Carteret "all that tract of land adjacent to New England, and lying and being to the westward of Long Island; bounded on the east part by the main sea and part by the Hudson river, and hath upon the west Delaware bay or river, and extendeth southward to the main ocean as far as Cape May, at the mouth of Delaware bay, and to the northward as far as the northernmost branch of said bay or river of Delaware, which is forty-one degrees and forty minutes of latitude, and worketh over thence in a straight line to Hudson river, which said tract of land is hereafter to be called by the name, or names, of NOVA CÆSAREA or NEW JERSEY."

The name was given in honor of Carteret, on account of his gallant defense of the Island of Jersey, at the time he was Governor of the island.

This grant regarded the Dutch as intruders, and Berkeley and Carteret not only became rulers, but acquired the right to transfer the privilege to others. Measures were speedily devised for peopling and governing the country. The proprietors published a constitution, dated February 10th, 1664, by which the government of the province was to be exercised by a Governor and Council and General Assembly. The Governor was to receive his appointment from the proprietors; the Council was to be selected by the Governor, who might make choice of six Councillors, at least, (or twelve, at most,) or any even number between six and twelve.

On the same day that the instrument of government was signed, Philip Carteret, a brother of one of the proprietors, received a commission as Governor of New Jersey. He landed at Elizabeth in August, 1665.

The precise date of the first settlements in New Jersey is not known, though it is believed that the Danes or Norwegians, who crossed the Atlantic with the Dutch colonists, began a settlement at Bergen about the year 1624. Ten years previous, an attempt was made to form a settlement at Jersey City. In 1623, the Dutch West India Company sent out a ship under the command of Capt. Cornelius Jacobse Mey, who entered the Delaware bay and gave his name to its northern cape, and, sailing up the river to Gloucester, built Fort Nassau, which may be considered the first permanent settlement of the State.

Upon the arrival of Governor Carteret, he entered at once upon a vigorous discharge of his duties. A large number of settlers flocked thither, and at an early period the executive authority of the province was established by the appointment of a Council, composed of Captain Nicholas Varlett, Daniel Pierce, Robert Bond, Samuel Edsall, Robert Vanquellen and William Pardon. James Bollen was appointed Secretary of the province.

The first Legislative Assembly in the history of New Jersey met at Elizabethtown, on the 26th of May, 1668. The session lasted four days, and was characterized by harmony and strict attention to the business for which the Burgesses and Representatives were summoned by Governor Carteret. It may be noted that this Assembly passed laws by which twelve distinct offenses were made punishable with death. The Assembly adjourned *sine die*, and seven years elapsed before another convened. The capture of New York by the Dutch, July 30th, 1673, was followed by the subjection of the surrounding country, including the province of New Jersey. The whole of the territory, however, swung back to the possession of the English crown, by the treaty of peace with Holland, on the 9th of February, 1674.

The second General Assembly began its session on the 5th of November, 1675. Eight members of Council, including the Governor, were present, and fourteen Representatives appeared from the towns. Laws were enacted looking to the proper military defense of the province, for the institution of regular courts, and for the assessment of taxes. A code of capital laws was also adopted, similar in its provisions to that passed in 1668.

On the 18th of March, 1673, Lord Berkeley, one of the original proprietors of New Jersey, disposed of his right and interest in the province to John Fenwick and Edward Byllinge, members of the Society of Quakers, or Friends, who paid the sum of one thousand pounds for the same. John Fenwick received the conveyance in trust for Edward Byllinge, and a dispute as to the terms having arisen, William Penn was called

in as arbitrator. He gave one-tenth of the province and a considerable sum of money to Fenwick, and the remainder of the territory was adjudged to be the property of Byllinge. A permanent settlement was made at Salem, in June, 1675.

Owing to the continued disputations and dissensions, a division of the territory of the province was agreed upon. By this "Indenture Quintipartite," dated July 1st, 1676, the line of division was made to extend across the province, from Little Egg Harbor to a point in the Delaware river in forty-one degrees of north latitude. These divisions were known respectively as East and West Jersey, until the charters of both were surrendered, and the two portions included together under a royal government.

By the retercession of New Jersey to Great Britain, by the treaty of 1674, the question arose whether the title returned to the proprietors or to the King. To avoid all difficulty, the King recognized the claim of Carteret, and made a new grant to the Duke of York, who also executed a fresh conveyance to Carteret, covering, however, only a part of the original territory of New Jersey. But, before making this conveyance, the Duke included the province in a commission given to Sir Edmund Andros, Governor of New York, who refused to recognize the authority, as Governor, of Philip Carteret, arrested all magistrates who would not submit to his own jurisdiction, and finally, on April 30th, 1680, carried Carteret himself prisoner to New York. The Duke was finally prevailed upon to acknowledge the claims of the proprietors, and in 1681 the government of Andros came to an end.

West Jersey, in February, 1682, was purchased by William Penn and eleven other Quakers. The first Governor under the new proprietors was Robert Barclay, a Scotchman, and one of the twelve purchasers, under whom the country became an asylum for the oppressed members of his creed, and for a time enjoyed great prosperity. But the number of proprietors, the frequent sub-divisions and transfers of shares, and various other difficulties in the way of good government, soon involved the province in trouble, and in 1702 the proprietors surrendered the rights of government to the Crown.

Queen Anne appointed Lord Cornbury Governor of New York and New Jersey, but each continued to have a separate Assembly. In 1738, New Jersey petitioned for a distinct administration, and Lewis Morris was appointed Governor. The population was then about 40,000. The last Royal Governor was William Franklin, the natural son of Benjamin Franklin. A State Constitution was adopted in 1776, and some of the most important battles of the Revolution took

place upon its soil. Among these were the battles of Trenton, Princeton, Red Bank and Monmouth.

The first Legislature met at Princeton, in August, 1776, and chose William Livingston, Governor. The Federal Constitution was adopted by a unanimous vote, December 18th, 1787. The State Capital was established at Trenton in 1790.

New Jersey, out of 98,806 men liable to do military duty, furnished 88,305 during the civil war, being 10,057 in excess of the number called for by the general government, and within 10,501 of her entire militia at that time. Of this number 79,348 served with State organizations, and the remainder in regiments of other States. The naval and marine enlistments from New Jersey numbered 4,853. The entire expense to the State for organizing, equipping, subsisting, supplying and transporting her troops was $2,894,384.99.

CHRONOLOGICAL LIST OF GOVERNORS OF NEW JERSEY.

GOVERNORS OF EAST JERSEY.

Philip Carteret,	1665 to 1681
Robert Barclay,	1682 to 1683
Thomas Rudyard, Deputy Governor,	1683
Gawen Laurie,	1683
Lord Niel Campbell,	1685
Andrew Hamilton,	1692 to 1697
Jeremiah Basse,	1698 to 1699

GOVERNORS OF WEST JERSEY.

Samuel Jenings, Deputy,	1681
Thomas Oliver, Governor,	1684 to 1685
John Skein, Deputy,	1685 to 1687
William Welsh, Deputy,	1686
Daniel Coxe, Governor,	1687
Andrew Hamilton,	1692 to 1697
Jeremiah Basse, Deputy,	1697 to 1699
Andrew Hamilton, Gov., 1699 till surrender to the Crown,	1702

EAST AND WEST JERSEY UNITED.

Edward, Lord Cornbury, Governor,	1703 to 1708
John, Lord Lovelace—(died in office),	1708
Richard Ingoldsby, Lieutenant Governor,	1709 to 1710
General Robert Hunter,	1710 to 1719
Lewis Morris (President of Council),	1719 to 1720
William Burnet,	1720 to 1727
John Montgomerie,	1728 to 1731
Lewis Morris (President of Council),	1731 to 1732
William Cosby,	1732 to 1736
John Anderson (President of Council),	1736
John Hamilton (President of Council),	1736 to 17 8

(The above were also Governors of New York at the same time.)

SEPARATE FROM NEW YORK.

Lewis Morris,	1738 to 1746
John Hamilton (President of Council),	1746 to 1747
John Reading (President of Council),	1747
Jonathan Belcher,	1747 to 1757
Thomas Pownall, Lieutenant Governor,	1757
John Reading (President of Council),	1757 to 1758
Francis Bernard,	1758 to 1760
Thomas Boone,	1760 to 1761
Josiah Hardy,	1761 to 1763
William Franklin,	1763 to 1776

FROM THE ADOPTION OF THE STATE CONSTITUTION.

William Livingston (Federalist),	1776 to 1790
William Paterson (Federalist),	1790 to 1792
Richard Howell (Federalist),	1792 to 1801
Joseph Bloomfield (Democrat),	1801 to 1802
John Lambert, Pres't of Council and Act'g Gov. (Dem.),	1802 to 1803
Joseph Bloomfield (Democrat),	1803 to 1812
Aaron Ogden (Federalist),	1812 to 1813
William S. Pennington (Democrat),	1813 to 1815
Mahlon Dickerson (Democrat),	1815 to 1817
Isaac H. Williamson (Federalist),	1817 to 1829
Garret D Wall (Democrat),	1829 decl'd
Peter D. Vroom (Democrat),	1829 to 1832
Samuel L. Southard (Whig),	1832 to 1833
Elias P. Seeley (Whig),	1833 to 1833
Peter D. Vroom (Democrat),	1833 to 1836
Philemon Dickerson (Democrat),	1836 to 1837
William Pennington (Whig),	1837 to 1843
Daniel Haines (Democrat),	1843 to 1844
Charles C. Stratton (Whig),	1845 to 1848
Daniel Haines (Democrat),	1848 to 1851
George F. Fort (Democrat),	1851 to 1854
Rodman M. Price (Democrat),	1854 to 1857
William A. Newell (Republican),	1857 to 1860
Charles S. Olden (Republican),	1860 to 1863
Joel Parker (Democrat),	1863 to 1866
Marcus L. Ward (Republican),	1866 to 1869
Theodore F. Randolph (Democrat),	1869 to 1872
Joel Parker (Democrat),	1872 to 1875
Joseph D. Bedle (Democrat),	1875 to 1878
George B McClellan (Democrat),	1878 to 1881
George C. Ludlow (Democrat),	1881 to 1884
Leon Abbett (Democrat),	1884 to 1887
Robert S. Green (Democrat),	1887 to 1890
Leon Abbett (Democrat),	890 to ——

UNITED STATES SENATORS.

The following is a list of the United States Senators for New Jersey from 1789 to date:

Jonathan Elmer, March 4th, 1789, to March 3d, 1791.
William Paterson, March 4th, 1789, to November 23d, 1790.
Philemon Dickinson, November 23d, 1790, to March 3d, 1793.
John Rutherford, March 4th, 1791, to December 5th, 1798.
Frederick Frelinghuysen, March 4th, 1793, to November 12th, 1796.
Richard Stockton, November 12th, 1796, to March 3d, 1799.
Franklin Davenport, December 5th, 1798, to February 14th, 1799.
James Schureman, February 14th, 1799, to February 26th, 1801.
Jonathan Dayton, March 4th, 1799, to March 3d, 1805.
Aaron Ogden, February 26th, 1801, to March 3d, 1803.
John Condit, September 1st, 1803, to March 3d, 1809.
Aaron Kitchell, March 4th, 1805, to March 21st, 1809.
John Lambert, March 4th, 1809, to March 3d, 1815.
John Condit, March 21st, 1809, to March 3d, 1817.
James Jefferson Wilson, March 4th, 1815, to January 26th, 1821.
Mahlon Dickerson, March 4th, 1817, to March 3d, 1829
Samuel L. Southard, January 26th, 1821, to November 12th, 1823.
Joseph McIlvaine, November 12th, 1823, to November 10th 1826.
Ephraim Bateman, November 10th, 1826, to January 30th, 1829.
Theodore Frelinghuysen, March 4th, 1829 to March 3d, 1835.
Mahlon Dickerson, January 30th, 1829, to March 3d, 1833.
Samuel L Southard, March 4th, 1833, to June 26th, 1842
Garret D. Wall, March 4th, 1835, to March 3d, 1841.
Jacob W. Miller, March 4th, 1841, to March 3d, 1853.
William L Dayton, July 2d, 1842, to March 3d, 1851.
Jacob W. Miller, January 4th, 1841, to March 3d. 1853.
Robert F. Stockton, March 4th, 1851, to February 11th, 1853.
William Wright, March 4th, 1853, to March 3d, 1859.
John R. Thomson (died), February 11th, 1853, to December, 1862.
Richard S. Field (vacancy), December 12th, 1862, to January 13th, 1863.
John C. Ten Eyck, from March 17th, 1859, to March 3d, 1865.
James W. Wall (vacancy), January 14th, 1863, to March 3d, 1863.
William Wright, March 4th, 1863, to November, 1866
F. T. Frelinghuysen, November, 1866, to March 3d, 1869.
John P. Stockton, March 4th, 1865, to March 27th, 1866.
Alexander G Cattell, March 27th, 1866, to March 3d, 1871.
John P. Stockton, March 4th, 1869, to March 3d, 1875.
F. T. Frelinghuysen, March 4th, 1871, to March 3d, 1877.
T. F. Randolph, March 4th, 1875, to March 3d, 1881.
John R. McPherson, March 4th, 1877, to ——.
William J. Sewell, March 4th, 1881, to March 3d, 1887.
Rufus Blodgett, March 4th, 1887, to ——

DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE

OF THE

UNITED STATES.

When, in the course of human events, it becomes necessary for one people to dissolve the political bands which have connected them with another, and to assume, among the powers of the earth, the separate and equal station to which the laws of nature and of nature's God entitle them, a decent respect to the opinions of mankind requires that they should declare the causes which impel them to the separation.

We hold these truths to be self-evident: that all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty and the pursuits of happiness. That, to secure these rights, governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed; that whenever any form of government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the right of the people to alter or abolish it, and to institute a new government, laying its foundations on such principles, and organizing its powers in such form, as to them shall seem most likely to effect their safety and happiness. Prudence, indeed, will dictate that governments long established should not be changed for light and transient causes; and accordingly, all experience hath shown that mankind are more disposed to suffer, while evils are sufferable, than to right themselves by abolishing the forms to which they are accustomed. But, when a long train of abuses and usurpations, pursuing invariably the same object, evinces a design to reduce them under absolute despotism, it is their right, it is their duty, to throw off such government, and to provide new guards for their future security. Such has been the patient sufferance of these colonies, and such is now the necessity which constrains them to alter their former systems of government. The history of the present king of Great Britain is a history of repeated injuries and usurpations, all having, in direct object, the establishment of an absolute tyranny over these States. To prove this, let facts be submitted to a candid world:

He has refused his assent to laws the most wholesome and necessary for the public good.

He has forbidden his Governors to pass laws of immediate and pressing importance, unless suspended in their operations till his assent should be obtained; and when so suspended, he has utterly neglected to attend to them.

He has refused to pass other laws for the accommodation of large districts of people, unless those people would relinquish the right of representation in the Legislature—a right inestimable to them, and formidable to tyrants only.

He has called together legislative bodies at places unusual, uncomfortable and distant from the repository of their public records, for the sole purpose of fatiguing them into compliance with his measures.

He has dissolved representative houses repeatedly, for opposing, with manly firmness, his invasions on the rights of the people.

He has refused, for a long time after such dissolutions, to cause others to be elected; whereby the legislative powers, incapable of annihilation, have returned to the people at large for their exercise; the State remaining, in the meantime, exposed to all the dangers of invasions from without, and convulsions within.

He has endeavored to prevent the population of these States; for that purpose, obstructing the laws for the naturalization of foreigners; refusing to pass others to encourage their migration hither, and raising the conditions of new appropriations of lands.

He has obstructed the administration of justice, by refusing his assent to laws for establishing judiciary powers.

He has made judges dependent on his will alone, for the tenure of their offices, and the amount and payment of their salaries.

He has erected a multitude of new offices, and sent hither swarms of officers to harass our people, and eat out their substance.

He has kept among us in times of peace, standing armies, without the consent of our Legislatures.

He has affected to render the military independent of, and superior to, the civil power.

He has combined, with others, to subject us to a jurisdiction foreign to our constitutions, and unacknowledged by our laws; giving his assent to their acts of pretended legislation:

For quartering large bodies of armed troops among us;

For protecting them, by a mock trial, from punishment, for any murders which they should commit on the inhabitants of these States;

For cutting off our trade with all parts of the world;

For imposing taxes on us without our consent;

For depriving us, in many cases, of the benefit of trial by jury;

For transporting us beyond seas to be tried for pretended offenses;

For abolishing the free system of English laws in a neighboring province, establishing therein an arbitrary government, and enlarging its boundaries, so as to render it at once an example and fit instrument for introducing the same absolute rule into these colonies;

For taking away our charters, abolishing our most valuable laws, and altering, fundamentally, the forms of our governments;

For suspending our own Legislatures, and declaring themselves invested with power to legislate for us in all cases whatsoever.

He has abdicated government here, by declaring us out of his protection, and waging war against us.

He has plundered our seas, ravaged our coasts, burned our towns, and destroyed the lives of our people.

He is, at this time, transporting large armies of foreign mercenaries to complete the works of death, desolation and tyranny, already begun, with circumstances of cruelty and perfidy scarcely paralleled in the most barbarous ages, and totally unworthy the head of a civilized nation.

He has constrained our fellow-citizens, taken captive on the high seas, to bear arms against their country, to become the executioners of their friends and brethren, or to fall themselves by their hands.

He has excited domestic insurrection among us, and has endeavored to bring on the inhabitants of our frontiers, the merciless Indian savages, whose known rule of warfare is an undistinguished destruction of all ages, sexes and conditions.

In every stage of these oppressions, we have petitioned for redress, in the most humble terms; our repeated petitions have been answered only by repeated injury. A prince whose character is thus marked by every act which may define a tyrant, is unfit to be the ruler of a free people.

Nor have we been wanting in our attentions to our British brethren. We have warned them, from time to time, of attempts by their Legislature to extend an unwarrantable jurisdiction over us. We have reminded them of the circumstances of our emigration and settlement here. We have appealed to their native justice and magnanimity, and we have conjured them, by the ties of our common kindred, to disavow these usurpations, which would inevitably interrupt our connections and correspondence. They, too, have been deaf to the voice of justice and of consanguinity. We must,

therefore, acquiesce in the necessity, which denounces our separation, and hold them, as we hold the rest of mankind, enemies in war, in peace, friends.

We, therefore, the representatives of the United States of America, in General Congress assembled, appealing to the Supreme Judge of the World for the rectitude of our intentions, do, in the name and by the authority of the good people of these colonies, solemnly publish and declare, that these United Colonies are, and of right ought to be, Free and Independent States; that they are also absolved from all allegiance to the British crown, and that all political connection between them and the State of Great Britain, is, and ought to be, totally dissolved; and that, as Free and Independent States, they have full power to levy war, conclude peace, contract alliances, establish commerce, and do all other acts and things which Independent States may of right do. And, for the support of this declaration, with a firm reliance on the protection of Divine Providence, we mutually pledge to each other, our lives, our fortunes and our sacred honor.

JOHN HANCOCK.

GEORGIA.
Button Gwinnett.
Lyman Hall.
Geo. Walton.

SOUTH CAROLINA.
Edward Rutledge.
Thos. Hayward, Jr.
Thomas Lynch, Jr.
Arthur Middleton.

VIRGINIA.
George Wythe.
Richard Henry Lee.
Thos. Jefferson.
Benjan. Harrison.
Thos. Nelson, Jr.
Francis Lightfoot Lee.
Carter Braxton.

DELAWARE.
Cæsar Rodney.
Geo. Read.

NEW JERSEY.
Richd. Stockton.
Jno. Witherspoon.
Fras. Hopkinson.
John Hart.
Abra. Clark.

MASSACHUSETTS BAY.
Saml. Adams.
John Adams
Robt. Treat Paine.
Elbridge Gerry.

NORTH CAROLINA.
Wm. Hooper.
Joseph Hewes.
John Penn.

MARYLAND.
Samuel Chase.
Wm. Paca.
Thos. Stone.
Charles Carroll,
of Carrollton.

PENNSYLVANIA.
Robt. Morris.
Benjamin Rush.
Benja. Franklin.
John Morton.
Geo. Clymer.
Jas. Smith.
Geo. Taylor.
James Wilson.
Geo. Ross.

NEW YORK.
Wm. Floyd.
Phil. Livingston.
Fran's Lewis.
Lewis Morris.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.
Josiah Bartlett.
Wm. Whipple.
Matthew Thornton.

RHODE ISLAND AND PROVIDENCE, &C.
Step. Hopkins.
William Ellery.

CONNECTICUT.
Roger Sherman.
Saml. Huntington.
Wm. Williams.
Oliver Wolcott.

Ordered: IN CONGRESS, JANUARY 18, 1777.

That an authenticated copy of the Declaration of Independency, with the names of the Members of Congress subscribing the same, be sent to each of the United States, and that they be desired to have the same put on record.

By order of Congress.

JOHN HANCOCK,
President.

Attest, CHAS. THOMSON,
Secy.

A true copy.
JOHN HANCOCK,
Presidt.

CONSTITUTION

OF THE

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.*

We, the people of the United States, in order to form a more perfect union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defense, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity, do ordain and establish this Constitution of the United States of America.

ARTICLE I.

LEGISLATIVE POWERS.

Section I.

All legislative powers herein granted shall be vested in a Congress of the United States, which shall consist of a Senate and House of Representatives.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Section II.

1. The house of representatives shall be composed of members chosen every second year by the people of the several States; and the electors in each State shall have the qualifications requisite for electors of the most numerous branch of the State legislature.

MEMBERS' QUALIFICATIONS.

2. No person shall be a representative who shall not have attained to the age of twenty-five years, and been seven years a citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an inhabitant of that State in which he shall be chosen.

RULE OF APPORTIONING REPRESENTATIVES AND DIRECT TAXES.

3. Representatives and direct taxes shall be apportioned among the several States which may be included within this

*This Constitution went into operation on the first Wednesday in March, 1789.

Union, according to their respective numbers, which shall be determined by adding to the whole number of free persons, including those bound to service for a term of years, and excluding Indians not taxed, three-fifths of all other persons. The actual enumeration shall be made within three years after the first meeting of the congress of the United States, and within every subsequent term of ten years, in such manner as they shall by law direct. The number of representatives shall not exceed one for every thirty thousand, but each State shall have at least one representative; and until such enumeration shall be made, the State of New Hampshire shall be entitled to choose three; Massachusetts, eight; Rhode Island and Providence Plantations, one; Connecticut, five; New York, six; New Jersey, four; Pennsylvania, eight; Delaware, one; Maryland, six; Virginia, ten; North Carolina, five; South Carolina, five; and Georgia, three.

FILLING OF VACANCIES.

4. When vacancies happen in the representation of any State, the executive authority thereof shall issue writs of election to fill such vacancies.

OFFICERS—IMPEACHMENT.

5. The house of representatives shall choose their speaker and other officers, and shall have the sole power of impeachment.

SENATE—HOW COMPOSED.

Section III.

1. The senate of the United States shall be composed of two senators from each State, chosen by the legislature thereof, for six years, and each senator shall have one vote.

ROTATION OF SENATORS.

2. Immediately after they shall be assembled, in consequence of the first election, they shall be divided as equally as may be into three classes. The seats of the senators of the first class shall be vacated at the expiration of the second year; of the second class, at the expiration of the fourth year; and of the third class, at the expiration of the sixth year, so that one-third may be chosen every second year. And if vacancies happen by resignation, or otherwise, during the recess of the legislature of any State, the executive thereof may make temporary appointments until the next meeting of the legislature, which shall then fill such vacancies.

THEIR QUALIFICATIONS.

3. No person shall be a senator who shall not have attained to the age of thirty years, and been nine years a citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an inhabitant of that State for which he shall be chosen.

PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE.

4. The Vice-President of the United States shall be president of the senate, but shall have no vote unless they be equally divided.

SENATE OFFICERS.

5. The senate shall choose their other officers, and also a president *pro tempore*, in the absence of the Vice-President, or when he shall exercise the office of President of the United States.

THE SENATE'S POWERS.

6. The senate shall have the sole power to try all impeachments. When sitting for that purpose, they shall be on oath or affirmation. When the President of the United States is tried, the chief justice shall preside. And no person shall be convicted without the concurrence of two-thirds of the members present.

7. Judgment, in cases of impeachment, shall not extend further than to removal from office, and disqualification to hold and enjoy any office of honor, trust or profit under the United States; but the party convicted shall, nevertheless, be liable and subject to indictment, trial, judgment and punishment according to law.

MEMBERS OF CONGRESS—HOW ELECTED.

Section IV.

1. The times, places and manner of holding elections for senators and representatives shall be prescribed in each State, by the legislature thereof; but the congress may, at any time, by law, make or alter such regulations, except as to the places of choosing senators.

WHEN CONGRESS SHALL MEET.

2. Congress shall assemble at least once in every year; and such meeting shall be on the first Monday in December, unless they shall by law appoint a different day.

POWERS AND DUTIES OF EACH HOUSE.

Section V.

1. Each house shall be the judge of the elections, returns and qualifications of its own members; and a majority of each shall constitute a quorum to do business; but a smaller number may adjourn from day to day, and may be authorized to compel the attendance of absent members, in such manner and under such penalties as each house may provide.

RULES, &C.

2. Each house may determine the rules of its proceedings, punish its members for disorderly behavior, and, with the concurrence of two-thirds, expel a member.

JOURNALS.

3. Each house shall keep a journal of its proceedings, and from time to time publish the same, excepting such parts as may, in their judgment, require secrecy; and the yeas and nays of the members of each house, on any question, shall, at the desire of one-fifth of those present, be entered on the journal.

ADJOURNMENT.

4. Neither house, during the session of congress, shall, without the consent of the other, adjourn for more than three days, nor to any other place than that in which the two houses shall be sitting.

COMPENSATION, PRIVILEGES AND INCAPACITIES.

Section VI.

1. The senators and representatives shall receive a compensation for their services, to be ascertained by law, and paid out of the treasury of the United States. They shall, in all cases, except treason, felony, and breach of the peace, be privileged from arrest during their attendance at the session of their respective houses, and in going to and returning from the same; and for any speech or debate in either house, they shall not be questioned in any other place.

APPOINTMENT TO OFFICE.

2. No senator or representative shall, during the time for which he was elected, be appointed to any civil office under the authority of the United States, which shall have been created, or the emoluments whereof shall have been increased,

during such time; and no person holding any office under the United States, shall be a member of either house during his continuance in office.

REVENUE BILLS.

Section VII.

1. All bill for raising revenue shall originate in the house of representatives; but the senate may propose or concur with amendments, as on other bills.

PASSING BILLS, &C.

2. Every bill which shall have passed the house of representatives and the senate, shall, before it become a law, e presented to the President of the United States; if he approve, he shall sign it; but if not, he shall return it, with his objections, to that house in which it shall have originated, who shall enter the objections at large on their journal, and proceed to reconsider it. If, after such reconsideration, two-thirds of that house shall agree to pass the bill, it shall be sent, together with the objections, to the other house, by which it shall likewise be reconsidered, and if approved by two-thirds of that house, it shall become a law. But in all such cases the votes of both houses shall be determined by yeas and nays, and the names of the persons voting for and against the bill shall be entered on the journal of each house respectively. If any bill shall not be returned by the President within ten days (Sundays excepted) after it shall have been presented to him, the same shall be a law, in like manner as if he had signed it, unless the congress, by their adjournment, prevent its return, in which case it shall not be a law.

ORDERS AND RESOLUTIONS.

3. Every order, resolution or vote, to which the concurrence of the senate and house of representatives may be necessary (except on the question of adjournment), shall be presented to the President of the United States, and before the same shall take effect, shall be approved by him, or, being disapproved by him, shall be repassed by two-thirds of the senate and house of representatives, according to the rules and limitations prescribed in the case of a bill.

POWERS OF CONGRESS.

Section VIII.

The congress shall have power:

1. To lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts and excises, to pay the debts and provide for the common defense, and gen-

eral welfare of the United States; but all duties, imposts and excises shall be uniform throughout the United States.

2. To borrow money on the credit of United States;

3. To regulate commerce with foreign nations, and among the several States, and with the Indian tribes;

4. To establish an uniform rule of naturalization, and uniform laws on the subject of bankruptcies, throughout the United States;

5. To coin money, regulate the value thereof, and of foreign coins, and fix the standard of weights and measures;

6. To provide for the punishment of counterfeiting the securities and current coin of the United States;

7. To establish post offices and post roads;

8. To promote the progress of science and useful arts, by securing, for limited times, to authors and inventors, the exclusive right to their respective writings and discoveries;

9. To constitute tribunals inferior to the supreme court;

10. To define and punish piracies and felonies committed on the high seas, and offenses against the law of nations;

11. To declare war, grant letters of marque and reprisal, and make rules concerning captures on land and water;

12. To raise and support armies; but no appropriation of money to that use shall be for a longer term than two years;

13. To provide and maintain a navy;

14. To make rules for the government and regulation of the land and naval forces;

15. To provide for calling forth the militia to execute the laws of the Union, suppress insurrections and repel invasions;

16. To provide for organizing, arming and disciplining the militia, and for governing such part of them as may be employed in the service of the United States, reserving to the States, respectively, the appointment of the officers, and the authority of training the militia according to the discipline prescribed by congress;

17. To exercise exclusive legislation, in all cases whatsoever, over such district (not exceeding ten miles square), as may, by cession of particular States, and the acceptance of congress, become the seat of government of the United States; and to exercise like authority over all places purchased by the consent of the legislature of the State in which the same shall be, for the erection of forts, magazines, arsenals, dock-yards and other needful buildings; and—

18. To make all laws which shall be necessary and proper, for carrying into execution the foregoing powers and all other powers vested by this constitution in the government of the United States, or in any department or officer thereof.

LIMITATIONS OF THE POWERS OF CONGRESS.

Section IX.

1. The migration or importation of such persons as any of the States now existing shall think proper to admit, shall not be prohibited by the congress, prior to the year one thousand eight hundred and eight, but a tax or duty may be imposed on such importation, not exceeding ten dollars for each person.

2. The privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus* shall not be suspended, unless, when in cases of rebellion or invasion, the public safety may require it.

3. No bill of attainder, or *ex post facto* law shall be passed.

4. No capitation or other direct tax shall be laid, unless in proportion to the census or enumeration hereinbefore directed to be taken.

5. No tax or duty shall be laid on articles exported from any State. No preference shall be given, by any regulation of commerce or revenue, to the ports of one State over those of another; nor shall vessels bound to or from one State, be obliged to enter, clear or pay duties in another.

6. No money shall be drawn from the treasury, but in consequence of appropriations made by law; and a regular statement and account of the receipts and expenditures of all public money shall be published from time to time.

7. No title of nobility shall be granted by the United States; and no person holding any office of profit or trust under them, shall, without the consent of the congress, accept of any present, emolument, office or title of any kind whatever, from any king, prince or foreign State.

LIMITATIONS OF THE POWERS OF INDIVIDUAL STATES.

Section X.

1. No State shall enter into any treaty, alliance or confederation; grant letters of marque and reprisal; coin money; emit bills of credit; make anything but gold and silver coin a tender in payment of debts; pass any bill of attainder, *ex post facto* law, or law impairing the obligation of contracts; or grant any title of nobility.

2. No State shall, without the consent of the congress, lay any imposts or duties on imports or exports, except what may be absolutely necessary for executing its inspection laws; and the net produce of all duties and imposts laid by any State on imports or exports, shall be for the use of the treasury of the United States; and all such laws shall be subject to the revision and control of the congress.

3. No State shall, without the consent of congress, lay any

duty of tonnage, keep troops or ships of war in time of peace, enter into any agreement or compact with another State, or with a foreign power, or engage in war, unless actually invaded, or in such imminent danger as will not admit delay.

ARTICLE II.

THE EXECUTIVE POWER.

Section I.

1. The executive power shall be vested in a President of the United States of America. He shall hold his office during the term of four years, and, together with the Vice-President, chosen for the same term, be elected as follows:

HOW ELECTED.

2. Each State shall appoint, in such manner as the legislature thereof may direct, a number of electors equal to the whole number of senators and representatives to which the State may be entitled in congress; but no senator or representative, or person holding an office of trust or profit under the United States, shall be appointed an elector.

ELECTORAL COLLEGES.

3. The electors shall meet in their respective States, and vote by ballot, for two persons, of whom one, at least, shall not be an inhabitant of the same State with themselves. And they shall make a list of all the persons voted for, and of the number of votes for each; which list they shall sign and certify, and transmit, sealed, to the seat of the government of the United States, directed to the president of the senate. The president of the senate shall, in the presence of the senate and house of representatives, open all the certificates, and the votes shall then be counted. The person having the greatest number of votes shall be the President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed; and if there be more than one who have such majority, and have an equal number of votes, then the house of representatives shall immediately choose by ballot, one of them for President; and if no person have a majority, then from the five highest on the list, the said house shall in like manner choose the President. But in choosing the President, the votes shall be taken by States, the representation from each State having one vote; a quorum for this purpose shall consist of a member or members from two-thirds of the States, and a majority of the States shall be necessary to a choice. In every case, after

the choice of the President, the person having the greatest number of votes of the electors, shall be the Vice-President. But if there should remain two or more who have equal votes, the senate shall choose from them, by ballot, the Vice-President. [*See XIIth amendment.*]

4. The congress may determine the time of choosing the electors, and the day on which they shall give their votes, which day shall be the same throughout the United States.

WHO MAY BE ELECTED PRESIDENT.

5. No person except a natural born citizen, or a citizen of the United States at the time of the adoption of this constitution, shall be eligible to the office of President; neither shall any person be eligible to that office who shall not have attained to the age of thirty-five years, and been fourteen years a resident within the United States. [*See XIIth amendment.*]

ON THE DEATH, REMOVAL, &C., OF THE PRESIDENT, THE POWERS AND DUTIES DEVOLVE UPON THE VICE-PRESIDENT.

6. In case of the removal of the President from office, or of his death, resignation or inability to discharge the powers and duties of the said office, the same shall devolve on the Vice-President; and the congress may, by law, provide for the case of removal, death, resignation or inability, both of the President and Vice-President, declaring what officer shall then act as President, and such officer shall act accordingly, until the disability be removed, or a President shall be elected.

COMPENSATION OF THE PRESIDENT.

7. The President shall, at stated times, receive for his services a compensation which shall neither be increased nor diminished during the period for which he shall have been elected; and he shall not receive, within that period, any other emolument from the United States or any of them.

8. Before he enters on the execution of his office, he shall take the following oath or affirmation:

THE OATH.

"I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will faithfully execute the office of President of the United States, and will, to the best of my ability, preserve, protect and defend the constitution of the United States."

POWERS, &C., OF THE PRESIDENT.

Section II.

1. The President shall be commander-in-chief of the army and navy of the United States, and of the militia of the several States, when called into the actual service of the United States; he may require the opinion, in writing, of the principal officer in each of the executive departments, upon any subject relating to the duties of their respective offices, and he shall have power to grant reprieves and pardons for offenses against the United States, except in cases of impeachment.

TREATIES, AMBASSADORS, &C.

2. He shall have power, by and with the advice and consent of the senate, to make treaties, provided two-thirds of the senators present concur; and he shall nominate, and by and with the advice and consent of the senate shall appoint, ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls, judges of the supreme court, and all other officers of the United States whose appointments are not herein otherwise provided for, and which shall be established by law. But the congress may, by law, vest the appointment of such inferior officers as they think proper in the President alone, in the courts of law, or in the heads of department.

APPOINTING POWER.

3. The President shall have power to fill up all vacancies that may happen during the recess of the senate, by granting commissions, which shall expire at the end of their next session.

DUTIES OF THE PRESIDENT.

Section III.

He shall, from time to time, give to the congress information of the state of the Union, and recommend to their consideration such measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient; he may, on extraordinary occasions, convene both houses, or either of them; and in case of disagreement between them with respect to the time of adjournment, he may adjourn them to such time as he shall think proper; he shall receive ambassadors and other public ministers; he shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed, and shall commission all the officers of the United States.

IMPEACHMENT, &C.

Section IV.

The President, Vice-President and all civil officers of the United States shall be removed from office on impeachment

for, and conviction of, treason, bribery or other high crimes and misdemeanors.

ARTICLE III.

THE JUDICIAL POWER.

Section I.

The judicial power of the United States shall be vested in one supreme court, and in such inferior courts as the congress may from time to time ordain and establish. The judges, both of the supreme and inferior courts, shall hold their offices during good behavior, and shall, at stated times, receive for their service a compensation, which shall not be diminished during their continuance in office.

EXTENT OF THE JUDICIAL POWER.

(*See Amendments, Art. XI.*)

Section II.

1. The judicial power shall extend to all cases in law and equity arising under this constitution, the laws of the United States, and treaties made, or which shall be made, under their authority; to all cases affecting ambassadors, or other public ministers and consuls; to all cases of admiralty and maritime jurisdiction; to controversies to which the United States shall be a party; to controversies between two or more States; between a State and citizens of another State; between citizens of different States; between citizens of the same State, claiming lands under grants of different States, and between a State, or the citizens thereof, and foreign States, citizens or subjects.

ORIGINAL AND APPELLATE JURISDICTION OF THE SUPREME COURT.

2. In all cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls, and those in which a State shall be party, the supreme court shall have original jurisdiction. In all the other cases before mentioned, the supreme court shall have appellate jurisdiction, both as to law and fact, with such exceptions and under such regulations as the congress shall make.

TRIALS FOR CRIMES.

3. The trials of all crimes, except in cases of impeachment, shall be by jury, and such trial shall be held in the State where the said crime shall have been committed; but when not committed within any State, the trial shall be at such place or places as the congress may by law have directed.

TREASON—WHAT AND HOW PUNISHED.

Section III.

1. Treason against the United States shall consist only in levying war against them, or in adhering to their enemies, giving them aid and comfort. No person shall be convicted of treason unless on the testimony of two witnesses to the same overt act, or on confession in open court.

2. The congress shall have power to declare the punishment of treason, but no attainder of treason shall work corruption of blood, or forfeiture, except during the life of the person attainted.

ARTICLE IV.

ACTS, RECORDS, &C., OF EACH STATE.

Section I.

Full faith and credit shall be given, in each State, to the public acts, records and judicial proceedings of every other State. And the congress may, by general laws, prescribe the manner in which such acts, records and proceedings shall be proved, and the effect thereof.

PRIVILEGES OF CITIZENS.

Section II.

1. The citizens of each State shall be entitled to all privileges and immunities of citizens in the several States.

FUGITIVES FROM JUSTICE.

2. A person charged in any State with treason, felony or other crime, who shall flee from justice and be found in another State, shall, on demand of the executive authority of the State from which he fled, be delivered up, to be removed to the State having jurisdiction of the crime.

SERVANTS, &C., TO BE SURRENDERED ON CLAIM.

3. No person held to service or labor in one State, under the laws thereof, escaping into another, shall, in consequence of any law or regulation therein, be discharged from such service or labor, but shall be delivered up, on claim of the party to whom such service or labor may be due.

HOW NEW STATES ARE ADMITTED.

Section III.

1. New States may be admitted by the congress into this Union; but no new State shall be formed or erected within

the jurisdiction of any other State, nor any State be formed by the junction of two or more States or parts of States, without the consent of the legislatures of the States concerned, as well as of the congress.

THE DISPOSITION OF TERRITORIES.

2. The congress shall have power to dispose of, and make all needful rules and regulations respecting, the territory or other property belonging to the United States; and nothing in this constitution shall be so construed as to prejudice any claims of the United States, or of any particular State.

GUARANTY AND PROTECTION OF THE STATES BY THE UNION.

Section IV.

The United States shall guarantee to every State in this Union a republican form of government, and shall protect each of them against invasion; and, on application of the legislature or of the executive (when the legislature cannot be convened), against domestic violence.

ARTICLE V.

AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION—HOW MADE.

The congress, whenever two-thirds of both houses shall deem it necessary, shall propose amendments to this constitution; or, on the application of the legislatures of two-thirds of the several States, shall call a convention for proposing amendments, which in either case shall be valid, to all intents and purposes, as part of this constitution, when ratified by the legislatures of three-fourths of the several States, or by conventions in three-fourths thereof, as the one or the other mode of ratification may be proposed by the congress; *provided*, that no amendment which may be made prior to the year eighteen hundred and eight shall in any manner affect the first and fourth clauses in the ninth section of the first article, and that no State, without its consent, shall be deprived of its equal suffrage in the senate.

ARTICLE VI.

FORMER DEBTS VALID.

Section I.

All debts contracted, and engagements entered into, before the adoption of this constitution, shall be as valid against the United States under this constitution as under the confederation.

THE SUPREME LAW OF THE LAND.

Section II.

This constitution, and the laws of the United States which shall be made in pursuance thereof, and all treaties made, or which shall be made, under the authority of the United States, shall be the supreme law of the land; and the judges in every State shall be bound thereby, anything in the constitution or laws of any State to the contrary notwithstanding.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL OATH NO RELIGIOUS TEST.

Section III.

The senators and representatives before mentioned, and the members of the several State legislatures, and all executive and judicial officers, both of the United States and of the several States, shall be bound by oath or affirmation to support this constitution; but no religious test shall ever be required as a qualification to any office of public trust under the United States.

ARTICLE VII.

WHEN THE CONSTITUTION TO TAKE EFFECT.

The ratification of the conventions of nine States shall be sufficient for the establishment of this constitution between the States so ratifying the same.

Done in the convention, by the unanimous consent of the States present, the seventeenth day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty-seven, and of the independence of the United States of America the twelfth.

In witness whereof, we have hereunto subscribed our names.

GEO. WASHINGTON, *President,*
And Deputy from Virginia.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

JOHN LANGDON,
NICHOLAS GILMAN.

MASSACHUSETTS.

NATHANIEL GORMAN,
RUFUS KING.

CONNECTICUT.

WILLIAM SAMUEL JOHNSON,
ROGER SHERMAN.

DELAWARE.

GEORGE READ,
GUNNING BEDFORD, Jun.,
JOHN DICKINSON,
RICHARD BASSETT,
JACOB BROOM.

MARYLAND.

DAN'L OF ST. THOS. JENIFER,
JAMES MCHENRY,
DANIEL CARROLL.

NEW YORK.
ALEXANDER HAMILTON.

NEW JERSEY.
WILLIAM LIVINGSTON,
DAVID BREARLE,
WILLIAM PATTERSON,
JONATHAN DAYTON.

PENNSYLVANIA.
BENJAMIN FRANKLIN,
THOMAS MIFFLIN,
ROBERT MORRIS,
GEORGE CLYMER,
THOMAS FITZSIMONS,
JARED INGERSOLL,
JAMES WILSON,
GOUV. MORRIS.

VIRGINIA.
JOHN BLAIR,
JAMES MADISON, Jun.

NORTH CAROLINA.
WILLIAM BLUNT,
RICH'D DOBBS SPAIGHT,
HUGH WILLIAMSON.

SOUTH CAROLINA.
JOHN RUTLEDGE,
CHAS. COATESWORTH PINCKNEY,
CHARLES PINCKNEY,
PIERCE BUTLER.

GEORGIA.
WILLIAM FEW,
ABRAHAM BALDWIN.

Attest:
WILLIAM JACKSON,
Secretary.

AMENDMENTS

TO THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES, RATIFIED ACCORDING TO THE PROVISIONS OF THE FIFTH ARTICLE OF THE FOREGOING CONSTITUTION.

The following articles proposed by congress, in addition to and amendments of the constitution of the United States, having been ratified by the legislatures of three-fourths of the States, are become a part of the constitution.

First Congress, First Session, March 5th, 1789

ARTICLE I.

RIGHT OF CONSCIENCE, FREEDOM OF THE PRESS, &C.

Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; or abridging

the freedom of speech, or of the press; or the right of the people peaceably to assemble, and to petition the government for a redress of grievances.

ARTICLE II.

OF THE MILITIA.

A well-regulated militia being necessary to the security of a free State, the right of the people to keep and bear arms shall not be infringed.

ARTICLE III.

OF QUARTERING SOLDIERS.

No soldier shall in time of peace be quartered in any house without the consent of the owner; nor in time of war, but in a manner to be prescribed by law.

ARTICLE IV.

OF UNREASONABLE SEARCHES AND SEIZURES.

The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated; and no warrant shall issue but upon probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched, and the persons or things to be seized.

ARTICLE V.

OF CRIMES AND INDICTMENTS.

No person shall be held to answer for a capital, or otherwise infamous crime, unless on a presentment or indictment of a grand jury, except in cases arising in the land or naval forces, or in the militia, when in actual service in time of war or public danger, nor shall any person be subject, for the same offense, to be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb; nor shall be compelled in any criminal case to be witness against himself; nor to be deprived of life, liberty or property, without due process of law, nor shall private property be taken for public use without just compensation.

ARTICLE VI.

OF CRIMINAL PROSECUTIONS.

In all criminal prosecutions, the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial, by an impartial jury of the

State and district wherein the crime shall have been committed, which district shall have been previously ascertained by law, and to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation; to be confronted with the witnesses against him; to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor, and to have the assistance of counsel for his defense.

ARTICLE VII.

OF TRIAL BY JURY IN CIVIL CASES.

In suits at common law, where the value in controversy shall exceed twenty dollars, the right of trial by jury shall be preserved; and no fact tried by a jury shall be otherwise re-examined in any court of the United States, than according to the rules of the common law.

ARTICLE VIII.

OF BAILS, FINES AND PUNISHMENTS.

Excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishments inflicted.

ARTICLE IX.

RESERVED RIGHTS.

The enumeration in the constitution, of certain rights, shall not be construed to deny or disparage others, retained by the people.

ARTICLE X.

POWERS NOT DELEGATED RESERVED.

The powers not delegated to the United States by the constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people.

Third Congress, Second Session, December 2d, 1793.

ARTICLE XI.

THE JUDICIAL POWER—SEE ART. 3, SEC. 2.

The judicial power of the United States shall not be construed to extend to any suit, in law or equity, commenced or prosecuted against one of the United States, by citizens of another State, or by citizens or subjects of any foreign State.

Eighth Congress, First Session, October 17th, 1803.

ARTICLE XII.

HOW THE PRESIDENT AND VICE-PRESIDENT ARE ELECTED.

The electors shall meet in their respective States,* and vote by ballot for President and Vice-President, one of whom, at least, shall not be an inhabitant of the same State with themselves; they shall name, in their ballots, the person voted for as President, and in distinct ballots the person voted for as Vice-President; and they shall make distinct lists of all persons voted for as President, and of all persons voted for as Vice-President, and of the number of votes for each; which list they shall sign and certify, and transmit sealed,† to the seat of the government of the United States, directed to the president of the senate; the president of the senate shall, in the presence of the senate and house of representatives, open all the certificates,‡ and the votes shall then be counted; the person having the greatest number of votes for President shall be the President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed. And if no person have such majority, then from the persons having the highest numbers, not exceeding three, on the list of those voted for as President, the house of representatives shall choose immediately, by ballot, the President; but in choosing the President, the votes shall be taken by States, the representation from each State having one vote; a quorum for this purpose shall consist of a member or members from two-thirds of the States, and a majority of all the States shall be necessary to a choice; and if the house of representatives shall not choose a President, whenever the right of a choice shall devolve upon them, before the fourth day of March next following, then the Vice-President shall act as President, as in the case of the death or other constitutional disability of the President. The person having the greatest number of votes as Vice-President shall be the Vice-President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed; and if no person have a majority, then from the two highest numbers on the list, the senate shall choose the Vice-President; a quorum for the purpose shall consist of two-thirds of the whole number of senators, and a majority of the whole number shall be necessary to a choice. But no person constitutionally ineligible to

*On the first Wednesday in December, by act of Congress, 1st March, 1792.

†Before the 1st Wednesday in January, by act of Congress, 1st March, 1792.

‡On the 2d Wednesday in February, by the same act.

the office of President, shall be eligible to that of Vice-President of the United States.

ARTICLE XIII.

SLAVERY ABOLISHED—13TH AMENDMENT, PASSED 1865.

Section I.

Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist within the United States, or any place subject to their jurisdiction.

Section II.

Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

CITIZENS AND THEIR RIGHTS—14TH AMENDMENT.

Section I.

All persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States, and of the State wherein they reside. No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States. Nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty or property without due process of law, nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.

APPORTIONMENT OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Section II.

Representatives shall be apportioned among the several States according to their respective number, counting the whole number of persons in each State, excluding Indians not taxed; but whenever the right to vote at any election for electors of President and Vice-President, or for United States representatives in congress, executive and judicial officers, or the members of the legislature thereof, is denied to any of the male inhabitants of such State, being twenty-one years of age, and citizens of the United States, or in any way abridged, except for participation in rebellion or other crime, the basis of representation therein shall be reduced in the proportion which the number of such male citizens shall bear to the whole number of male citizens twenty-one years of age in such State.

DISABILITY OF PERSONS ENGAGED IN THE REBELLION.

Section III.

No person shall be a senator or representative in congress, elector of President and Vice-President, or hold any office, civil or military, under the United States, or under any State, who, having previously taken an oath as a member of congress, or as an officer of the United States, or as a member of any State legislature, or as an executive or judicial officer of any State to support the constitution of the United States, shall have engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the same, or given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof; but congress may, by a vote of two-thirds of each house, remove such disability.

VALIDITY OF PUBLIC DEBT NOT TO BE QUESTIONED.

Section IV.

The validity of the public debt of the United States authorized by law, including debts incurred for the payment of pensions and bounties for service in suppressing insurrection or rebellion, shall not be questioned, but neither the United States nor any State shall assume or pay any debt or obligation incurred in aid of insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or claim for the loss or emancipation of any slave, but all such debts, obligations and claims shall be held illegal and void.

Section V.

The congress shall have power to enforce, by appropriate legislation, the provisions of this article.

ARTICLE XV.

RIGHT OF SUFFRAGE NOT TO BE IMPAIRED.

Section I.

The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State, on account of race, color or previous condition of servitude.

Section II.

The congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

[The fifteenth amendment passed at the Fortieth Congress.]

STATE CONSTITUTION.

A CONSTITUTION *agreed upon by the delegates of the people of New Jersey, in convention begun at Trenton on the fourteenth day of May, and continued to the twenty-ninth day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-four, ratified by the people at an election held on the thirteenth day of August, A. D. 1844, and amended at a special election held on the seventh day of September, A. D. 1875.*

We, the people of the State of New Jersey, grateful to Almighty God for the civil and religious liberty which He hath so long permitted us to enjoy, and looking to Him for a blessing upon our endeavors to secure and transmit the same unimpaired to succeeding generations, do ordain and establish this CONSTITUTION:

ARTICLE I.

RIGHTS AND PRIVILEGES.

1. All men are by nature free and independent, and have certain natural and unalienable rights, among which are those of enjoying and defending life and liberty; acquiring, possessing and protecting property, and of pursuing and obtaining safety and happiness.

2. All political power is inherent in the people. Government is instituted for the protection, security and benefit of the people, and they have the right at all times to alter or reform the same, whenever the public good may require it.

3. No person shall be deprived of the inestimable privilege of worshiping Almighty God in a manner agreeable to the dictates of his own conscience; nor, under any pretense whatever, to be compelled to attend any place of worship contrary to his faith and judgment; nor shall any person be obliged to pay tithes, taxes or other rates for building or repairing any church or churches, place or places of worship, or for the maintenance of any minister or ministry, contrary to what he believes to be right, or has deliberately and voluntarily engaged to perform.

4. There shall be no establishment of one religious sect in preference to another; no religious test shall be required as a qualification for any office or public trust; and no person

shall be denied the enjoyment of any civil right merely on account of his religious principles.

5. Every person may freely speak, write and publish his sentiments on all subjects, being responsible for the abuse of that right. No law shall be passed to restrain or abridge the liberty of speech or of the press. In all prosecutions or indictments for libel, the truth may be given in evidence to the jury; and if it shall appear to the jury that the matter charged as libelous is true, and was published with good motives and for justifiable ends, the party shall be acquitted; and the jury shall have the right to determine the law and the fact.

6. The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated; and no warrant shall issue but upon probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched and the papers and things to be seized.

7. The right of a trial by jury shall remain inviolate; but the legislature may authorize the trial of civil suits, when the matter in dispute does not exceed fifty dollars, by a jury of six men.

8. In all criminal prosecutions the accused shall have the right to a speedy and public trial by an impartial jury; to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation; to be confronted with the witnesses against him; to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor, and to have the assistance of counsel in his defense.

9. No person shall be held to answer for a criminal offense, unless on the presentment or indictment of a grand jury, except in cases of impeachment, or in cases cognizable by justices of the peace, or arising in the army or navy; or in the militia, when in actual service in time of war or public danger.

10. No person shall, after acquittal, be tried for the same offense. All persons shall, before conviction, be bailable by sufficient sureties, except for capital offenses, when the proof is evident or presumption great.

11. The privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus* shall not be suspended, unless in case of rebellion or invasion the public safety may require it.

12. The military shall be in strict subordination to the civil power.

13. No soldier shall, in time of peace, be quartered in any house without the consent of the owner; nor in time of war, except in a manner prescribed by law.

14. Treason against the State shall consist only in levying

war against it, or in adhering to its enemies, giving them aid and comfort. No person shall be convicted of treason, unless on the testimony of two witnesses to the same overt act, or on confession in open court.

15. Excessive bail shall not be required, excessive fines shall not be imposed, and cruel and unusual punishments shall not be inflicted.

16. Private property shall not be taken for public use without just compensation; but land may be taken for public highways as heretofore, until the legislature shall direct compensation to be made.

17. No person shall be imprisoned for debt in any action, or on any judgment founded upon contract, unless in cases of fraud; nor shall any person be imprisoned for a militia fine in time of peace.

18. The people have the right freely to assemble together, to consult for the common good, to make known their opinions to their representatives, and to petition for redress of grievances.

19. No county, city, borough, town, township or village shall hereafter give any money or property, or loan its money or credit, to or in aid of any individual association or corporation, or become security for or be directly or indirectly the owner of any stock or bonds of any association or corporation.

20. No donation of land or appropriation of money shall be made by the State or any municipal corporation to or for the use of any society, association or corporation whatever.

21. This enumeration of rights and privileges shall not be construed to impair or deny others retained by the people.

ARTICLE II.

RIGHT OF SUFFRAGE.

1. Every male citizen of the United States, of the age of twenty-one years, who shall have been a resident of this State one year, and of the county in which he claims his vote five months, next before the election, shall be entitled to vote for all officers that now are, or hereafter may be, elective by the people; *provided*, that no person in the military, naval or marine service of the United States shall be considered a resident in this State, by being stationed in any garrison, barrack, or military or naval place or station within this State; and no pauper, idiot, insane person, or person convicted of a crime which now excludes him from being a witness unless pardoned or restored by law to the right of suffrage, shall enjoy the right of an elector; *and provided further*, that in time of war no elector in the actual military service of the State, or of the

United States, in the army or navy thereof, shall be deprived of his vote by reason of his absence from such election district; and the legislature shall have power to provide the manner in which, and the time and place at which, such absent electors may vote, and for the return and canvass of their votes in the election districts in which they respectively reside.

2. The legislature may pass laws to deprive persons of the right of suffrage who shall be convicted of bribery.

ARTICLE III.

DISTRIBUTION OF THE POWERS OF GOVERNMENT.

1. The powers of the government shall be divided into three distinct departments—the legislative, executive and judicial; and no person or persons belonging to, or constituting one of these departments, shall exercise any of the powers properly belonging to either of the others, except as herein expressly provided.

ARTICLE IV.

LEGISLATIVE.

Section I.

1. The legislative power shall be vested in a senate and general assembly.

2. No person shall be a member of the senate who shall not have attained the age of thirty years, and have been a citizen and inhabitant of the State for four years, and of the county for which he shall be chosen one year, next before his election; and no person shall be a member of the general assembly who shall not have attained the age of twenty-one years, and have been a citizen and inhabitant of the State for two years, and of the county for which he shall be chosen one year next before his election; *provided*, that no person shall be eligible as a member of either house of the legislature, who shall not be entitled to the right of suffrage.

3. Members of the senate and general assembly shall be elected yearly and every year, on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November; and the two houses shall meet separately on the second Tuesday in January next after the said day of election, at which time of meeting the legislative year shall commence; but the time of holding such election may be altered by the legislature.

Section II.

1. The senate shall be composed of one senator from each county in the State, elected by the legal voters of the counties, respectively, for three years.

2. As soon as the senate shall meet after the first election to be held in pursuance of this constitution, they shall be divided as equally as may be into three classes. The seats of the senators of the first class shall be vacated at the expiration of the first year; of the second class at the expiration of the second year; and of the third class at the expiration of the third year, so that one class may be elected every year; and if vacancies happen, by resignation or otherwise, the persons elected to supply such vacancies shall be elected for the unexpired terms only.

Section III.

1. The general assembly shall be composed of members annually elected by the legal voters of the counties, respectively, who shall be apportioned among the said counties as nearly as may be according to the number of their inhabitants. The present apportionment shall continue until the next census of the United States shall have been taken, and an apportionment of members of the general assembly shall be made by the legislature at its first session after the next and every subsequent enumeration or census, and when made shall remain unaltered until another enumeration shall have been taken; *provided*, that each county shall at all times be entitled to one member; and the whole number of members shall never exceed sixty.

Section IV.

1. Each house shall direct writs of election for supplying vacancies, occasioned by death, resignation, or otherwise; but if vacancies occur during the recess of the legislature, the writs may be issued by the governor, under such regulations as may be prescribed by law.

2. Each house shall be the judge of the elections, returns and qualifications of its own members, and a majority of each shall constitute a quorum to do business; but a smaller number may adjourn from day to day, and may be authorized to compel the attendance of absent members, in such manner, and under such penalties, as each house may provide.

3. Each house shall choose its own officers, determine the rules of its proceedings, punish its members for disorderly behavior, and, with the concurrence of two-thirds, may expel a member.

4. Each house shall keep a journal of its proceedings, and

from time to time publish the same; and the yeas and nays of the members of either house on any question shall, at the desire of one-fifth of those present, be entered on the journal.

5. Neither house, during the session of the legislature, shall, without the consent of the other, adjourn for more than three days, nor to any other place than that in which the two houses shall be sitting.

6. All bills and joint resolutions shall be read three times in each house, before the final passage thereof; and no bill or joint resolution shall pass unless there be a majority of all the members of each body personally present and agreeing thereto; and the yeas and nays of the members voting on such final passage shall be entered on the journal.

7. Members of the senate and general assembly shall receive annually the sum of five hundred dollars during the time for which they shall have been elected and while they shall hold their office, and no other allowance or emolument, directly or indirectly, for any purpose whatever. The president of the senate and the speaker of the house of assembly shall, in virtue of their offices, receive an additional compensation, equal to one-third of their allowance as members.

8. Members of the senate and general assembly shall, in all cases except treason, felony and breach of the peace, be privileged from arrest during their attendance at the sitting of their respective houses, and in going to and returning from the same; and for any speech or debate, in either house, they shall not be questioned in any other place.

Section V.

1. No member of the senate or general assembly shall, during the time for which he was elected, be nominated or appointed by the governor, or by the legislature in joint meeting, to any civil office under the authority of this State which shall have been created, or the emoluments whereof shall have been increased, during such time.

2. If any member of the senate or general assembly shall be elected to represent this State in the senate or house of representatives of the United States, and shall accept thereof, or shall accept of any office or appointment under the government of the United States, his seat in the legislature of this State shall thereby be vacated.

3. No justice of the supreme court, nor judge of any other court, sheriff, justice of the peace nor any person or persons possessed of any office of profit under the government of this State, shall be entitled to a seat either in the senate or in the general assembly; but, on being elected and taking his seat,

his office shall be considered vacant; and no person holding any office of profit under the government of the United States shall be entitled to a seat in either house.

Section VI.

1. All bills for raising revenue shall originate in the house of assembly; but the senate may propose or concur with amendments, as on other bills.

2. No money shall be drawn from the treasury but for appropriations made by law.

3. The credit of the State shall not be directly or indirectly loaned in any case.

4. The legislature shall not, in any manner, create any debt or debts, liability or liabilities, of the State which shall, singly or in the aggregate with any previous debts or liabilities, at any time exceed one hundred thousand dollars, except for purposes of war, or to repel invasion, or to suppress insurrection, unless the same shall be authorized by a law for some single object or work, to be distinctly specified therein; which law shall provide the ways and means, exclusive of loans, to pay the interest of such debt or liability as it falls due, and also to pay and discharge the principal of such debt or liability within thirty-five years from the time of the contracting thereof, and shall be irrepealable until such debt or liability, and the interest thereon, are fully paid and discharged; and no such law shall take effect until it shall, at a general election, have been submitted to the people, and have received the sanction of a majority of all the votes cast for and against it at such election; and all money to be raised by the authority of such law shall be applied only to the specific object stated therein, and to the payment of the debt thereby created. This section shall not be construed to refer to any money that has been, or may be, deposited with this State by the government of the United States.

Section VII.

1. No divorce shall be granted by the legislature.

2. No lottery shall be authorized by this State, and no ticket in any lottery not authorized by a law of this State shall be bought or sold within the State.

3. The legislature shall not pass any bill of attainder, *ex post facto* law, or law impairing the obligation of contracts, or depriving a party of any remedy for enforcing a contract which existed when the contract was made.

4. To avoid improper influences which may result from intermixing in one and the same act such things as have no

proper relation to each other, every law shall embrace but one object, and that shall be expressed in the title. No law shall be revived or amended by reference to its title only; but the act revived, or the section or sections amended, shall be inserted at length. No general law shall embrace any provision of a private, special or local character. No act shall be passed which shall provide that any existing law, or any part thereof, shall be made or deemed a part of the act, or which shall enact that any existing law, or any part thereof, shall be applicable, except by inserting it in such act.

5. The laws of this State shall begin in the following style: "Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey."

6. The fund for the support of free schools, and all money, stock and other property which may hereafter be appropriated for that purpose, or received into the treasury under the provision of any law heretofore passed to augment the said fund, shall be securely invested and remain a perpetual fund; and the income thereof, except so much as it may be judged expedient to apply to an increase of the capital, shall be annually appropriated to the support of public free schools, for the equal benefit of all the people of the State; and it shall not be competent for the legislature to borrow, appropriate or use the said fund, or any part thereof, for any other purpose, under any pretense whatever. The legislature shall provide for the maintenance and support of a thorough and efficient system of free public schools for the instruction of all the children in this State between the ages of five and eighteen years.

7. No private or special law shall be passed authorizing the sale of any lands belonging in whole or in part to a minor or minors, or other persons who may at the time be under any legal disability to act for themselves.

8. Individuals or private corporations shall not be authorized to take private property for public use, without just compensation first made to the owners.

9. No private, special or local bill shall be passed unless public notice of the intention to apply therefor, and of the general object thereof, shall have been previously given. The legislature, at the next session after the adoption hereof, and from time to time thereafter, shall prescribe the time and mode of giving such notice, the evidence thereof, and how such evidence shall be preserved.

10. The legislature may vest in the circuit courts, or courts of common pleas within the several counties of this State, chancery powers, so far as relates to the foreclosure of mortgages and sale of mortgaged premises.

11. The legislature shall not pass private, local or special laws in any of the following enumerated cases; that is to say:

Laying out, opening, altering and working roads or highways.

Vacating any road, town plot, street, alley or public grounds.

Regulating the internal affairs of towns and counties; appointing local officers or commissions to regulate municipal affairs.

Selecting, drawing, summoning or empaneling grand or petit jurors.

Creating, increasing or decreasing the percentage or allowance of public officers during the term for which said officers were elected or appointed.

Changing the law of descent.

Granting to any corporation, association or individual any exclusive privilege, immunity or franchise whatever.

Granting to any corporation, association or individual the right to lay down railroad tracks.

Providing for changes of venue in civil or criminal cases.

Providing for the management and support of free public schools.

The legislature shall pass general laws providing for the cases enumerated in this paragraph, and for all other cases which, in its judgment, may be provided for by general laws. The legislature shall pass no special act conferring corporate powers, but they shall pass general laws under which corporations may be organized and corporate powers of every nature obtained, subject, nevertheless, to repeal or alteration at the will of the legislature.

12. Property shall be assessed for taxes under general laws, and by uniform rules, according to its true value.

Section VIII.

1. Members of the legislature shall, before they enter on the duties of their respective offices, take and subscribe the following oath or affirmation:

"I do solemnly swear [or affirm, as the case may be,] that I will support the constitution of the United States and the constitution of the State of New Jersey, and that I will faithfully discharge the duties of senator [or member of the general assembly, as the case may be,] according to the best of my ability."

And members-elect of the senate or general assembly are hereby empowered to administer to each other the said oath or affirmation.

2. Every officer of the legislature shall, before he enters upon his duties, take and subscribe the following oath or

affirmation: "I do solemnly promise and swear [or affirm] that I will faithfully, impartially and justly perform all the duties of the office of ———, to the best of my ability and understanding; that I will carefully preserve all records, papers, writings or property intrusted to me for safe-keeping by virtue of my office, and make such disposition of the same as may be required by law."

ARTICLE V.

EXECUTIVE.

1. The executive power shall be vested in a governor.

2. The governor shall be elected by the legal voters of this State. The person having the highest number of votes shall be the governor; but if two or more shall be equal and highest in votes, one of them shall be chosen governor by the vote of a majority of the members of both houses in joint meeting. Contested elections for the office of governor shall be determined in such manner as the legislature shall direct by law. When a governor is to be elected by the people, such election shall be held at the time when and at the places where the people shall respectively vote for members of the legislature.

3. The governor shall hold his office for three years, to commence on the third Tuesday of January next ensuing the election for governor by the people, and to end on the Monday preceding the third Tuesday of January, three years thereafter; and he shall be incapable of holding that office for three years next after his term of service shall have expired; and no appointment or nomination to office shall be made by the governor during the last week of his said term.

4. The governer shall be not less than thirty years of age, and shall have been for twenty years, at least, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of this State seven years next before his election, unless he shall have been absent during that time on the public business of the United States or of this State.

5. The governor shall, at stated times, receive for his services a compensation which shall be neither increased nor diminished during the period for which he shall have been elected.

6. He shall be the commander-in-chief of all the military and naval forces of the State; he shall have power to convene the legislature, or the senate alone, whenever in his opinion public necessity requires it; he shall communicate by message to the legislature at the opening of each session, and at such other times as he may deem necessary, the condition of the State, and recommend such measures as he may deem expedient; he shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed,

and grant, under the great seal of the State, commissions to all such officers as shall be required to be commissioned.

7. Every bill which shall have passed both houses shall be presented to the governor; if he approve he shall sign it, but if not, he shall return it, with his objections, to the house in which it shall have originated, who shall enter the objections at large on their journal, and proceed to reconsider it; if, after such reconsideration, a majority of the whole number of that house shall agree to pass the bill, it shall be sent, together with the objections, to the other house, by which it shall likewise be reconsidered, and if approved of by a majority of the whole number of that house, it shall become a law; but in neither house shall the vote be taken on the same day on which the bill shall be returned to it; and in all such cases, the votes of both houses shall be determined by yeas and nays, and the names of the persons voting for and against the bill shall be entered on the journal of each house respectively. If any bill shall not be returned by the governor, within five days (Sunday excepted) after it shall have been presented to him, the same shall be a law in like manner as if he had signed it, unless the legislature by their adjournment prevent its return, in which case it shall not be a law. If any bill presented to the governor contain several items of appropriations of money, he may object to one or more of such items while approving of the other portions of the bill. In such case he shall append to the bill, at the time of signing it, a statement of the items to which he objects, and the appropriation so objected to shall not take effect. If the legislature be in session he shall transmit to the house in which the bill originated, a copy of such statement, and the items objected to shall be separately reconsidered. If, on reconsideration, one or more of such items be approved by a majority of the members elected to each house, the same shall be a part of the law, notwithstanding the objections of the governor. All the provisions of this section in relation to bills not approved by the governor shall apply to cases in which he shall withhold his approval from any item or items contained in a bill appropriating money.

8. No member of congress, or person holding an office under the United States, or this State, shall exercise the office of governor; and in case the governor, or person administering the government shall accept any office under the United States or this State, his office of governor shall thereupon be vacant. Nor shall he be elected by the legislature to any office under the government of this State or of the United States, during the term for which he shall have been elected governor.

9. The governor, or person administering the government, shall have power to suspend the collection of fines and forfeitures, and to grant reprieves, to extend until the expiration of a time not exceeding ninety days after conviction; but this power shall not extend to cases of impeachment.

10. The governor, or person administering the government, the chancellor, and the six judges of the court of errors and appeals, or a major part of them, of whom the governor, or person administering the government, shall be one, may remit fines and forfeitures, and grant pardons, after conviction, in all cases except impeachment.

11. The governor and all other civil officers under this State shall be liable to impeachment for misdemeanor in office during their continuance in office, and for two years thereafter.

12. In case of the death, resignation or removal from office of the governor, the powers, duties and emoluments of the office shall devolve upon the president of the senate, and in case of his death, resignation or removal, then upon the speaker of the house of assembly, for the time being, until another governor shall be elected and qualified; but in such case another governor shall be chosen at the next election for members of the legislature, unless such death, resignation or removal shall occur within thirty days immediately preceding such next election, in which case a governor shall be chosen at the second succeeding election for members of the legislature. When a vacancy happens, during the recess of the legislature, in any office which is to be filled by the governor and senate, or by the legislature in joint meeting, the governor shall fill such vacancy and the commission shall expire at the end of the next session of the legislature, unless a successor shall be sooner appointed; when a vacancy happens in the office of clerk or surrogate of any county, the governor shall fill such vacancy, and the commission shall expire when a successor is elected and qualified.

13. In case of the impeachment of the governor, his absence from the State or inability to discharge the duties of his office, the powers, duties and emoluments of the office shall devolve upon the president of the senate; and in case of his death, resignation or removal, then upon the speaker of the house of assembly for the time being, until the governor, absent or impeached, shall return or be acquitted, or until the disqualification or inability shall cease, or until a new governor be elected and qualified.

14. In case of a vacancy in the office of governor from any other cause than those herein enumerated, or in case of the death of the governor-elect before he is qualified into office,

the powers, duties and emoluments of the office shall devolve upon the president of the senate or speaker of the house of assembly, as above provided for, until a new governor be elected and qualified.

ARTICLE VI.

JUDICIARY.

Section I.

1. The judicial power shall be vested in a court of errors and appeals in the last resort in all causes as heretofore; a court for the trial of impeachments; a court of chancery; a prerogative court; a supreme court; circuit courts, and such inferior courts as now exist, and as may be hereafter ordained and established by law; which inferior courts the legislature may alter or abolish, as the public good shall require.

Section II.

1. The court of errors and appeals shall consist of the chancellor, the justices of the supreme court, and six judges, or a major part of them; which judges are to be appointed for six years.

2. Immediately after the court shall first assemble, the six judges shall arrange themselves in such manner that the seat of one of them shall be vacated every year, in order that thereafter one judge may be annually appointed.

3. Such of the six judges as shall attend the court shall receive, respectively, a *per diem* compensation, to be provided by law.

4. The secretary of state shall be the clerk of this court.

5. When an appeal from an order or decree shall be heard, the chancellor shall inform the court, in writing, of the reasons for his order or decree; but he shall not sit as a member, or have a voice in the hearing or final sentence.

6. When a writ of error shall be brought, no justice who has given a judicial opinion in the cause in favor of or against any error complained of, shall sit as a member, or have a voice on the hearing, or for its affirmance or reversal; but the reasons for such opinion shall be assigned to the court in writing.

Section III.

1. The house of assembly shall have the sole power of impeaching, by a vote of a majority of all the members; and all impeachments shall be tried by the senate; the members, when sitting for that purpose, to be on oath or affirmation "truly and impartially to try and determine the charge in

question according to evidence;" and no person shall be convicted without the concurrence of two-thirds of all the members of the senate.

2. Any judicial officer impeached shall be suspended from exercising his office until his acquittal.

3. Judgment in cases of impeachment shall not extend farther than to removal from office, and to disqualification to hold and enjoy any office of honor, profit or trust under this State; but the party convicted shall, nevertheless, be liable to indictment, trial and punishment according to law.

4. The secretary of state shall be the clerk of this court.

Section IV.

1. The court of chancery shall consist of a chancellor.

2. The chancellor shall be the ordinary or surrogate general, and judge of the prerogative court.

3. All persons aggrieved by any order, sentence or decree of the orphans' court, may appeal from the same, or from any part thereof to the prerogative court; but such order, sentence or decree shall not be removed into the supreme court, or circuit court if the subject-matter thereof be within the jurisdiction of the orphans' court.

4. The secretary of state shall be the register of the prerogative court, and shall perform the duties required of him by law in that respect.

Section V.

1. The supreme court shall consist of a chief justice and four associate justices. The number of associate justices may be increased or decreased by law, but shall never be less than two.

2. The circuit courts shall be held in every county of this State, by one or more of the justices of the supreme court, or a judge appointed for that purpose, and shall, in all cases within the county except in those of a criminal nature, have common law jurisdiction, concurrent with the supreme court; and any final judgment of a circuit court may be docketed in the supreme court, and shall operate as a judgment obtained in the supreme court from the time of such docketing.

3. Final judgments in any circuit court may be brought by writ of error into the supreme court, or directly into the court of errors and appeals.

Section VI.

1. There shall be no more than five judges of the inferior court of common pleas in each of the counties in this State, after the terms of the judges of said court now in office shall

terminate. One judge for each county shall be appointed every year, and no more, except to fill vacancies, which shall be for the unexpired term only.

2. The commissions for the first appointments of judges of said court shall bear date and take effect on the first day of April next; and all subsequent commissions for judges of said court shall bear date and take effect on the first day of April in every successive year, except commissions to fill vacancies, which shall bear date and take effect when issued.

Section VII.

1. There may be elected under this constitution two, and not more than five, justices of the peace in each of the townships of the several counties of this State, and in each of the wards, in cities that may vote in wards. When a township or ward contains two thousand inhabitants or less, it may have two justices; when it contains more than two thousand inhabitants, and not more than four thousand, it may have four justices; and when it contains more than four thousand inhabitants, it may have five justices; *provided*, that whenever any township not voting in wards contains more than seven thousand inhabitants, such township may have an additional justice for each additional three thousand inhabitants above four thousand.

2. The population of the townships in the several counties of the State and of the several wards shall be ascertained by the last preceding census of the United States, until the legislature shall provide, by law, some other mode of ascertaining it.

ARTICLE VII.

APPOINTING POWER AND TENURE OF OFFICE.

Section I.

MILITIA OFFICERS.

1. The legislature shall provide by law for enrolling, organizing and arming the militia.

2. Captains, subalterns and non-commissioned officers shall be elected by the members of their respective companies.

3. Field officers of regiments, independent battalions and squadrons shall be elected by the commissioned officers of their respective regiments, battalions or squadrons.

4. Brigadier-generals shall be elected by the field officers of their respective brigades.

5. Major-generals, the adjutant-general and quartermaster-

general shall be nominated by the governor, and appointed by him, with the advice and consent of the senate.

6. The legislature shall provide, by law, the time and manner of electing militia officers, and of certifying their elections to the governor, who shall grant their commissions, and determine their rank, when not determined by law; and no commissioned officer shall be removed from office but by the sentence of a court-martial, pursuant to law.

7. In case the electors of subalterns, captains or field officers shall refuse or neglect to make such elections, the governor shall have power to appoint such officers, and to fill all vacancies caused by such refusal or neglect.

8. Brigade inspectors shall be chosen by the field officers of their respective brigades.

9. The governor shall appoint all militia officers whose appointment is not otherwise provided for in this constitution.

10. Major-generals, brigadier-generals and commanding officers of regiments, independent battalions and squadrons shall appoint the staff officers of their divisions, brigades, regiments, independent battalions and squadrons, respectively.

Section II.

CIVIL OFFICERS.

1. Justices of the supreme court, chancellor, judges of the court of errors and appeals and judges of the inferior court of common pleas shall be nominated by the governor, and appointed by him, with the advice and consent of the senate.

The justices of the supreme court and chancellor shall hold their offices for the term of seven years; shall, at stated times, receive for their services a compensation which shall not be diminished during the term of their appointments; and they shall hold no other office under the government of this State or of the United States.

2. Judges of the courts of common pleas shall be appointed by the senate and general assembly, in joint meeting.

They shall hold their offices for five years; but when appointed to fill vacancies, they shall hold for the unexpired term only.

3. The state treasurer and comptroller shall be appointed by the senate and general assembly, in joint meeting.

They shall hold their offices for three years, and until their successors shall be qualified into office.

4. The attorney-general, prosecutors of the pleas, clerk of the supreme court, clerk of the court of chancery, secretary of state and the keeper of the state prison shall be nominated

by the governor, and appointed by him, with the advice and consent of the senate.

They shall hold their offices for five years.

5. The law reporter shall be appointed by the justices of the supreme court, or a majority of them; and the chancery reporter shall be appointed by the chancellor.

They shall hold their offices for five years.

6. Clerks and surrogates of counties shall be elected by the people of their respective counties, at the annual elections for members of the general assembly.

They shall hold their offices for five years.

7. Sheriffs and coroners shall be elected by the people of their respective counties, at the elections for members of the general assembly, and they shall hold their offices for three years, after which three years must elapse before they can be again capable of serving. Sheriffs shall annually renew their bonds.

8. Justices of the peace shall be elected by ballot at the annual meetings of the townships in the several counties of the State, and of the wards in cities that may vote in wards, in such manner and under such regulations as may be hereafter provided by law.

They shall be commissioned for the county, and their commissions shall bear date and take effect on the first day of May next after their election.

They shall hold their offices for five years; but when elected to fill vacancies, they shall hold for the unexpired term only; *provided*, that the commission of any justice of the peace shall become vacant upon his ceasing to reside in the township in which he was elected.

The first election for justices of the peace shall take place at the next annual town-meetings of the townships in the several counties of the State, and of the wards in cities that may vote in wards.

9. All other officers, whose appointments are not otherwise provided for by law, shall be nominated by the governor, and appointed by him, with the advice and consent of the senate; and shall hold their offices for the time prescribed by law.

10. All civil officers elected or appointed pursuant to the provisions of this constitution, shall be commissioned by the governor.

11. The term of office of all officers elected or appointed, pursuant to the provisions of this constitution, except when herein otherwise directed, shall commence on the day of the date of their respective commissions; but no commission for any office shall bear date prior to the expiration of the term of the incumbent of said office.

ARTICLE VIII.

GENERAL PROVISIONS.

1. The secretary of state shall be *ex officio* an auditor of the accounts of the treasurer, and as such, it shall be his duty to assist the legislature in the annual examination and settlement of said accounts, until otherwise provided by law.

2. The seal of the State shall be kept by the governor, or person administering the government, and used by him officially, and shall be called the great seal of the State of New Jersey.

3. All grants and commissions shall be in the name and by the authority of the State of New Jersey, sealed with the great seal, signed by the governor, or person administering the government, and countersigned by the secretary of state, and it shall run thus: "The State of New Jersey, to ———, greeting." All writs shall be in the name of the State; and all indictments shall conclude in the following manner, viz., "against the peace of this State, the government and dignity of the same."

4. This constitution shall take effect and go into operation on the second day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-four.

ARTICLE IX.

AMENDMENTS.

Any specific amendment or amendments to the constitution may be proposed in the senate or general assembly, and if the same shall be agreed to by a majority of the members elected to each of the two houses, such proposed amendment or amendments shall be entered on their journals, with the yeas and nays taken thereon, and referred to the legislature then next to be chosen, and shall be published for three months previous to making such choice, in at least one newspaper of each county, if any be published therein; and if in the legislature next chosen as aforesaid, such proposed amendment or amendments, or any of them, shall be agreed to by a majority of all the members elected to each house, then it shall be the duty of the legislature to submit such proposed amendment or amendments, or such of them as may have been agreed to as aforesaid by the two legislatures, to the people, in such manner and at such time, at least four months after the adjournment of the legislature, as the legislature shall prescribe; and if the people at a special election to be held for that purpose only, shall approve and ratify such amendment or amendments, or any of them, by a majority of the electors

qualified to vote for members of the legislature voting thereon, such amendment or amendments so approved and ratified shall become part of the constitution; *provided*, that if more than one amendment be submitted, they shall be submitted in such manner and form that the people may vote for or against each amendment separately and distinctly; but no amendment or amendments shall be submitted to the people by the legislature oftener than once in five years.

ARTICLE X.

SCHEDULE.

That no inconvenience may arise from the change in the constitution of this State, and in order to carry the same into complete operation, it is hereby declared and ordained, that—

1. The common law and statute laws now in force, not repugnant to this constitution, shall remain in force until they expire by their own limitation, or be altered or repealed by the legislature; and all writs, actions, causes of action, prosecutions, contracts, claims and rights of individuals and of bodies corporate, and of the State, and all charters of incorporation, shall continue, and all indictments which shall have been found, or which may hereafter be found, for any crime or offense committed before the adoption of this constitution, may be proceeded upon as if no change had taken place. The several courts of law and equity, except as herein otherwise provided, shall continue with the like powers and jurisdiction as if this constitution had not been adopted.

2. All officers now filling any office or appointment shall continue in the exercise of the duties thereof, according to their respective commissions or appointments, unless by this constitution it is otherwise directed.

3. The present governor, chancellor and ordinary or surrogate-general and treasurer shall continue in office until successors elected or appointed under this constitution shall be sworn or affirmed into office.

4. In case of the death, resignation or disability of the present governor, the person who may be vice-president of council at the time of the adoption of this constitution shall continue in office and administer the government until a governor shall have been elected and sworn or affirmed into office under this constitution.

5. The present governor, or in case of his death or inability to act, the vice-president of council, together with the present members of the legislative council and secretary of state, shall constitute a board of state canvassers, in the manner now provided by law, for the purpose of ascertaining and declaring

the result of the next ensuing election for governor, members of the house of representatives, and electors of president and vice-president.

6. The returns of the votes for governor, at the said next ensuing election, shall be transmitted to the secretary of state, the votes counted, and the election declared in the manner now provided by law in the case of the election of electors of president and vice-president.

7. The election of clerks and surrogates, in those counties where the term of office of the present incumbent shall expire previous to the general election of eighteen hundred and forty-five, shall be held at the general election next ensuing the adoption of this constitution; the result of which election shall be ascertained in the manner now provided by law for the election of sheriffs.

8. The elections for the year eighteen hundred and forty-four shall take place as now provided by law.

9. It shall be the duty of the governor to fill all vacancies in office happening between the adoption of this constitution and the first session of the senate, and not otherwise provided for, and the commissions shall expire at the end of the first session of the senate, or when successors shall be elected or appointed and qualified.

10. The restriction of the pay of members of the legislature, after forty days from the commencement of the session, shall not be applied to the first legislature convened under this constitution.

11. Clerks of counties shall be clerks of the inferior courts of common pleas and quarter sessions of the several counties, and perform the duties, and be subject to the regulations now required of them by law until otherwise ordained by the legislature.

12. The legislature shall pass all laws necessary to carry into effect the provisions of this constitution.

STATE OF NEW JERSEY:

I, HENRY C. KELSEY, Secretary of State of the State of New Jersey, do hereby certify the foregoing to be a true copy of the Constitution of the State of New Jersey as amended, as the same is taken from and compared with the original Constitution and amendments thereto, now remaining on file in my office.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand
[L. S.] and affixed my official seal, this ninth day of October,
A. D. eighteen hundred and seventy-five.

HENRY C. KELSEY.

SENATE.

RULES ADOPTED THIS YEAR.

President.

1. The President shall take the Chair at the time appointed, and a quorum being present the journal of the preceding day shall be read, to the end that any mistake therein may be corrected.

2. He shall not engage in any debate without leave of the Senate, except so far as shall be necessary for regulating the form of proceeding. (Rule 6.)

3. He shall rise to put a question, but may state it sitting.

4. He shall, on all occasions, preserve the strictest order and decorum. (Rules 8, 43, 53.)

5. When two or more Senators shall rise at the same time, he shall name the one entitled to the floor.

6. He shall have the right to name a Senator to perform the duties of the Chair, but such substitution shall not extend beyond one day.

7. He shall decide every question of order without debate, subject to an appeal to the Senate; and he may call for the sense of the Senate upon any question of order.

8. He shall cause all persons to be arrested or removed from the Senate chamber who shall interrupt the proceedings of the Senate, or conduct themselves improperly in the lobby or gallery. (Rule 53.)

Quorum.

9. A majority of the members of the Senate shall constitute a quorum; and whenever a less number than a quorum shall convene at a regular meeting, and shall adjourn, the names of those present shall be entered on the journal.

10. Whenever a less number than a quorum shall convene at any regular meeting, they are hereby authorized to send the Sergeant-at-Arms, or any other person or persons by them authorized, for any or all absent Senators.

Order of Business.

11. After the President has taken the chair, the order of business shall be as follows:

I. Prayer.
II. Calling the Roll.
III. Reading the Journal.
IV. Presentation and reference of petitions and memorials.
V. Reports of Committees.
1. Standing Committees (according to Rule 13.)
2. Select Committees.
VI. Unfinished business.
VII. Introduction of bills.
VIII. Senate bills on second reading.
IX. Senate bills on third reading.
X. Assembly bills on second reading.
XI. Assembly bills on third reading.

Committees.

12. All Committees shall be appointed by the President, unless otherwise ordered by the Senate. (Rule 34.)

13. The following Standing Committees, consisting of three members each, shall be appointed at the commencement of each session, until otherwise ordered, with leave to report by bill or otherwise:

A Committee on the Judiciary.
A Committee on the Revision of the Laws
A Committee on Finance.
A Committee on Corporations.
A Committee on Municipal Corporations.
A Committee on Railroads, Canals and Turnpikes.
A Committee on Banks and Insurance Companies.
A Committee on Education.
A Committee on the Militia.
A Committee on Game and Fisheries.
A Committee on Riparian Rights.
A Committee on Agriculture.
A Committee on Miscellaneous Business.
A Committee on Elections.
A Committee on Claims and Pensions.
A Committee on Unfinished Business.
A Committee on Labor and Industries.
A Committee on Boroughs.
A Committee on Engrossed Bills, whose duty it shall be to examine all bills and joint resolutions before they shall be put upon their third reading, and who shall report the same to the Senate, and the Secretary shall enter upon the journal that the same have been correctly engrossed.

Special Committees shall consist of three members, unless otherwise ordered by the Senate.

The several Joint Committees shall consist of three members each, and shall be also appointed to act conjointly with corresponding committees to be appointed by the House of Assembly.

A Committee on the Treasurer's Accounts.
A Committee on the State Prison.
A Committee on the Lunatic Asylums.
A Committee on the Library.
A Committee on Public Grounds and Buildings.
A Committee on Public Printing.
A Committee on Passed Bills.
A Committee on Commerce and Navigation.
A Committee on Federal Relations.
A Committee on the Soldiers' Home.
A Committee on Reform School for Boys.
A Committee on Sinking Fund.
A Committee on Industrial School for Girls.
A Committee on the New Jersey School for Deaf-Mutes.

Bills and Joint Resolutions.

14. When a memorial or bill is referred to a committee, praying or providing for an act of incorporation, or for any other act, notice of the application for which is required by law to be previously advertised, the committee shall not have leave to report such bill unless satisfactory evidence has been presented to the committee that the application for such act has had a *bona fide* advertisement according to law; and all committees reporting such bills referred to them shall certify to the Senate that such proof has been presented and is deemed satisfactory.

15. The titles of all bills, and such parts thereof only as shall be affected by proposed amendments, shall be entered on the journal.

16. When leave is asked to bring in a bill, its title shall be read for the information of the Senate, and if objected to it shall be laid over for one day; and all public bills and joint resolutions shall, after the first reading, be printed for the use of the Senate; but no other paper or document shall be printed without special order, except private bills, as provided by Rule 17.

17. No private bill shall be read a second time, unless printed copies thereof, procured by the applicants, shall be in the possession of the Senate.

18. All bills and special reports of committees shall be numbered by the Secretary as they are severally introduced, and a list made of the same, and such bills and reports shall be called up by the President for consideration in the order in which they are reported and stand upon the calendar, unless

otherwise ordered; and the Secretary shall read from the said list or calendar, and not from the files of bills or reports.

19. No bill shall be committed or amended until it shall have been ordered to a second reading, after which it may be referred to a committee.

20. All bills may be made the order for a particular day, and public bills, when called for, shall have the preference of private bills; and when two or more bills shall be called for by Senators, they shall be taken up according to their seniority, reckoning from the date of their introduction. (Rule 56.)

21. The consent of a majority of the Senators present shall be sufficient to engross or re-engross any bill or joint resolution; but no bill or joint resolution shall pass unless there shall be a majority of all the Senators personally present and agreeing thereto; and the yeas and nays of Senators voting on the final passage of any bill or joint resolution shall be entered on the journal; and the like entry on any other question shall be made at the desire of any Senator.

22. Every bill and joint resolution shall receive three readings previous to its being passed; and the President shall give notice at each reading whether it be the first, second or third, which readings shall be on three different days.

23. The final question upon the second reading of every bill or joint resolution originating in the Senate shall be whether it shall be engrossed and read a third time; and no amendment shall be received at the third reading unless by unanimous consent of the Senators present, but it shall be in order, before the final passage of any such bill or joint resolution, to move its recommitment; and should such recommitment take place, and any amendment be reported by the committee, the said bill or resolution shall be again read a second time and considered, and the aforesaid question again put.

24. All bills ordered to be engrossed shall be executed in a fair, round hand.

25. When a bill or joint resolution shall have been lost, and reconsidered and lost again, the same shall not again be reconsidered but by the unanimous consent of the Senate.

26. Bills and joint resolutions, when passed by the Senate, shall be signed by the President.

27. When a Senate bill or joint resolution shall have been passed, the same shall be signed, taken to the House of Assembly, and its concurrence therein requested, without a motion for that purpose.

28. When a bill or resolution passed by the Senate shall be carried to the House of Assembly, all papers and documents relating thereto on the files of the Senate, shall be carried by the Secretary, with such bill or resolution, to the House of Assembly.

Motions and their Precedence.

29. When a motion shall be made, it shall be reduced to writing by the President or any Senator, and delivered to the Secretary at his table, and read before the same shall be debatable.

30. All motions entered on the journal of the Senate, shall be entered in the names of the Senators who make them.

31. If the question in debate contains several points, any Senator may have the same divided; but a motion to strike out and insert, or to commit with instructions, shall not be divided. (Rule 49.)

32. The rejection of a motion to strike out and insert one proposition shall not prevent a motion to strike out and insert a different proposition, nor prevent a subsequent motion simply to strike out; nor shall the rejection of a motion simply to strike out, prevent a subsequent motion to strike out and insert.

33. On filling blanks the question shall be first taken on the largest sum, the greatest number, and the most distant day.

34. When motions are made for reference of the same subject to a Select Committee and to a Standing Committee, the question of reference to a Standing Committee shall be put first.

35. When a question is before the Senate, no motion shall be received but—

1. To adjourn. (Rules 36, 37.)
2. To proceed to the consideration of Executive business.
3. To lay on the table. (Rules 37, 39.)
4. To postpone indefinitely. (Rule 39.)
5. To postpone to a certain day. (Rule 39.)
6. To commit. (Rule 39.)
7. To amend. (Rules 38, 39.)

Which several motions shall have precedence in the order in which they stand arranged. (Rule 39.)

36. The motion to adjourn, or to fix a day to which the Senate shall adjourn, shall always be in order except when a vote is being taken, or while a Senator is addressing the Senate.

37. The motion to adjourn, to proceed to the consideration of Executive business, and to lay on the table, shall be decided without debate.

38. A motion to strike out the enacting clause of a bill shall have precedence of a motion to amend, and if carried shall be equivalent to its rejection.

39. When a motion shall have been once made and carried in the affirmative or negative, it shall be in order for any Senator who voted on the prevailing side, to move a reconsideration thereof on the same or next succeeding day of actual session; but no motion for the reconsideration of any vote shall be in order after a bill, resolution, message, report, amendment or motion upon which the vote was taken, announcing their decision, shall have gone from the possession of the Senate, and they shall not pass from the possession of the Senate until the expiration of the time in which a reconsideration is permitted; and every motion for reconsideration shall be decided by a majority of votes, except a motion to reconsider the vote on the final passage of a bill or joint resolution, which shall require the same majority as is necessary for their final passage.

Members.

40. The seats within the bar shall be reserved exclusively for the Senators, the officers of the Senate, and the reporters of the press, who may have seats assigned them.

41. No Senator shall speak in any debate without rising, nor more than three times on any subject of debate, unless he shall first obtain leave of the Senate.

42. Every Senator, in speaking, shall address the President, confine himself to the question under debate, and avoid personality.

43. Any Senator may change his vote before the decision of the question shall have been announced by the Chair.

44. No Senator shall have his vote recorded on any question, when the yeas and nays are called, unless he shall be present to answer to his name.

Messages.

45. All messages shall be sent to the House of Assembly by the Secretary, under the direction of the President, as a standing order, without a vote thereon.

46. Messages may be delivered at any stage of business except when a vote is being taken.

47. When a message shall be sent from the Governor or House of Assembly to the Senate, it shall be announced at the door by the Sergeant-at-Arms.

Senate Bills in the House.

48. When an amendment made in the Senate to a bill from the House of Assembly shall be disagreed to by that House,

and not adhered to by the Senate, the bill shall be considered as standing on a third reading.

49. An amendment of the House of Assembly to a Senate bill shall not be divisible.

50. In case of disagreement between the Senate and House of Assembly, the Senate may either *recede, insist and ask a conference* or *adhere*, and motions for such purposes shall take precedence in that order.

51. When a Senate bill shall be returned, amended by the House of Assembly, the sections of the bill so amended, together with the amendments, shall be read by the Secretary for a first reading, and be entitled to a second reading, without special motion, at which reading the proposed amendments shall be open to the action of the Senate. (Rule 50.) And if, at its third reading, upon the question being put by the President, "Will the Senate concur in the House amendment to Senate bill No. —?" a majority of the whole Senate should, by a vote of yeas and nays, to concur, the question shall then be upon ordering the bill to be re-engrossed. If so ordered, the bill shall be re-engrossed, the amendments embodied therein, and the re-engrossed bill examined and reported by the Committee on Engrossed Bills, and read in open Senate, to the end that it may be known to be correctly engrossed, and shall be then signed and certified as other bills.

Disorder.

52. In case of any disturbance in the gallery or lobby, the President shall have power to order the same to be cleared.

53. The Sergeant-at-Arms shall aid in the enforcement of order, under the direction of the President.

54. No Senator, in speaking, shall mention a Senator then present by his name.

Special Orders.

55. When the hour shall have arrived for the consideration of a special order, the same shall be taken up, and the Senate shall proceed to consider it, unless it shall be postponed by the Senate.

56. The unfinished business in which the Senate shall have been engaged at the last preceding adjournment shall have the preference in the special orders of the day. (Rule 20.)

57. No concurrent resolution shall pass unless by the consent of a majority of the Senators elected.

Secret Session.

58. On a motion made and seconded to shut the doors of the Senate on the discussion of any business which may, in

the opinion of a Senator, require secrecy, the President shall direct the chamber to be cleared, and during the discussion of such motion the doors shall remain shut.

Rules.

59. No standing rule or order of the Senate shall be suspended unless by the consent of two-thirds of the Senators elected, nor rescinded or amended but by the same number, and one day's notice shall be given of the motion for rescission or amendment.

Executive Session.

60. When nominations shall be made by the Governor to the Senate, they shall, unless otherwise ordered by the Senate, be referred to appropriate committees; and the final question on every nomination shall be, "Will the Senate advise and consent to this nomination?" which question shall not be put on the same day on which the nomination is received, nor on the day on which it may be reported by a committee, unless by the unanimous consent of the Senate.

61. When acting on Executive business, the Senate shall be cleared of all persons except the Senators and Secretary.

62. All information or remarks concerning the character or qualifications of any person nominated by the Governor to office shall be kept a secret.

63. The Legislative and Executive proceedings of the Senate shall be kept in separate and distinct books.

64. All nominations approved by the Senate, or otherwise definitely acted on, shall be transmitted by the Secretary to the Governor, with the determination of the Senate thereon, from day to day, as such proceedings may occur; but no further extract from the Executive journal shall be furnished, published or otherwise communicated, except by special order of the Senate.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

RULES ADOPTED THIS YEAR.

Of the Meeting of the House.

1. Any member or members less than a quorum may meet and adjourn the House from day to day, when necessary.

2. Every member shall attend in his place precisely at the hour to which the House was last adjourned; and in case of neglect, he shall be subject to a reprimand from the Chair, unless excused by the House; nor shall any member absent himself from the House for more than the space of a quarter of an hour without leave previously obtained.

3. In case a less number of members than a quorum shall be present after the arrival of the hour to which the House stood adjourned, they are hereby authorized to send their Sergeant-at-Arms, or any other person or persons by them authorized, with a warrant duly executed, for any and all absent members, as the majority of such as are present may agree, and at the expense of such absent members, respectively, unless such excuse for non-attendance shall be rendered as the House, when a quorum is convened, shall judge sufficient. Immediately after the appointment of the Standing Committees, the members shall arrange among themselves their several seats appropriated to their counties; and in case of disagreement, the same shall be decided by lot.

Of the Duties of the Speaker.

4. He shall take the chair at the hour to which the House shall have adjourned, and immediately call the members to order; and on the appearance of a quorum, shall cause the journal of the preceding day to be read, which may then be corrected by the House.

5. He shall preserve order and decorum, and in debate shall prevent personal reflections, and confine members to the question under discussion; but he shall not engage in any debate, nor propose his opinion on any question, without first calling on some member to occupy the chair. When two or more members rise at the same time, he shall name the one entitled to the floor.

6. He shall decide questions of order, subject to an appeal to the House, when demanded by any four members, on which

appeal no member shall speak more than once, unless by leave of the House.

7. All questions before the House shall be stated by the Speaker, and distinctly put in the following form, to wit: "As many as are in favor of (the question) will say aye;" and after the affirmative is expressed, "Those of a contrary opinion, no." If the Speaker doubts, or a division be called for, the House shall divide; those in the affirmative of the question shall first rise from their seats, and afterwards those in the negative; and in case of an equal division, the Speaker shall decide.

8. All Committees shall be appointed by the Speaker, unless otherwise specially directed by the House.

9. All acts, addresses and joint resolutions shall be signed by the Speaker; and all writs, warrants and subpœnas issued by the order of the House shall be under his hand and seal, and attested by the Clerk. If the Speaker be absent, a less number of members than a quorum may appoint a Speaker *pro tempore*, who may sign any warrants, or perform any act requisite to bring in absent members.

10. He shall have a general direction of the hall, and he may name a member to perform the duties of the Chair; but such substitution shall not extend beyond a second adjournment.

Of the Order of Business.

11. After the reading of the journal, the business of the first meeting of each day shall be conducted in the following manner, to wit:

I. Letters, petitions and memorials, remonstrances and accompanying documents may be presented and disposed of.

II. Reports of Committees may be read.

III. Original resolutions may be offered and considered; items of unfinished business referred; motions to reconsider and to appoint additional members of Committees made; and leave of absence, leave to withdraw documents, and leave to introduce bills asked.

Leave for Bills and to Introduce Bills.

IV. Bills and joint resolutions on a third reading may be taken up.

V. The House shall then proceed in the order of the day, preference being always given to the unfinished business of the previous sitting; after which bills and joint resolutions on a second reading shall be taken in their order; and the House, in its afternoon session, will proceed to business as though there had been no adjournment of its morning session, excepting that original resolutions, and leave to introduce bills of

Committees, be the first business in the afternoon session; and shall, on demand of the majority, proceed with the order of the day.

12. The Clerk shall make a list of all public bills and joint resolutions. He shall keep a separate calendar of private bills. No bills for granting, continuing, altering, amending, or renewing a charter for any corporation, other than a municipal corporation, shall be placed on the calendar of public bills. All bills, public and private, shall be numbered according to the time of their introduction into the House. They shall be taken up and considered in the order of time in which they were reported, or ordered to a third reading, as appears by the calendar; and the calendar shall be proceeded in until all the bills thereon are called up before the commencement of the calendar anew.

13. All messages shall be sent from this House to the Senate by the Clerk.

Of Decorum and Debate.

14. When a member is about to speak in debate, or communicate any matter to the House, he shall rise from his seat and respectfully address himself to the Speaker, confining himself to the question under debate, and avoiding personality.

15. If any member in debate transgress the rules of the House, the Speaker shall, or any member may, call him to order, in which case the member so called to order shall immediately sit down, unless permitted to explain. The House shall, if appealed to, decide on the case, but without debate; if there be no appeal, the decision of the Chair shall be submitted to. If the decision be in favor of the member called to order, he shall be at liberty to proceed; if otherwise, he shall not be permitted to proceed without leave of the House, and if the case require it, he shall be liable to censure of the House.

16. If a member be called to order for words spoken in debate, the person calling him to order shall repeat the words excepted to, and they shall be taken down in writing at the Clerk's table; and no member shall be held to answer, or be subject to the censure of the House, for words spoken in debate, if any other member has spoken, or other business has intervened after the words spoken, and before exception to them shall have been taken.

17. No member shall speak more than twice on the same question, without leave of the House.

18. While the Speaker is putting any question, or addressing the House, none shall walk out of or across the hall; nor

in such case, or when a member is speaking, shall any one entertain private discourse; nor shall any one, while a member is speaking, pass between him and the Chair.

19. No member shall vote on any question in the event of which he is particularly interested, nor in any case where he was not within the bar of the House when the question was put.

20. Every member who shall be in the House when the question is put shall give his vote, unless the House for special reasons shall excuse him. All motions to excuse a member from voting shall be made before the House divides, or before the call of the yeas and nays is commenced; any member requesting to be excused from voting may make a brief verbal statement of the reasons for such request, and the question shall then be taken without further debate.

21. Petitions, memorials and other papers addressed to the House shall be presented by the Speaker, or by a member in his place; a brief statement of the contents thereof shall be made by the introducer, and, if called upon, he shall declare that it does not, in his opinion, contain any indecent or reproachful language, or any expressions of disrespect to the House, or any committee of the same.

22. It shall be the duty of the Sergeant-at-Arms, at all times, not to allow any person to smoke in the Assembly chamber.

On Motions.

23. Every motion shall be reduced to writing, if the Speaker or any member desire it.

24. When a motion is made and seconded, it shall be stated by the Speaker, or being in writing, it shall be handed to the Chair and read aloud by the Clerk, when it shall be deemed to be in the possession of the House and open to debate; but it may be withdrawn at any time before a decision or amendment.

25. When a question is under debate no motion shall be received, but—

1. To adjourn.
2. A call of the House.
3. To lay on the table.
4. For the previous question.
5. To postpone indefinitely.
6. To postpone to a day certain.
7. To go into a Committee of the Whole on the pending subject immediately.
8. To commit to a Committee of the Whole.
9. To commit to a Standing Committee.
10. To commit to a Select Committee.
11. To amend.

Which several motions shall have precedence in the order in which they are stated, and no motion to postpone to a day certain, to commit, or to postpone indefinitely, being decided, shall be again allowed on the same day, and at the same stage of the bill or proposition.

26. A motion to strike out the enacting clause of a bill or joint resolution shall have precedence of a motion to amend, and if carried shall be considered equivalent to its rejection.

27. A motion to adjourn shall be always in order, except when the House is voting, or while a member is addressing the House, or immediately after the question to adjourn has been negatived; that, and the motion to lay on the table, shall be decided without debate.

28. Any member may call for a division of the question, which shall be divided if it comprehends questions so distinct that one being taken away from the rest may stand entire for the decision of the House; a motion to strike out and insert shall be deemed indivisible; but a motion to strike out being lost, shall preclude neither amendment nor a motion to strike out and insert.

29. When any motion shall be made and seconded, the same shall, at the request of any two members, be entered on the Journal of the House.

30. When a motion has been once made and carried in the affirmative or negative, it shall be in order for any member who voted with the prevailing party to move for the reconsideration thereof, on the same day or on the next day of actual session of the House thereafter; all motions may be reconsidered, by a majority of the members present; but bills, to be reconsidered, must have the same majority that would be necessary to pass them; and such vote, on motion to reconsider, shall be by taking the yeas and nays.

31. When a blank is to be filled, the question shall first be taken on the largest sum, or greatest number, and remotest day.

32. The yeas and nays shall be entered on the Journal of the House, when moved for and seconded by five members, and in taking the yeas and nays the names of the members, including the Speaker, shall be called alphabetically.

33. The previous question shall be put in this form: "Shall the main question be now put?" It shall only be admitted when demanded by a majority of the members present, and its effect shall be, if decided affirmatively, to put an end to all debate, and bring the House to a direct vote upon amendments reported by a committee, if any, then upon pending amendments, and then upon the main question; if decided in the negative, to leave the main question and

amendments if any, under debate for the residue of the sitting, unless sooner disposed of by taking the question, or in some other manner. All incidental questions of order arising after a motion is made for the previous question, and pending such motion, shall be decided, whether on appeal or otherwise, without debate.

34. After the Clerk has commenced calling the yeas and nays on any question, no motion shall be received until a decision shall have been announced by the Chair.

Of Committees.

35. The following Standing Committees shall be appointed at the commencement of the session, until otherwise ordered:

A Committee of Ways and Means.
A Committee on Bill Revision.
A Committee on the Judiciary.
A Committee on Agriculture and Agricultural College.
A Committee on Education.
A Committee on Elections.
A Committee on Engrossed Bills.
A Committee on Municipal Corporations.
A Committee on Militia.
A Committee on Claims and Revolutionary Pensions.
A Committee on Corporations.
A Committee on Banks and Insurance.
A Committee on Unfinished Business.
A Committee on Incidental Expenses.
A Committee on Stationery.
A Committee on Riparian Rights.
A Committee on Revision of Laws.
A Committee on Fisheries.
A Committee on Railroads and Canals.
A Committee on Miscellaneous Subjects.
A Committee on Labor and Industries.

Which several committees shall consist of five members each.

Joint Committees.

The following Joint Committees, of five members each, shall also be appointed to act conjointly with corresponding committees to be appointed by the Senate:

A Committee on the Treasurer's Accounts.
A Committee on the State Prison.
A Committee on Public Printing.
A Committee on the Library.
A Committee on the Lunatic Asylums.
A Committee on Public Grounds and Buildings.
A Committee on Commerce and Navigation.
A Committee on Federal Relations.

A Committee on Passed Bills.
A Committee on Sinking Fund.
A Committee on Soldiers' Home.
A Committee on Reform School for Boys.
A Committee on Industrial School for Girls.
A Committee on the New Jersey School for Deaf-Mutes.

36. The several Standing Committees of the House shall have leave to report by bill or otherwise.

37. No committee shall sit during the sitting of the House, without special leave.

38. All committees appointed at the first sitting shall continue to act during every subsequent sitting of the same Legislature, or until they have reported on the business committed to them, or have been discharged.

Of the Committee of the Whole House.

39. In forming a Committee of the Whole House, the Speaker shall leave his chair, and a chairman to preside in committee shall be appointed by the Speaker.

40. The rules of proceeding in the House shall be observed, as far as practicable, in Committee of the Whole, except that any member may speak oftener than twice on the same subject, but shall not speak a second time until every member choosing to speak shall have spoken; nor shall a motion for the previous question be made therein.

41. All amendments made in Committee of the Whole shall be noted by the Clerk, but need not be read by the Speaker on his resuming the chair, unless required by the House.

On Bills and Joint Resolutions.

42. All bills and joint resolutions shall be introduced by motion for leave, or on the report of a committee, and the member offering the same shall indorse his name on them, that the committee may confer with him should they so desire.

43. Every bill and joint resolution shall receive three separate readings in the House previous to its passage, but no bill or joint resolution shall be read twice on the same day, without special order of the House.

44. All bills and joint resolutions shall, after their first reading, be printed for the use of the members, and referred to their appropriate committees.

45. All bills and joint resolutions may be made the order of a particular day, on which day they shall be taken up in preference to others on the calendar; and the calendar of private bills shall not be taken up until the calendar of public bills shall have been gone through with.

46. All bills and joint resolutions, previous to their final passage by the House, all petitions, motions and reports, may be committed at the pleasure of the House. And the recommitment of any bill or resolution, when the same has been ordered to a third reading, shall have the effect of placing the same upon the second reading.

47. All bills and joint resolutions ordered to be engrossed shall be executed in a fair, round hand, and no amendment by way of rider shall be received to any bill or joint resolution on its third reading.

48. On a motion to strike out any item in the incidental bill, the question to be submitted to the House shall be, "Shall the item be retained in the bill?" and a majority of all the members of the House shall be necessary to adopt the same.

49. After the introduction of any private bill, the applicants for said bill shall, at their own expense, furnish the usual number of copies for the use of the members, unless the printing thereof be dispensed with by a special order of the House.

50. On the question of the final passage of all bills and joint resolutions, the yeas and nays shall be entered on the journal of the House.

51. Whenever a bill or resolution that has passed the House shall be carried to the Senate, all papers and documents relating thereto, on the files of the House, shall be carried with such bill or resolution to the Senate.

Of Rules.

52. No standing rule or order of the House shall be rescinded or changed without one day's notice being given of the motion therefor; nor shall any rule be suspended except by a vote of the majority of the whole number of members of the House.

53. When an Assembly bill is returned amended by the Senate, the report thereof by the Secretary of the Senate shall be taken as the first reading, and the same be entitled to a second reading, without a motion for that purpose; after its second reading, the question shall be, "Shall the Senate amendments to Assembly bill No. — have a third reading?" If ordered to a third reading, the amendments shall be read, but these readings shall be on different days; the question shall then be, "Will the House of Assembly concur in the Senate amendments to Assembly bill No. —?" upon which question the votes shall be by yeas and nays. If concurred in by a majority of the whole House, the bill shall be re-engrossed, the amendments embodied therein, and the re-engrossed bill examined and reported upon by the Committee on Engrossed Bills, and read in open Assembly, to the end that it may be

known to be correctly engrossed, and then signed and certified as other bills.

54. Cushing's Manual shall in all cases, when not in conflict with the rules adopted by the House, be considered and held as standard authority.

55. No person shall be allowed on the floor of the House during its sessions except State officers and members and officers of the Senate, unless by written permission of the Speaker.

56. No committee of this House shall report a bill adversely without notifying the introducer of the bill; nor shall such adverse report be acted upon unless the introducer of the bill is in his seat.

57. After the calling of the roll has been commenced upon any question, no member shall be permitted to explain his vote.

58. Every bill amended in the House, after its report by the committee to which it was referred upon introduction, shall, when ordered to be engrossed and have a third reading, be delivered to the Committee on Bill Revision, whose duty it shall be to examine the same, and if it be found that such amendment agrees with the context the bill shall then be engrossed. If in the opinion of the committee such amendment is, as to form, improper, they shall report to the House with such recommendation as they think fit. Such report shall be made within two days from the receipt of the bill.

JOINT RULES AND ORDERS

OF THE

SENATE AND GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

1. In every case of an amendment of a bill agreed to in one House and dissented from in the other, if either House shall request a conference and appoint a committee for that purpose, and the other House shall also appoint a committee to confer, such committee shall, at a convenient hour to be agreed on by their respective chairmen, meet in conference, and state to each other, verbally or in writing, as either shall choose, the reasons of their respective Houses for and against the amendment, and confer freely thereon.

2. After each House shall have adhered to their disagreement, a bill or resolution shall be lost.

3. When a bill or resolution which shall have passed in one House is rejected in the other, notice thereof shall be sent to the House in which the same shall have passed.

4. Each House in which any bill or resolution shall have passed shall transmit therewith to the other House all papers and documents relating to the same.

5. When a message shall be sent from either House to the other, it shall be announced at the door of the House by the doorkeeper, and shall be respectfully communicated to the Chair by the person by whom it is sent.

6. After a bill shall have passed both Houses, it shall be delivered by the Clerk of the Assembly, or the Secretary of the Senate, as the bill may have originated in one House or the other, to a Joint Committee on Passed Bills, of two from each House, appointed as a Standing Committee for that purpose, and shall be presented by said committee to the Governor for his approbation, it being first indorsed on the back of the bill, certifying in which House the same originated, which indorsement shall be signed by the Secretary or Clerk, as the case may be, of the House in which the same did originate, and shall be entered on the journal of each House. The said committee shall report on the day of presentation to the Governor, which time shall also be carefully entered on the journal of each House.

NEW JERSEY CONGRESSMEN.

FROM 1774 TO THE PRESENT TIME.

Continental Congress.

1774–5, James Kinsey; 1774–6, John Cooper, Stephen Crane, John De Hart, John Hart, Francis Hopkinson, William Livingston, Richard Smith, Richard Stockton; 1776–7, Jonathan D. Sergeant; 1776–8, Abraham Clark, Jonathan Elmer; 1776–9, John Witherspoon; 1777–8, Elias Boudinot; 1777–9, Nathaniel Scudder; 1778–9, Frederick Frelinghuysen, Elias Dayton; 1778, John Neilson; 1778–80, John Fell; 1779, Thomas Henderson; 1779–81, William Ch. Houston; 1780–1, William Burnett, William Paterson; 1780–3, Abraham Clark; 1780–2, John Witherspoon; 1781–3, William Paterson; 1782–3, Frederick Frelinghuysen; 1781–4, Silas Condict, Jonathan Elmer; 1783–5, John Beatty, Samuel Dick; 1783–4, John Stevens, Sr.; 1784–5, Charles Stewart, William Ch. Houston; 1784–7, Lambert Cadwalader; 1785–6, John Cleaves Symmes, Josiah Hornblower; 1786–7, James Schureman; 1786–8, Abraham Clark; 1787, William Paterson; 1787–8, Jonathan Elmer; 1787–9, Jonathan Dayton.

From 1789 to Date.

I. 1789–91. Elias Boudinot, Burlington; Lambert Cadwalader, Hunterdon; James Schureman, Middlesex; Thomas Sinnickson, Salem.

II. 1791–3. Elias Boudinot, Burlington; Abraham Clark, Essex; Jonathan Dayton, Essex; Aaron Kitchell, Morris; James Schureman, Middlesex.

III. 1793–5. John Beatty, Hunterdon; Elias Boudinot, Burlington; Lambert Cadwalader, Hunterdon; Jonathan Dayton, Essex; Abraham Clark, Essex (died 1794); Aaron Kitchell, Morris (to fill vacancy).

IV. 1795–7. Jonathan Dayton (Speaker), Essex; Thomas Henderson, Monmouth; Aaron Kitchell, Essex; Isaac Smith, Hunterdon; Mark Thompson, Sussex.

V. 1797–9. Jonathan Dayton (Speaker), Essex; James H. Imlay, Monmouth; James Schureman, Middlesex; Thomas Sinnickson, Salem; Mark Thompson, Sussex.

VI. 1799–1801. John Condit, Essex; Franklin Davenport, Gloucester; Samuel H. Imlay, Monmouth; Aaron Kitchell, Morris; James Linn, Somerset.

VII. 1801–3. John Condit, Essex; Ebenezer Elmer, Cumberland; William Helms, Sussex; James Mott, Burlington; Henry Southard, Somerset.

VIII. 1803–5. Ebenezer Elmer, Cumberland; William Helms, Sussex; James Mott, Burlington; James Sloan, Gloucester; Henry Southard, Somerset; Adam Boyd, Bergen.

IX. 1805–7. Ebenezer Elmer, Cumberland; William Helms, Sussex; John Lambert, Hunterdon; James Sloan, Gloucester; Henry Southard, Somerset; Ezra Darby, Essex.

X. 1807–9. William Helms, Sussex; John Lambert, Hunterdon; Thomas Newbold, Burlington; James Sloan, Gloucester; Henry Southard, Somerset; Ezra Darby, Essex (until 1808); Adam Boyd, Bergen (from 1808–9).

XI. 1809–11. James Cox, Monmouth (until 1810); William Helms, Sussex; Jacob Hufty, Cumberland; Thomas Newbold, Burlington; Henry Southard, Somerset; Adam Boyd, Bergen.

XII. 1811–13. Adam Boyd, Bergen; Lewis Condict, Morris; Jacob Hufty, Cumberland; George C. Maxwell, Hunterdon; James Morgan, Middlesex; Thomas Newbold, Burlington.

XIII. 1813–15. Lewis Condict, Morris; William Cox, Burlington; Richard Stockton, Somerset; Thomas Ward, Essex; James Schureman, Middlesex; Jacob Hufty, Cumberland (until 1814); Thomas Binns, Essex (1814–15).

XIV. 1815–17. Ezra Baker, Middlesex; Ephraim Bateman, Cumberland; Benjamin Bennett, Monmouth; Lewis Condict, Morris; Henry Southard, Somerset; Thomas Ward, Essex.

XV. 1817–19. Ephraim Bateman, Cumberland; Benjamin Bennett, Monmouth; Joseph Bloomfield, Burlington; Charles Kinsey, Bergen; John Linn, Sussex; Henry Southard, Sussex.

XVI. 1819–21. Ephraim Bateman, Cumberland; Joseph Bloomfield, Burlington; John Linn, Sussex; Barnard Smith, Middlesex; Henry Southard, Somerset; John Condit, Essex (until 1820); Thomas Binns, Essex (1820–1).

XVII. 1821–3. George Cassady, Bergen; Lewis Condict, Morris; G. E. Holcombe, Monmouth; James Matlack, Gloucester; Ephraim Bateman, Cumberland; Samuel Swan, Somerset.

XVIII. 1823–5. George Cassady, Bergen; Daniel Garrison, Salem; G. E. Holcombe, Monmouth; James Matlack, Gloucester; Lewis Condict, Morris; Samuel Swan, Somerset.

XIX. 1825-7. George Cassady, Bergen; Lewis Condict, Morris; Daniel Garrison, Salem; G. E. Holcombe, Monmouth; Samuel Swan, Somerset; Ebenezer Tucker, Burlington.

XX. 1827-9. Lewis Condict, Essex; Isaac Pierson, Essex; Samuel Swan, Somerset; Ebenezer Tucker, Burlington; George E. Holcombe, Monmouth (until 1828); Hedge Thompson, Salem (until 1828); James Fitz Randolph, Middlesex (1828-9); Thomas Sinnickson, Salem (1828-9).

XXI. 1829-31. Richard M. Cooper, Gloucester; Lewis Condict, Morris; Thomas H. Hughes, Cape May; Isaac Pierson, Essex; James Fitz Randolph, Middlesex; Samuel Swan, Somerset.

XXII. 1831-3. Lewis Condict, Morris; Richard M. Cooper, Gloucester; Thomas H. Hughes, Cape May; James Fitz Randolph, Middlesex; Isaac Southard, Somerset; Silas Condit, Essex.

XXIII. 1833-5. Philemon Dickerson (D.), Essex; Samuel Fowler (D.), Sussex; Thomas Lee (D.), Cumberland; James Parker (D.), Middlesex; Ferdinand S. Schenck (D.), Somerset; William N. Shinn (D.), Burlington.

XXIV. 1835-7. Philemon Dickerson (D.), Passaic (resigned and elected Governor); Samuel Fowler (D.), Sussex; Thomas Lee (D.), Cumberland; James Parker (D.), Middlesex; Ferdinand S. Schenck (D.), Somerset; William N. Shinn (D.), Burlington; William Chetwood (D.), Essex (vacancy 1836-7).

XXV. 1837-9. John B. Aycrigg (W.), Bergen; William Halstead (W.), Mercer; John P. B. Maxwell (W.), Warren; Joseph F. Randolph (W.), Monmouth; Charles C. Stratton (W.), Gloucester; Thomas Jones York (W.), Salem.

XXVI. 1839-41. William B. Cooper (D.), Gloucester; Philemon Dickerson (D.), Passaic; Joseph F. Randolph (W.), Monmouth; Daniel B. Ryall (D.), Monmouth; Joseph Kille (D.), Salem; Peter D. Vroom (D.), Somerset.

XXVII. 1841-3. John B. Aycrigg (W.), Bergen; William Halstead (W.), Mercer; John P. B. Maxwell (W.), Warren; Joseph F. Randolph (W.), Monmouth; Charles C. Stratton (W.), Gloucester; Thomas Jones Yorke (W.), Salem.

XXVIII. 1843-5. Lucius Q. C. Elmer (D.), Cumberland; George Sykes (D.), Burlington; Littleton Kirkpatrick (D.), Middlesex; Isaac G. Farlee (D.), Hunterdon; William Wright (W.), Essex.

XXIX. 1845-7. James G. Hampton (W.), Cumberland; Samuel G. Wright (W.) (died 1845), Monmouth; George Sykes (D.) (vacancy), Burlington; John Runk (W.), Hunterdon; Joseph E. Edsall (D.), Sussex; William Wright (W.), Essex.

XXX. 1847–9. James G. Hampton (W.), Cumberland; William A. Newell (W.), Monmouth; John Van Dyke (W.), Middlesex; Joseph E. Edsall (D.), Sussex; Dudley S. Gregory (W.), Hudson.

XXXI. 1849–51. Andrew K. Hay (W.), Camden; William A. Newell (W.), Monmouth; John Van Dyke (W.), Middlesex; Isaac Wildrick (D.), Warren; James G. King (W.), Hudson.

XXXII. 1851–3. Nathan T. Stratton (D.), Cumberland; Charles Skelton (D.), Mercer; George H. Brown (W.), Somerset; Isaac Wildrick (D.), Warren; Rodman M. Price (D.), Essex.

XXXIII. 1853–5. Nathan T. Stratton (D.), Cumberland; Charles Skelton (D.), Mercer; Samuel Lilly (D.), Hunterdon; George Vail (D.), Morris; A. C. M. Pennington (W.), Essex.

XXXIV. 1855–7. Isaiah D. Clawson (R.), Cumberland; George R. Robbins (R.), Mercer; James Bishop (N. A.), Middlesex; George Vail (D.), Morris; A. C. M. Pennington (R.), Essex.

XXXV. 1857–9. Isaiah D. Clawson (R.), Cumberland; George R. Robbins (R.), Mercer; Garnet B. Adrain (D.), Middlesex; John Huyler (D.), Bergen; Jacob R. Wortendyke (D.), Hudson.

XXXVI. 1859–61. John T. Nixon (R.), Cumberland; John L. N. Stratton (R.), Burlington; Garnet B. Adrain (D.), Middlesex; Jetur R. Riggs (D.), Passaic; William Pennington (R.) (Speaker), Essex.

XXXVII. 1861–3. John T. Nixon (R.), Cumberland; John L. N. Stratton (R.), Burlington; William G. Steele (D.), Somerset; George T. Cobb (D.), Morris; Nehemiah Perry (D.), Essex.

XXXVIII. 1863–5. John F. Starr (R.), Camden; George Middleton (D.), Monmouth; William G. Steele (D.), Somerset; Andrew J. Rogers (D.), Sussex; Nehemiah Perry (D.), Essex.

XXXIX. 1865–7. John F. Starr (R.), Camden; William A. Newell (R.), Monmouth; Charles Sitgreaves (D.), Warren; Andrew J. Rogers (D.), Sussex; Ed. R. V. Wright (D.), Hudson.

XL. 1867–9. William Moore (R.), Atlantic; Charles Haight (D.), Monmouth; Charles Sitgreaves (D.), Warren; John Hill (R.), Morris; George A. Halsey (R.), Essex.

XLI. 1869–71. William Moore (R.), Atlantic; Charles Haight (D.), Monmouth; John T. Bird (D.), Hunterdon; John Hill (R.), Morris; Orestes Cleveland (D.), Hudson.

XLII. 1871–3. John W. Hazleton (R.), Gloucester; Sam'l C. Forker (D.), Burlington; John T. Bird (D.), Hunterdon; John Hill (R.), Morris; George A. Halsey (R.), Essex.

XLIII. 1873–5. John W. Hazleton (R.), Gloucester; Samuel A. Dobbins (R.), Burlington; Amos Clark, Jr. (R.), Union; Robert Hamilton (D.), Sussex; William Walter Phelps (R.), Bergen; Marcus L. Ward (R.), Essex; Isaac W. Scudder (R.), Hudson.

XLIV. 1875–7. Clement H. Sinnickson (R.), Salem; Samuel A. Dobbins (R.), Burlington; Miles Ross (D.), Middlesex; Robert Hamilton, (D.), Sussex; Augustus W. Cutler (D.), Morris; Frederick H. Teese (D.), Essex; Augustus A. Hardenbergh (D.), Hudson.

XLV. 1877–9. Clement H. Sinnickson (R.), Salem; J. Howard Pugh (R.), Burlington; Miles Ross (D.), Middlesex; Alvah A. Clark (D.), Somerset; Augustus W. Cutler (D.), Morris; Thomas B. Peddie (R.), Essex; Augustus A. Hardenbergh (D.), Hudson.

XLVI. 1879–81. George M. Robeson (R.), Camden; Hezekiah B. Smith (D.), Burlington; Miles Ross (D.), Middlesex; Alvah A. Clark (D.), Somerset; Charles H. Voorhis (R.) Bergen; John L. Blake (R.), Essex; Lewis A. Brigham (R.), Hudson.

XLVII. 1881–3. George M. Robeson (R.), Camden; John Hart Brewer (R.), Mercer; Miles Ross (D.), Middlesex; Henry S. Harris (D.), Warren; John Hill (R.), Morris; Phineas Jones (R.), Essex; Augustus A. Hardenbergh (D.), Hudson.

XLVIII. 1883–5. Thomas M. Ferrell (D.), Gloucester; John Hart Brewer (R.), Mercer; John Kean, Jr. (R.), Union; Benjamin F. Howey (R.), Warren; William Walter Phelps (R.), Bergen; William H. F. Fiedler (D.), Essex; William McAdoo (D.), Hudson.

XLIX. 1885–7. George Hires (R.), Salem; James Buchanan (R.), Mercer; Robert S. Green (D.), Union; James N. Pidcock (D.), Hunterdon; William Walter Phelps (R.), Bergen; Herman Lehlbach (R.), Essex; William McAdoo (D.), Hudson.

L. 1887–9. George Hires (R.), Salem; James Buchanan (R.), Mercer; John Kean, Jr. (R.), Union; James N. Pidcock (D.), Hunterdon; Wm. Walter Phelps (R.), Bergen; Herman Lehlbach (R.), Essex; Wm. McAdoo (D.), Hudson.

LI. 1889–91. Christopher A. Bergen (R.), Camden; James Buchanan (R.), Mercer; Jacob A. Geissenhainer (D.), Monmouth; Samuel Fowler (D.), Sussex; Charles D. Beckwith (R.), Passaic; Herman Lehlbach (R.), Essex; William McAdoo (D.), Hudson.

LII. 1891–93. C. A. Bergen (R.), Camden; J. Buchanan (R.), Mercer; J. A. Geissenhainer (D.), Monmouth; Samuel Fowler (D.), Sussex; C. A. Cadmus (D.), Passaic; T. D English (D.), Essex; E. F. McDonald (D.), Hudson.

THE JUDICIARY.

(From 1704 to date.)

CHANCELLORS.

(Term, seven years--Salary. $10,000.)

1815, Oliver S. Halsted; 1852, Benjamin Williamson; 1860, Henry W. Green; 1866, Abraham O. Zabriskie; 1873, Theodore Runyon; 1887, Alexander T. McGill (term expires May 1st, 1894).

CHIEF JUSTICES.

(Term of office, seven years—Salary, $10,000.)

1704, Roger Mompesson; 1709, Thomas Gordon; 1710, David Jamison; 1723, William Trent; 1724, Robert Lettis Hooper; 1728, Thomas Farmer; 1738, Robert Hunter Morris; 1758, William Aynsley; 1764, Charles Read; 1764, Frederick Smyth; 1776, Richard Stockton (declined); 1776, John De-Hart (declined); 1777, Robert Morris; 1779, David Brearley; 1789, James Kinsey; 1803, Andrew Kirkpatrick; 1824, Charles Ewing; 1832, Joseph C. Hornblower; 1846, Henry W. Green; 1853, Peter D. Vroom (declined); 1853, Alexander Wurts (declined); 1861, Edward W. Whelpley; 1864, Mercer Beasley (term expires March 8th, 1892).

ASSOCIATE JUSTICES OF THE SUPREME COURT.

(Term of office, seven years—Salary, $9,000 each.)

1704, William Pinhorne; 1705, William Sandford; 1705, Andrew Bowne; 1706, Daniel Coxe; 1708, Thomas Revel; 1708, Daniel Leeds; 1710, Peter Sonmans; 1710, Hugh Huddy; 1711, Lewis Morris; 1711, Thomas Farmer; 1721, Peter Bard; 1734, Daniel Coxe; 1735, John Hamilton; 1739, Joseph Bonnel; 1739, John Allen; 1748, Samuel Nevil; 1749, Charles Read; 1754, Richard Salter; 1764, John Berrien; 1772, David Ogden; 1774, Richard Stockton; 1776, Samuel Tucker; 1776, Francis Hopkinson (declined); 1777, Isaac Smith; 1777, John Cleves Symmes; 1788, John Chetwood; 1797, Andrew Kirkpatrick; 1798, Elisha Boudinot; 1804, William S. Pennington; 1804, William Rossell; 1813, Mahlon Dickerson; 1815, Samuel L. Southard; 1820, Gabriel H. Ford; 1826, George K. Drake; 1834, Thomas C. Ryerson; 1838, John Moore White; 1838, William L. Dayton; 1838,

James S. Nevius; 1841, Daniel Elmer; 1841, Ira C. Whitehead; 1845, Thomas P. Carpenter; 1845, Joseph F. Randolph; 1845, James S. Nevius; 1848, Elias B. D. Ogden; 1852, Lucius Q. C. Elmer; 1852, Stacy G. Potts; 1852, Daniel Haines; 1855, Peter Vredenburgh; 1855, Martin Ryerson; 1855, Elias B. D. Ogden; 1858, Edward W. Whelpley; 1859, Daniel Haines; 1859, William S. Clawson; 1859, John Vandyke; 1861, George H. Brown; 1861, L. Q. C. Elmer; 1862, Peter Vredenburgh; 1862, L. Q. C. Elmer; 1862, Elias B. D. Ogden; 1865, Joseph D. Bedle; 1866, Vancleve Dalrimple; 1866, George S. Woodhull; 1866, '73, '80 and '89, David A. Depue; 1869, '76, '83 and '90, Bennet Van Syckel; 1869, '76, '83 and '90, Edward W. Scudder; 1875, '82 and '89, Manning M. Knapp; 1875, '82 and '89, Jonathan Dixon; 1875, '82 and '89, Alfred Reed; 1880 and '87, Joel Parker; 1880 and '87, William J. Magie; 1888, Charles G. Garrison.

ATTORNEY-GENERALS.

(Term, five years—Salary, $7,000.)

1704, Alexander Griffith; 1714, Thomas Farmer; 1719, Jeremiah Bass; 1723, James Alexander; 1728, Lawrence Smith; 1733, Joseph Warrel; 1754, Cortland Skinner; 1776, William Paterson; 1783, Joseph Bloomfield; 1792, Aaron D. Woodruff; 1811, Andrew S. Hunter; 1817, Theodore Frelinghuysen; 1829, Samuel L. Southard; 1833, John Moore White; 1838, Richard S. Field; 1841, George P. Molleson; 1844, Richard P. Thompson; 1845, Abraham Browning; 1850, Lucius Q. C. Elmer; 1852, Richard P. Thompson; 1857, William L. Dayton; 1861, F. T. Frelinghuysen; 1867, George M. Robeson; 1870, Robert Gilchrist; 1875, Joel Parker; 1875, Jacob Vanatta; 1877, John P. Stockton (term expires April 5th, 1892).

CLERKS IN CHANCERY.

(Term, five years—Fees.)

1831, Stacy G. Potts; 1840, Samuel R. Gummere; 1851, Daniel B. Bodine; 1856, William M. Babbitt; 1861, Barker Gummere; 1871, Henry S. Little; 1881, George S. Duryee; 1886, Allan L. McDermott (term expires March 28th, 1891).

CLERKS OF SUPREME COURT.

(Term, five years—Fees.)

1776, Jonathan D. Sergeant (declined); 1776, Bowes Reed; 1781, William C. Houston; 1788, Richard Howell; 1793, Jonathan Rhea; 1807, William Ilyer; 1812, Garret D. Wall; 1817, Zachariah Rossell; 1842, Eli Morris; 1842, James Wilson; 1852, William M. Force; 1857, Charles P. Smith; 1872, Benjamin F. Lee (term expires November 2d, 1892).

STATE OFFICERS.

(From 1776 to date.)

SECRETARIES OF STATE.

(Term, five years—Salary, $6,000.)

1776, Charles Pettit, resigned October 7th, 1778; 1778, Bowes Reed; 1794, Samuel W. Stockton; 1795, John Beatty; 1805, James Linn; 1820. Daniel Coleman; 1830, James D. Westcott; 1840, Charles G. McChesney; 1851, Thomas S. Allison; 1861, Whitfield S. Johnson; 1866, Horace N. Congar; 1871, Henry C. Kelsey (term expires April 6th, 1892).

STATE TREASURERS.

(Term, three years—Salary, $6,000.)

1776, Richard Smith (resigned February 15th, 1777); 1777, John Stevens, Jr.; 1783, John Schureman (declined); 1783, James Mott; 1799, James Salter; 1803, Peter Gordon; 1821, Charles Parker; 1832, William Grant; 1833, Charles Parker; 1836, Jacob Kline; 1837, Isaac Southard; 1843, Thomas Arrowsmith; 1845, Stacy A. Paxson; 1848, Samuel Mairs; 1851, Rescarrick M. Smith; 1865, David Naar; 1866, Howard Ivins; 1868, William P. McMichael; 1871, Josephus Sooy, Jr.; 1875, Gershom Mott; 1876, George M. Wright; 1885, Jonathan H. Blackwell; 1885, John J. Toffey (term expires March 16th, 1891).

STATE COMPTROLLERS.

(Term, three years—Salary, $6,000.)

1865, William K. McDonald; 1871, Albert L. Runyon; 1877, Robert F. Stockton; 1880, Edward J Anderson (term expires March 16th, 1891).

ADJUTANT-GENERALS.

(Salary, $1,200.)

1776, William Bott; 1793, Anthony Walton White; 1808, John Morgan; 1804, Ebenezer Elmer; 1804, Peter Hunt; 1810, James J. Wilson; 1812, John Beatty; 1814, James J. Wilson; 1814, Charles Gordon; 1816, Zachariah Rossell; 1842, Thomas Cadwallader; 1858, Robert F. Stockton, Jr.; 1867, William S. Stryker.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERALS.

(Salary, $1,200.)

1776, John Mehelm; 1778, Matthias Williamson; 1813, Jonathan Rhea; 1821, James J. Wilson; 1824, Garret D. Wall; 1830, Samuel R. Hamilton; 1855, Lewis Perrine (died 1889); 1890, Richard A. Donnelly.

STATE PRISON KEEPERS.

(Term since 1876, five years—Salary, $3,500.)

———— Crooks; Henry Bellerjeau; Francis Labaw; 1829, Ephraim Ryno; 1830, Thomas M. Perrine; 1836, Joseph A. Yard; 1839, John Voorhees; 1841, Jacob B. Gaddis; 1843, Joseph A. Yard; 1845, Jacob B. Gaddis; 1851, William B. Vanderveer; 1857, Robert P. Stoll; 1862, T. V. D. Hoagland; 1863, Joseph B. Walker; 1866, Peter P. Robinson; 1868, Joseph B. Walker; 1869, David D. Hennion; 1871, Robert H. Howell; 1873, Charles Wilson; 1876, Gershom Mott; 1881, P. H. Laverty; 1886, John H. Patterson (term expires April 22d, 1891).

NEW JERSEY LEGISLATURES.

Below is a record of the length of each session, the date of meeting and adjournment of, and the number of laws enacted by the various Legislatures since the adoption of the new Constitution in 1844:

[SPECIAL SESSIONS.—An extra session convened on April 30th, and adjourned on May 10th, 1861, called in obedience to Governor Olden's proclamation, to raise troops for the war. Laws enacted, 13; Joint Resolutions, 2. A special session of the Senate was convened in 1877, for the purpose of acting on the Governor's nominations of District Court Judges; it met on March 28th, and adjourned on March 30th. A special session of the Senate was convened in 1884, to act on the Governor's nominations for members of the State Board of Assessors; it met on April 23d, and lasted two hours.]

Year.	Meeting.	Adjournment.	Length.	Laws enacted.	Joint Resolutions.
1845—January	14,	April 4,	12 Weeks.	.....	...
1846— "	13,	" 18,	14 "	144	...
1847— "	12,	March 5,	8 "	109	13
1848— "	11,	" 9,	9 "	136	14
1849— "	9,	" 2,	8 "	136	12
1850— "	8,	" 8,	9 "	123	9
1851— "	14,	" 19,	10 "	171	3
1852— "	13,	" 30,	11 "	213	9
1853— "	12,	" 11,	9 "	198	12
1854— "	10,	" 17,	10 "	223	13
1855— "	9,	April 6,	13 "	258	5
1856— "	8,	March 14,	10 "	180	11
1857— "	13,	" 21,	10 "	223	2
1858— "	12,	" 18,	10 "	215	8
1859— "	11,	" 23,	11 "	231	1
1860— "	10,	" 22,	11 "	270	6
1861— "	8,	" 15	10 "	181	2
1862— "	14,	" 28,	11 "	194	5
1863— "	13,	" 25,	11 "	279	3
1864— "	12,	April 14,	14 "	446	7
1865— "	10,	" 6,	13 "	514	5
1866— "	9,	" 6,	13 "	487	6
1867— "	18,	" 12,	12 "	480	12
1868— "	14,	" 17,	14 "	566	11
1869— "	12,	" 2,	12 "	577	5

Year.	Meeting.	Adjournment.	Length.	Laws enacted	Joint Resolutions.
1870—	January 11,	March 17,	10 Weeks.	532	6
1871—	" 10,	April 6,	13 "	625	9
1872—	" 9,	" 4,	13 "	603	10
1873—	" 14,	" 4,	12 "	723	1
1874—	" 13,	March 27,	11 "	534	1
1875—	" 12,	April 9,	13 "	439	0
1876—	" 11,	" 21,	15 "	213	6
1877—	" 9,	March 9,	9 "	156	6
1878—	" 8,	April 5,	13 "	267	7
1879—	" 14,	March 14,	9 "	209	3
1880—	" 13,	" 12,	9 "	224	4
1881—	" 11,	" 25,	11 "	230	10
1882—	" 10,	" 31,	12 "	190	7
1883—	" 9,	" 23,	11 "	208	6
1884—	" 8,	April 18,	15 "	225	9
1885—	" 13,	" 4,	12 "	250	4
1886—*	" 12,	June 2,	15 "	279	3
1887—†	" 11,	April 7,	13 "	182	3
1888—	" 10,	March 30,	12 "	337	11
1889—	" 8,	April 20,	15 "	297	8
1890—	" 14,	May 23,	19 "	311	3

*After a session of 14 weeks the House took a recess on April 16th till June 1st. The Senate continued in session, as a Court of Impeachment, till April 22d, when a recess was taken till June 1st. Up to the time of taking the recess the Senate and House were in session together 14 weeks, and the Senate by itself one week. Both Houses re-assembled on June 1st, and an adjournment *sine die* took place at 5 o'clock P. M., on Wednesday, June 2d. The Laverty impeachment trial was opened before the Senate, sitting as a court, on March 11th, and ended on Wednesday, April 21st, at 9 o'clock P. M., when a verdict of guilty on two counts, by a two-thirds majority, was returned. The trial lasted 19 days. See Senate Journal, session of 1886, pages 905 to 959.

† The Senate did not organize till February 1st.

STATE SENATORS.

BY COUNTIES, FROM 1845 TO 1886.

Atlantic County.

45-47, Joel Adams.
48-50, Lewis M. Walker.
51-53, Joseph E. Potts.
54-56, David B. Somers.
57-59, Enoch Cordery.
60-62, Thomas E. Morris.
63-65, Samuel Stille.
66-68, David S. Blackman.
69-71, Jesse Adams.
72-74, William Moore.
75-77, Hosea F. Madden.
78-86, John J. Gardner.

Bergen County.

45-47, Richard R. Paulison.
48-49, Isaac I. Haring.
50-51, John Van Brunt.
52-53, Abraham Hopper.
54-56, Daniel D. Depew.
57-59, Thomas H. Herring.
60-62, Ralph S. Demarest.
63-65, Daniel Holsman.
66-68, John Y. Dater.
69-71, James J. Brinkerhoff.
72-74, Cornelius Lydecker.
75-77, George Dayton.
78-80, Cornelius S. Cooper.
81-83, Isaac Wortendyke.
84-85, Ezra Miller.
86, John W. Bogert.

Burlington County.

45-46, James S. Hulme.
47-49, Thomas H. Richards.
50-52, Joseph Satterthwaite.
53-58, Joseph W. Allen.
59-61, Thomas L. Norcross.
62, Joseph W. Pharo.
63-64, William Garwood.
65-67, Geo. M. Wright.
68-70, Job H. Gaskell.
71-73, Henry J. Irick.
74-76, Barton F. Thorn.
77-79, Caleb G. Ridgway.
80-82, Wm. Budd Deacon.
83-85, Hezekiah B. Smith.
86-88, William H. Carter.

Camden County.

45, Richard W. Howell.
46-48, Joseph C. Stafford.
49-51, John Gill.
52-54, Thomas W. Mulford.
55-60, John K. Roberts.
61-63, William P. Tatem.
64-66, James M. Scovel.
67-72, Edward Bettle.
73-81, William J. Sewell.
82-84, Albert Merritt.
85-87, Richard N. Herring.

Cape May County.

45-46, Reuben Willets.
47-49, James L. Smith.
50-52, Enoch Edmunds.
53-55, Joshua Swain, Jr.

56-58, Jesse H. Diverty.
59-61, Downs Edmunds.
62-64, Jonathan F. Leaming.
65-67, Wilmon W. Ware.
68-70, Leaming M. Rice.
71-73, Thomas Beesley.
74-76, Richard S. Leaming.
77-79, Jonathan F. Leaming.
80-85, Waters B. Miller.
86-88, Joseph H. Hanes.

Cumberland County.

45-46, Enoch H. More.
47-50, Stephen A. Garrison.
51-53, Reuben Fithian.
54-56, Lewis Howell.
57-59, John L. Sharp.
60-62, Nat. Stratton.
63-68, Providence Ludlam.
69-71, James H. Nixon.
72-74, C. Henry Shepherd.
75-77, J. Howard Willets.
78-80, George S. Whiticar.
81-86, Isaac T. Nichols.

Essex County.

45, Joseph S. Dodd.
46-48, Stephen R. Grover.
49-51, Asa Whitehead.
52-54, Stephen Congar.
55-57, George R. Chetwood.
58-60, Charles L. C. Gifford.
61-63, James M. Quinby.
64-66, John G. Trusdell.
67-69, James L. Hays.
70-75, John W. Taylor.
76-78, William H. Kirk.
79-81, William H. Francis.
82-84, William Stainsby.
85-87, Frederick S. Fish.

Gloucester County.

45-48, John C. Smallwood.
49-51, Charles Reeves.
52-54, John Burk.
55-57, Joseph Franklin.
58-60, Jeptha Abbott.
61-63, John Pierson.
64-66, Joseph L. Reeves.
67-69, Woodward Warrick.
70-75, Samuel Hopkins.
76-78, Thos. P. Mathers.
79-81, John F. Bodine.
82-83, Thomas M. Ferrell.
84-87, Stacy L. Pancoast.

Hudson County.

45-47, Richard Outwater.
48-49, John Tonnele.
50, John Cassedy.
51-53, Abraham O. Zabriskie.
54-56, Moses B. Bramhall.
57-59, C. V. Clickener.
60-61, Samuel Wescott.
62-65, Theodore F. Randolph.
66-68, Charles H. Winfield.
69-71, Noah D. Taylor.
72-74, John R. McPherson.
75-77, Leon Abbett.
78-80, Rudolph F. Rabe.
81-83, Elijah T. Paxton.
84-86, William Brinkerhoff.

Hunterdon County.

45-46, Alexander Wurts.
47-49, Isaac G. Farlee.
50-52, John Manners.
53-55, Alexander V. Bonnell.
56-58, John C. Rafferty.
59-61, Edmund Perry.
62-64, John Blane.
65-67, Alexander Wurts.

68-70, Joseph G. Bowne.
71-73, David H. Banghart.
74-76, Fred. A. Potts.
77-79, James N. Pidcock.
80-82, Eli Bosenbury.
83-85, John Carpenter, Jr.
86-88, George H. Large.

Mercer County.

45-50, Charles S. Olden.
51-56, William C. Alexander.
57-59, Robert C. Hutchinson.
60-62, Jonathan Cook.
63-65, Edward W. Scudder.
66-68, Aug. G. Richey.
69-71, John Woolverton.
72-74, Charles Hewitt.
75-77, Jonathan H. Blackwell.
78-80, Crowell Marsh.
81-83, John Taylor.
84-86, George O. Vanderbilt.

Middlesex County.

45-46, David Crowell.
47-49, Adam Lee.
50-52, Edward Y. Rogers.
53-55, Ralph C. Stults.
56-58, Henry V. Speer.
59-61, Abra. Everitt.
62-70, Amos Robbins.
71-76, Levi D. Jarrard.
77-79, George C. Ludlow.
80-82, Isaac L. Martin.
83-85, Abraham V. Schenck.
86-88, Daniel C. Chase.

Monmouth County.

45, Thomas E. Combs.
46-48, George F. Fort.
49-51, John A. Morford.
52-54, William D. Davis.
55-57, Robert S. Laird.
58-60, 73-78, Wm. H. Hendrickson.
61-63, Anthony Reckless.
64-71, Henry S. Little.
72, Wm. H. Conover, Jr.
79-81, George C. Beekman.
82-84, John S. Applegate.
85-87, Thomas G. Chattle.

Morris County.

45-47, John B. Johnes.
48-50, Ephraim Marsh.
51-53, John A. Bleecker.
54-56, Alexander Robertson.
57-59, Andrew B. Cobb.
60-62, Daniel Budd.
63-65, Lyman A. Chandler.
66-70, George T. Cobb.
71, Columbus Beach.
72-74, Augustus W. Cutler.
75-77, John Hill.
78-80, Augustus C. Canfield.
81-86, James C. Youngblood.

Ocean County.

51-53, Samuel Birdsall.
54-56, James Cowperthwaite.
57-62, William F. Brown.
63-68, George D. Horner.
69-71, John Torrey, Jr.
72-74, John G. W. Havens.
75-77, John S. Schultze.
78-80, Ephraim P. Emson.
81-83, Abraham C. B. Havens.
84-86, George T. Cranmer.

Passaic County.

45-46, Cornelius G. Garrison.
47-49, Martin J. Ryerson.
50-52, Silas D. Canfield.
53-55, Thomas D. Hoxsey.

56-58, Jetur R. Riggs.
59 67, Benjamin Buckley.
68-70, 74-76, John Hopper.
71-73, Henry A. Williams.
77-82, Garret A. Hobart.
83-88, John W. Griggs.

Salem County.

45, William J. Shinn.
46-48, Benjamin Acton, Jr.
49-51, John Summerill, Jr.
52-54, Allen Wallace.
55-57, Charles P. Smith.
58-60, Joseph K. Riley.
61-63, Emmor Reeve.
64-66, Richard M. Acton.
67-69, Samuel Plummer.
70-72, John C. Belden.
73-75, Isaac Newkirk.
76-78, Charles S. Plummer.
79-81, Quinton Keasbey.
82-84, George Hires.
85-87, Wyatt W. Miller.

Somerset County.

45, George H. Brown.
46-48, William H. Leupp.
49-51, John W. Craig.
52-54, Moses Craig.
55-57, Samuel K. Martin.
58-60, James Campbell.
61-63, Rynier H. Veghte.
64-66, Joshua Doughty.
67-69, John H. Anderson.
70-72, Calvin Corle.
73-75, Elisha B. Wood.
76-78, Charles B. Moore.
79-81, John G. Schenck.
82-84, Eugene S. Doughty.
85-87, Lewis A. Thompson.

Sussex County.

45-46, Benjamin Hamilton.
47-49, Nathan Smith.
50-52, Joseph Greer.
53-55, Isaac Bonnell.
56-58, Zachariah H. Price.
59-61, Edward C. Moore.
62-64, Peter Smith.
65-67, Joseph S. Martin.
68-73, Richard E. Edsall.
74-76, Samuel T. Smith.
77-79, Francis M. Ward.
80-82, Thomas Lawrence.
83-85, Lewis Cochran.
86-88, J. Anson McBride.

Union County.

58-60, John R. Ayres.
61-63, Joseph T. Crowell.
64-65, James Jenkins.
66, Philip H. Grier.
67-69, Amos Clark, Jr.
70-72, James T. Wiley.
73-75, J. Henry Stone.
76-78, William J. Magie.
79-84, Benjamin A. Vail.
85-87, Robert L. Livingston.

Warren County.

45, Charles J. Ihrie.
46-48, Jeremy Mackey.
49-51, George W. Taylor.
52-54, Charles Sitgreaves.
55-57, William Rea.
58-60, Philip Mowry.
61-63, James K. Swayze.
64-66, Henry R. Kennedy.
67-69, Abraham Wildrick.
70-72, Edward H. Bird.
73-75, Joseph B. Cornish.
76-78, William Silverthorn.
79-81, Peter Cramer.
82-84, George H. Beatty.
85-87, James E. Moon.

ASSEMBLYMEN.

BY COUNTIES, FROM 1845 TO 1886.

Atlantic County.

45, 46, Joseph Ingersoll.
47–49, Mark Lake.
50, 51, Robert B. Risley.
52, John H. Boyle.
53, Thomas D. Winner.
54, Daniel Townsend.
55, Nicholas F. Smith.
56, 57, David Frambes.
58, John B. Madden.
59, Thomas E. Morris.
60–62, Charles E. P. Mayhew.
63, John Godfrey.
64, Simon Hanthorn.
65, Simon Lake.
66, 67, P. M. Wolfseiffer.
68, 69, Jacob Keim.
70, 71, Benj. H. Overheiser.
72, 73, Samuel H. Cavileer.
74, 75, Lemuel Conover.
76, 77, Leonard H. Ashley.
78, Israel Smith.
79, 80, James Jeffries.
81, George Elvins.
82, Joseph H. Shinn.
83, John L. Bryant.
84, 85, Edward North.
86, James S. Beckwith.

Bergen County.

45, William G. Hopper.
45, Jacob C. Terhune.
46, 47, John G. Banta.
46, 47, Jacob J. Brinkerhoff.
48, 49, John Ackerman, Jr.
48, 49, Henry H. Voorhis, Jr.
50–52, John Huyler.
50, 51, John H. Hopper.
52, John Zabriskie.
53, 54, Jacob I. Demarest.
53, 54, Abraham Van Horn.
55, 56, Ralph S. Demarest.
55, 56, Thomas W. Demarest.
57, 58, Daniel Holsman.
57, 58, Aaron H. Westervelt.
59, Andrew C. Cadmus.
59, 60, Enoch Brinkerhoff.
60, John A. Hopper.
61, 62, Abram Carlock.
61, 62, John R. Post.
63, 64, Thomas Dunn English.
63, 64, John Y. Dater.
65, 66, Isaac Demarest,
65, 66, Abraham J. Haring.
67, 68, Cornelius Christie.
67, A. Van Emburg.
68, 69, Henry G. Herring.
69, 70, Eben Winton.
70, 71, Henry A. Hopper.
71, 72, Jacob G. Van Riper.
72, 73, George J. Hopper.
73, John J. Anderson.
74, 75, Henry C. Herring.
74, 75, John W. Bogert.
76, 77, John H. Winant.
76, 77, Barney N. Ferdon.
78, M. Corsen Gillham.
78, 79, Southey S. Parramore.
79, 80, John A. Demarest.
80, Oliver D. Smith.
81–83, John Van Bussum.
81, 82, Elias H. Sisson.

83, 84, Peter R. Wortendyke.
84, *Jacob W. Doremus.
85, Peter Ackerman.
85, 86, Eben Winton.
86, John Van Bussum.

Burlington County.

45, Joseph Satterthwait.
45, Isaiah Adams.
45, 47, 48, John W. C. Evans.
45, Edward Taylor.
45, William Biddle.
46, Clayton Lippincott.
46, William Malsbury.
46, Garrit S. Cannon.
46, Stephen Willets.
46, Wm. G. Lippincott.
47-49, John S. Irick.
47-49, Benjamin Kemble.
47, 48, Joseph W. Allen.
47, William Biddle.
48-50, Edward French.
49-51, Samuel Stockton.
49-51, William R. Braddock.
50-52, William Brown.
50, 51, William S. Emley.
51-53, Allen Jones.
52-54, John W. Fennimore.
52-54, Charles Haines.
52, Benajah Antrim.
53, 54, Mahlon Hutchinson.
53, 54, Jacob L. Githens.
54, Job H. Gaskell.
54-56, William Parry.
55, Josephus Sooy, Jr.
55, Benjamin Gibbs.
55, 57, Thomas L. Norcross.
55, 56, Elisha Gaunt.
56, Richard Jones.
56, William M. Collom.
56, 57, Jervis H. Bartlett.
57, 58, Samuel Keys.
57-59, Charles Mickle.
57-59, Ezra Evans.
58, Samuel C. Middleton.
58, 59, Charles S. Kemble.
59, 60, John Larzalere.
59-61, Samuel A. Dobbins.
60, 61, George B. Wills.
60-62, Robert B. Stokes.
60-62, William Sooy.
61, Joseph L. Lamb.
62-64, Wm. P. McMichael.
62, 63, John M. Higbee.
63-65, Israel W. Heulings.
63-65, Henry J. Irick.
64, Jarett Stokes.
65, Samuel Stockton.
65, 66, Charles C. Lathrop.
66, 67, George W. Thompson.
66, 67, Samuel Coate.
66, 67, Andrew J. Fort.
67-69, Wallace Lippincott.
68-71, John J. Maxwell.
68, Chas. E. Hendrickson.
68, Charles Collins.
69-71, Thomas C. Alcott.
69, Theophilus I. Price.
70, 71, Abraham Perkins.
70, Levi French.
71-73, Edward T. Thompson.
72, Robert Aaronson.
72-74, E. Budd Marter.
72-74, George B. Borton.
73, 74, Townsend Cox.
74, Joseph P. Adams.
75, Levi French.
75, Charles J. Gordon.
75, Henry Moffett.
75-77, Samuel Taylor.
76, Daniel L. Platt.
76-78, John Cavileer.
76-78, Edward F. Mathews.
77-79, George Sykes.
78, 79, Wm. Budd Deacon.
79, 80, John W. Haines.
79, Wm. R. Lippincott.

*John W. Doremus was first elected, but died before Legislature convened.

80 82, William H. Carter.
80 82, Henry C. Herr.
81, John Cavileer.
80, 81, Abraham Marter.
82, Thomas M. Locke.
83-86, Theodore Budd.
83, 84, Stacy H. Scott.
83, Horace Cronk.
84-86, Thomas J. Alcott.
85, 86, Allen H. Gangewer.

Camden County.

45, Joseph Kay, Jr.
45, John Redfield.
46, Joel G. Clark.
46, Gerrard Wood.
47, Edward Turner.
47, Joseph B. Tatem.
48, John C. Shreeve.
48, John E. Marshall.
49, Jacob Troth.
49, Joseph Wolohon.
50, 51, Charles D. Hineline.
50, 51, Thomas W. Hurff.
52, 53, J. O. Johnson.
52, J. Kay.
52, Jonathan Day.
53, Samuel Lytle.
53, 54, John K. Roberts.
54, 55, Samuel S. Cake.
55, James L. Hines.
54-56, Reiley Barret.
56, Evan C. Smith.
56, 57, John P. Harker.
57-59, *Samuel Scull.
57, T. B. Atkinson.
57, Joseph M. Atkinson.
58, Edmund Hoffman.
58, 59, Samuel M. Thorne.
59, Zebedee Nicholson.
60, 61, John R. Graham.
60, Joseph Stafford, Jr.
60, George Brewer.
61, 62, Joel P. Kirkbride.
61, James L. Hines.
62, Daniel A. Hall.
62, 63, Edwin J. Osler.
63, James M. Scovel.
63, 64, Chalkley Albertson.
64, Samuel Tatem.
64, 65, Paul C. Brinck.
65, 66, Isaac W. Nicholson.
65, John F. Bodine.
66, 67, George W. N. Custis.
66, 67, Thomas H. Coles.
67, Edward Z. Collings.
68, John Hood.
68, James Wills.
68, Chalkley Albertson.
69, 70, Henry S. Bonsall.
69, 70, William C. Shinn.
69, Thomas H. Coles.
70, Samuel Warthman.
71, Charles Wilson.
71, Isaac W. Nicholson.
72, Fred. Bourquin.
71, 72, Stevenson Leslie.
72-74, George B. Carse.
73, Isaac Foreman.
73, 74, William H. Cole.
74, Chalkley Albertson.
75-77, Alden C. Scovel.
75, 76, 79, 80, R. N. Herring.
75, Henry B. Wilson.
76, 77, Oliver Lund.
77, Samuel T. Murphy.
78, Isaiah Woolston.
78, 79, Alonzo D. Nichols.
78, Andrew J. Rider.
79, 80, Edward Burrough.
80, 81, Henry L. Bonsall.
81, 82, Chris. J. Mines, Jr.
81, 82, John H. McMurray.
82, Robert F. S. Heath.
83, George W. Borton.
83, John Bamford.
83, 84, Clayton Stafford.
84-86, Edward A. Armstrong.
84, John W. Branning.
85, Benjamin M. Braker.
85, 86, Henry M. Jewett.
86, George Pfeifler.

*In 1857 Mr. Scull was unseated by T. B. Atkinson.

Cape May County.

45, John Stites.
46, Samuel Townsend.
47, Richard S. Ludlam.
48, 49, Nathaniel Holmes, Jr.
50, 51, Mackey Williams.
52, Joshua Swaim.
53, Waters B. Miller.
54, 55, Jesse H. Diverty.
56–58, Downs Edmunds, Jr.
59, 60, Abram Reeves.
61, Jonathan F. Leaming.
62–64, Wilmon W. Ware.
65–67, 69, 70, Thos. Beesley.
68, Samuel R. Magonagle.
71–73, Richard S. Leaming.
74, Alexander Young.
75, Richard D. Edmunds.
76–78, William T. Stevens.
79, Daniel Schellinger.
80, 83–85, Jesse D. Ludlam.
81, 82, Furman L. Richardson.
86, Alvin P. Hildreth.

Cumberland County.

45, Josiah Shaw.
45, 46, George Heisler.
45, 46, Lewis Howell.
46, Stephen A. Garrison.
47, Leonard Lawrence.
47, Jeremiah Parvin.
47, 48, Uriah D. Woodruff.
48, 49, Reuben Fithian.
48, 49, Richard Lore.
49, 50, John T. Nixon.
50, 51, Benj. Ayres.
50, 51, Joel Moore.
51, 52, Samuel Mayhew.
52, David Campbell.
53, Enos S. Gandy.
53, Lewis Woodruff.
54, Daniel Harris.
54, Morton Mills.
55, 56, James M. Wells.
55, 56, John F. Keen.
57, Uriah Mayhew.
57, Elias Doughty.
58, Elwell Nichols.
58, 59, Robert Moore.
59, Aaron S. Westcott.
60, Ebenezer Hall.
60, John Carter.
61, 62, William Bacon.
61, 62, J. Edmund Sheppard.
63, 64, B. Rush Bateman.
63, 64, Edw. W. Maylin.
65–67, Robert Moore.
65–68, James H. Nixon.
68, Thomas D. Westcott.
69, C. Henry Shepherd.
69–71, Wm. A. House.
70, 71, Charles C. Grosscup.
72, 73, George S. Whiticar.
72, 73, J. Howard Willets.
74, 75, Lewis H. Dowdney.
74, George B. Langley,
75–77, George W. Payne.
76, Isaiah W. Richman.
77, 78, Isaac T. Nichols.
78, James Loughron.
79, 80, Robert P. Ewing.
79, 80, Arthur T. Parsons.
81, 82, Charles Ladow.
81, John H. Avis.
82, Philip P. Baker.
83, Isaac M. Smalley.
83, 84, John B. Campbell.
84, 85, Jeremiah H. Lupton.
85, 86, Wilson Banks.
86, Franklin Lawrence.

Essex County.

45, Isaac Van Wagenen.
45, 46, William M. Scudder.
45, John Runyon.
45, 46, Hugh F. Randolph.
45, 46, Jabez Pierson.
45, 46, Keen Pruden.

45, 46, Alvah Sherman.
46, 47, George W. McLane.
46, 47, Parker Teed.
47, 48, A. S. Hubbeel.
47, 48, Jabez G. Goble.
47, 48, Francis B. Chetwood.
47, 48, Abraham Van Riper.
47, 48, Elston Marsh.
48, Hugh H. Bowne.
48, 49, Charles Harrison.
49, 50, Joel W. Condit.
49, 50, Obadiah Meeker.
49, 50, William F. Day.
49, 50, Stephen Personnett.
49, Hugh H. Bowne.
49, Lewis C. Grover.
50, 51, Jonathan Valentine.
50, 51, David Wade.
50, 51, Isaac H. Pierson.
51, 52, Beach Vanderpool.
51, 52, John C. Beardsley.
51, Wm. M. Whitehead.
51, Cornelius Boice.
52, Thomas McKirgan.
52, John M. Clark
52, William M. Sandford.
52, Silas Merchant.
52, John Munn.
52, James S. Bell.
52, 53, John B. Clark.
53, Stephen Day, Jr.
53, Grant J. Wheeler.
53, Edward T. Hillyer.
53, Charles T. Day.
53, Charles O. Bolles.
53, 54, Abiathar Harrison.
53, 54, Daniel Price.
53, 54, William Dennis.
54, David S. Craig.
54, Daniel H. Noe.
54, James N. Joraleman.
54, David Ripley.
54, 55, Hugh Holmes.
54, 55, Daniel D. Benjamin.
55, Charles O. Bolles.
55, Daniel F. Tompkins.
55, 56, Nehemiah Perry.
55, 56, James A. Pennington.
55, 56, Apollos M. Elmer.
55, 56, Joseph T. Hopping.
55, 56, Samuel R. Winans.
56, Warren S. Baldwin.
56, James E. Bathgate.
56, George H. Doremus.
56, 57, William K. McDonald.
57, John C. Denman.
57, Moses P. Smith.
57, John L. Blake, Jr.
57, William B. Baldwin.
57, Charles L. C. Gifford.
57, Elihu Day.
57, 58, Charles C. Stewart.
57, 58, John C. Thornton.
58, Simeon Harrison.
58, James McCracken.
58, Joseph Booth.
58, Ira M. Harrison.
58, Thomas Kirkpatrick.
59, 60, Adolphus W. Waldron.
59, 60, James F. Bond.
59, 60, Amzi Condit.
59, Gashier De Witt, Jr.
59, David Ayres.
59, Isaac P. Trimble.
59, David A. Hayes.
60, James McCracken.
60, J. W. Hale.
60, 61, Frederick H. Teese,
60, 61, James Wheeler.
61, 62, George A. Halsey.
61, 62, James M. Lang.
61, 62, David Oakes.
61, 62, John Flintoft.
61, James E. Smith.
62, 63, Walter Tompkins.
62, 63, Corra Drake.
62, 63, John D. Freeman.
62, 63, John P. Jackson.
62, 63, Thomas McGrath.
63, Amzi Dodd.
63, John C. Littell.
63, 64, Adolph Schalk.
63, 64, James Smith.
64, 65, Rufus F. Harrison.

64, 65, Charles A. Lightpipe.
64, 65, Thomas B. Peddie.
64, 65, John C. Seiffert.
64, 65, Bernard Kearney.
64, Jeremiah DeCamp.
64, Ira M. Harrison.
65, J. B. S. Robinson.
65, John H. Landell.
65, James D. Cleaver.
65, 66, David Anderson.
66, William Bodwell.
66, 67, Albert P. Condit.
66, 67, Isaac P. Trimble.
66, 67, William H. Murphy.
66, 68, Edward L. Price.
66, John F. Anderson.
66, David Ayers.
66, James L. Hays.
67, Israel D. Condit.
67, Daniel Ayers.
67, William R. Sayre.
67, 68, Samuel Atwater.
67, 68, Edward Hedden.
67, M. H. C. Vail.
68, 69, Josiah Speer.
68, 69, James Peck.
68, 69, John Kennedy.
68, 69, Timothy W. Lord.
68, 69, Francis Macken.
68, Josiah L. Baldwin.
69, 70, James L. Gurney.
69, 70, John Hunkele.
69, 70, William W. Hawkins.
69, 71, James G. Irwin.
70, 71, Joseph F. Sanxay.
70, 71, Farrand Kitchell.
70, 71, Henry W. Wilson.
70, Chaun'y G. Williams.
70, William R. Sayre.
70, Matthew Murphy.
71, Albert P. Condit.
71, 72, Edmund L. Joy.
71, 72, Theodore Horn.
71, 72, Rochus Heinisch, Jr.
71, William A. Ripley.
72, 73, Samuel Wilde.
72, 73, Joseph G. Hill.
72, 73, Theodore Macknett.
72, David Anderson.
72, Daniel Murphy.
72, Moses H. Williams.
73, L. M. Armstrong.
'73, John W. Campbell.
73, 74, Elias O. Doremus.
73, 74, Phineas Jones.
73, 74, Aaron G. Baldwin.
74, Moses E. Halsey.
74, 75, Thomas S. Henry.
74, 75, Julius C. Fitzgerald.
74, 75, William H. Kirk.
74, James T. Vanness.
73–75, Samuel Morrow, Jr.
75, Andrew Teed.
75, Hugh Kinnard.
75, Patrick Doyle.
75, William Carrolton.
75, 76, David Dodd.
76, 77, Albert D. Traphagen.
76, 77, Francis K. Howell.
76, 77, S.V.C.Van Rensselaer.
76, 77, Elkanah Drake.
76, Charles H. Harrison.
76, Marcus S. Richards.
76, Philip W. Cross.
86, 80, James M. Patterson.
77, Joseph H.Wightman.
77, 80, Gottfried Krueger.
77, 78, Charles Gomer.
77, 78, James Malone.
77, 78, Edward D. Pierson.
78, 79, Edward W. Crane.
78, 79, George S. Durvee.
78, 79, 82, Wm. H. F. Fiedler.
78, 79, Schuyler B. Jackson.
78, Alexander Phillips.
78, Charles Holzwarth.
79–81, Harrison Van Duyne.
79, 80, Peter J. Gray.
79, 80, 83, John Gill.
79, Charles A. Felch.
80, *William H. Brown.
80, 81, Elias A. Wilkinson

*In 1890, W. H. Brown was unseated by William R. Williams.

80, 81, Thos. W. Langstroth.
79–81, 83, Thomas O'Connor.
81, Joseph L. Munn.
81, William Wright.
81, *Chas. G. Bruemmer.
81, 82, Michael McMahan.
80, 81, William R. Williams.
82, 83, John H. Parsons.
82, 83, David Young.
82, Robert McGowan.
82, Roderick Robertson.
82, Ulysses B. Brewster.
82, Edw'd R. Pennington.
82, Adam Turkes.
82, Edwin B. Smith.
83, Lucius B. Hutchinson.
83, James N. Arbuckle.
83, John H. Murphy.
83, William Hill.
83, 84, John L. Armitage.
83–86, William Harrigan.
84, 85, George B. Harrison.
84, 85, David A. Bell.
84, 85, Edward Q. Keasbey.
84, 85, William E. O'Connor.
84, 85, Charles Holzwarth.
84, Herman Lehlbach.
84, Rush Burgess.
84, Frederick S. Fish.
85, 86, Henry M. Doremus.
85, 86, R. Wayne Parker,
85, 86, Augustus F. R. Martin.
85, Franklin Murphy.
86, Charles F. Underhill.
86, Henry A. Potter.
86, Elias M. Condit.
86, Edwin Lister.
86, Jacob Schreihofer.
86, John H. Peal.

Gloucester County.

45, 46, Samuel W. Cooper.
45, 46, Benjamin Harding.
47, 48, John B. Miller.
47, 48, John B. Hilliard.
49, 50, John Duell.
49, John Burk.
50, Thomas Gaskell.
51, 52, Benjamin C. Tatem.
51, Edmund Weatherby.
52, Thomas Mills.
53, Jeptha Abbott.
53, John V. Parch.
54, John Franklin.
54, Benjamin Beckett.
55, 56, Jacob G. Tomlin.
55, 56, James B. Albertson.
57, John H. Bradway.
57, Benjamin Smith.
58, 59, John F. Thomas.
58, 59, George C. Hewitt.
60, 61, John Starr.
60, †Joseph Harker.
60, 61, †Joseph Duffield.
62, 63, Allen Moore.
62, Thomas G. Batten.
63, 64, E. C. Heritage.
64, 65, Nathan S. Abbott.
65, 66, William D. Wilson.
66, 67, William W. Clark.
67, Jacob J. Hendrickson.
68, Charles T. Molony.
68, Wm. B. Rosenbaum.
69–71, Nimrod Woolery.
69, 70, Leonard F. Harding.
71, 72, John S. Rulon.
72, John R. Middleton.
73, 74, Obadiah Eldridge.
73, 74, D. W. C. Hemmingway.
75, 76, Thomas B. Lodge.
75, Simeon Warrington.
76, 77, Samuel Moore.
77–79, Caleb C. Pancoast.

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*Mr. Bruemmer was elected for 1882, but died before Legislature convened.

†Mr. Harker died during the session of 1860, and Mr. Duffield was elected to fill the vacancy.

78, 79, Lawrence Lock.
80, 81, George Craft.
80, 81, Thomas M. Ferrell.
82, Abijah S. Hewitt.
83–85, Job S. Haines.
86, Joseph B. Roe.

Hudson County.

45, 46, Hartman Van Wagenen.
47, Benjamin F. Welsh.
48, Oliver S. Strong.
49, Jas. J. Van Boskerck.
50, Edward T. Carpenter.
51, 52, John Van Vorst.
52, Edmund T. Parker.
52, Joseph W. Hancox.
53, John Dunn Littell.
53, James S. Davenport.
53, Jacob M. Vreeland.
54, Clement M. Hancox.
54, Aug. F. Hardenbergh.
54, 55, Jacob M. Merseles.
55, Dudley S. Gregory, Jr.
55, John M. Board.
56, John D. Ward.
56, James T. Hatfield.
56, 57, George V. De Mott.
57, Robert Gilchrist, Jr.
57, 58, Robert C. Bacot.
58, William Voorhees.
58-60, Garret M. Van Horn.
59, Wm. H. Hemenover.
59, Samuel A. French.
60, W. H. Peckham.
60, N. C. Slaight.
61, Franklin B. Carpenter.
61, Theodore F. Randolph.
61, 62, Michael J. Vreeland.
62, Edward D. Reiley.
62, 63, George McLaughlin.
62, 63, Josiah Conley.
62, 63, John B. Perry.
62-64, Joshua Benson.
63, 64, James Lynch.
63, 64, Garret D. Van Reipen.
64, John B. Drayton.
64, 65, John Van Vorst.
64, 65, Abra. W. Duryee.
65, Delos E Culver.
65, William E. Broking.
65, Hiram Van Buskirk.
65, 66, 69, 70, Leon Abbett.
66–68, Noah D. Taylor.
66, 67, Obad'h D. Falkenburg.
66, 67, De Witt C. Morris.
66, John Ramsey.
66, Charles F. Ruh.
67, 68, Hosea F. Clark.
67, 68, A. O. Evans.
67, 68, John Dwyer.
68, John Van Vorst.
68, 69, Henry C. Smith.
69, 70, Sidney B. Bevans.
69, 70, James B. Doremus.
69, Elbridge V. S. Besson.
69, 71, Michael Coogan.
70, 71, Hermann D. Busch.
70, Abel I. Smith.
70, William Brinkerhoff.
71, James F. Fielder.
71, John Anness.
71, George Warrin.
71, Josiah Hornblower.
72, 73, George H. Farrier.
72, 73, Dennis Reardon.
72, 73, George S. Plympton.
72, 73, Henry Gaede.
72, 73, Jasper Wandel.
72, 73, Anthony J. Ryder.
72, James Stevens.
72, John A. O'Neill.
73, John Lee.
73, 74, Richard C. Washburn.
74, 75, Alexander T. McGill.
74, 75, Patrick Sheeran.
74, 75, Alexander McDonnell.
74-76, John D. Carscallen.
74, Henry Coombs.
74, James K. Selleck.
74–77, Rudolph F. Rabe.
75, 76, John J. Toffey.
75, Thomas Carey.

75, Edward F. McDonald.
76, William A. Lewis.
76, Henry Brantigam.
76, Thomas C. Brown.
76, 78, Alex. Jacobus.
76, 77, Thomas J. Hannon.
77, 78, Marmaduke Tilden.
77, 78, Alex. W. Harris.
77, 78, James Stevens.
77, Martin M. Drohan.
77, Lewis A. Brigham.
77, Elijah T. Paxton.
78, Dudley S. Steele.
78, Edward P C. Lewis.
78, 79, 81, T. J. McDonald.
78, 79, Henry Dusenberry.
79, John Owen Rouse.
79, Frank C. Frey.
79, Gustavus A. Lilliendahl.
79, John A. Tangeman.
79, 80, Joseph Meeks.
79, 80, Samuel W. Stilsing.
80, 81, Noah D. Taylor.
80, 81, Allan L. McDermott.
80, 81, J. Herbert Potts.
80, 81, James Curran.
80, Patrick Sheeran.
81, Frederick Payne.
81, 82, James J. Casey.
80-82, David W. Lawrence.
82, 83, Thomas V. Cator.
82-84, James C. Clarke.
82-84, Dennis McLaughlin.
82, William McAdoo.
82, Robert McCague, Jr.
82, George H. Farrier.
82, David M. Durrell.
82, John O'Rourke.
83, Peter F. Wanser.
83, John M. Shannon.
83-85, Edwin O. Chapman.
83, 84, Martin Steljes.
83, 84, Augustus A. Rich.
83, 84, Frank O. Cole.
83, 84, Joseph T. Kelly.
84, 85, Cornelius S. See.
84, 85, Samuel D. Dickinson.
84, Michael J. O'Donnell.
85, Thomas H. Kelly.
85, Isaac Romaine.
85, John W. Heck.
85, James J. Clark.
85, John Wade.
85, Fred. Frambach, Jr.
85, 86, John C. Besson.
86, R. B. Seymour.
86, Philip Tumulty.
86, D. A. Peloubet.
86, A. B. Dayton.
86, John Pearson.
86, R. S. Hudspeth.
86, T. J. McDonald.
86, Thomas F. Noonan.
86, Edward Lennon.

Hunterdon County.

45, 48, 49, Jonathan Pickel.
45, John Swackhammer.
45, Amos Moore.
45, John H. Case.
46, Henry Stevenson.
46, 47, Isaac R. Srope.
46, 47, Joseph Fritts.
46, 47, Frederick Apgar.
47-49, John Lambert.
48, 49, Andrew Banghart.
48, 49, David Van Fleet.
50, 51, John Marlow.
50, 51, Luther Opdycke.
50, 51, William Tinsman.
50-52, John R. Young.
52, 53, Peter H. Aller.
52, 53, Andrew Vansickle.
52, Hiram Bennett.
53, 54, John Lambert.
53, 54, Samuel H. Britton.
54, 55, Lewis Young.
54, 55, Peter E. Voorhees.
55, Jacob S. C. Pittenger.
55, Edward Hunt.
56, 57, William Sergeant.
56, 57, John M. Voorhis.

56, 57, Joseph W. Willever.
56, 57, John P. Rittenhouse.
58, 59, John H. Horn.
58, 59, William Snyder.
58, 59, Cornelius B. Sheets.
58, 59, Frederick Apgar.
60, 61, Charles Denson.
60, 61, Ambrose Barcroft.
60, 61, D. D. Schomp.
60, Thomas Banghart, Jr.
61, 62, Jacob H. Huffman.
62, 63, S. R. Huselton.
62-64, Joseph W. Wood.
63, 64, David H. Banghart.
64, 65, David B. Boss.
65-67, William J. Iliff.
65, 66, James J. Willever.
66, 67, Richard H. Wilson.
67, 68, Baltes Pickel.
68, 69, John Williamson.
68–70, Theodore Probasco.
69, 70, John P. Lare.
70, 71, John Kugler.
71, 72, Peter Voorhees.
71, 72, Augustus E. Sanderson.
73, 74, W. L. Hoppock.
73, 74, John Carpenter, Jr.
75, 76, James Bird.
75, 76, Wm. W. Swayze.
77, 78, Henry Britton.
77, 78, John Hackett.
79, 80, Chas. W. Godown.
79, 80, James N. Ramsey.
81, 82, George H. Mathews.
81, 82, Jacob Hipp.
83, 84, John V. Robbins.
83, 84, W. Howard Lake.
85, 86, John C. Arnwine.
85, 86, Chester Wolverton.

Mercer County.

45, Israel J. Woodward.
45, Richard J. Bond.
45, *John Lowrey.
46, 47, Isaac Pullen.
46, 47, John M. Vancleve.
46, 47, William White.
48, 49, James M. Redmond.
48–50, Josiah Buzby.
48, Samuel C. Cornell.
49, John R. Dill.
50, John F. Hageman.
50, 51, John H. Phillips.
51, Eli Rogers.
51, Westley P. Danser.
52, William Napton.
52, John C. Ward.
52, Jeremiah Vandyke.
53, Abner B. Tomlinson.
53, Elijah L. Hendrickson.
53, Randal C. Robbins.
54, James H. Hill.
54, Franklin S. Mills.
54, Runey R. Forman.
55, James Vandeventer
55, William Jay.
55, Garret Schenck.
56, 57, Geo. R. Cook.
56, 57, Andrew Dutcher.
56, Samuel Wooley.
57, 58, Jacob Van Dyke.
58, 59, Augustus L. Martin.
58, Jonathan S. Fish.
59, Robert Aitken.
59, 60, Ed. T. R. Applegate.
60, 61, Joseph Abbott.
60, Harper Crozer.
61, Wm. S. Yard.
61, 62, Morgan F. Mount.
62, 63, Geo. W. Johnston.
62, John G. Stevens.
63, Peter Crozer.
63, 64, James G. West.
64, James F. Bruere.
64, 65, John A. Weart.
65, 66, Alex. P. Green.
65, 66, Samuel Fisher.
66, 67, Thomas Crozer.
67, 71, Joseph H. Bruere.

* Died in office.

67, Chas. W. Mount.
68, 69, Absalom P. Lanning.
68, Thomas J. Corson.
68, Thomas C. Pearce.
69, John P. Nelson.
69, 70, James C. Norris.
70, 71, Wm. H. Barton.
70, Charles O. Hudnut.
71, Liscomb T. Robbins.
72, 73, Alfred W. Smith.
72, Richard R. Rogers.
72, John H. Silvers.
73, 74, John N. Lindsay.
73, 74, Andrew J. Smith.
74, 75, Geo. O. Vanderbilt.
75, Samuel M. Youmans.
75, Robert S. Woodruff, Jr.
76, Enoch H. Drake.
76, John Hart Brewer.
76, Robert L. Hutchinson.
77, 78, Horatio N. Burroughs.
77, William S. Yard.
77, J. Vance Powers.
78, 79, 82, Eckford Moore.
78, 79, John D. Rue.
79, Wm. Roberts.
80, 81, Charles S. Robinson.
80, 81, Richard A. Donnelly.
80, 81, John V. D. Beekman.
82, 83, Nelson M. Lewis.
82, 83, William J. Convery.
83, 84, Joseph H. Applegate.
84, 85, A. Judson Rue.
84, 85, John Caminade.
85, Benjamin F. Chambers.
86, Symmes B. Hutchinson.
86, James C. Taylor, Jr.
86, William Ossenberg.

Middlesex County.

45, 46, Simeon W. Phillips.
45, 46, Ralph C. Stults.
45, 46, Daniel C. Dunn.
45, 46, Charles Abraham.
47, Garret G. Voorhees.
47, Theodore F. King.
47, John A. Davison.
47, 48, Richard McDowell.
48, Melancton F. Carman.
48, 49, Lewis S. Randolph.
48, 49, Aaron Gulick.
49, William A. Gulick.
49, 50, James Bishop.
50, Henry Vandyke.
50, Charles Abraham.
50, Israel R. Coriell.
51, David Dunn.
51, Peter F. Dye.
51, J. B. Johnson.
51, 52, Robert M. Crowell.
52, James Applegate.
52, 53, Josephus Shann.
53-55, Martin A. Howell.
53, 54, Abraham Everett.
54, 55, Samuel E. Stelle.
55, 56, William Hutchinson.
56, John T. Jenkins.
56, 57, Amos Robbins.
57, Henry Stults.
57, 58, John D. Buckelew.
58-60, Ellis B. Freeman.
58, 59, Garret I. Snedeker.
59, Andrew McDowell.
60, Thomas Booraem.
60, Elias Dey.
61, 62, Elias Ross.
62, 63, James T. Crowell.
62, Orlando Perrine.
63, 64, Miles Ross.
63, 64, David B. Wyckoff.
64, 65, Abraham C. Coriell.
65-67, 69, 70, Levi D. Jarrard.
65, James G. Goble.
66, 67, Nathan H. Tyrell.
66, 67, John W. Perrine.
68, George E. Strong.
68, 69, Alfred W. Jones.
68, 69, William M. Cox.
70, 71, Albert L. Runyon.
70, George E. Brown.
71-73, Isaac L. Fisher.
71, Edward F. Roberts.

72, 73, Joseph C. Letson.
72, Johnston Holcombe.
73, H. F. Worthington.
74, John Van Deursen.
74, John F. Ten Broeck.
74, 75, Joseph C. Magee, Jr.
75, James H. Van Cleef.
75, Josephus Shann.
76, Isaiah Rolfe.
76, 77, Charles A. Campbell.
76, 77, Daniel Z. Martin.
77, John Waldron.
78, 79, Isaac L. Martin.
78, 79, Patrick Convery.
78, 79, Vincent W. Mount.
80, Robert G. Miller.
80, John M. Board.
80, 81, Stephen M. Martin.
81, 82, James H. Van Cleef.
81, 83, Manning Freeman.
82, John Adair.
82, 83, James H. Goodwin.
83, 84, William R. Jernee.
84, 85, Edward S. Savage.
84, 85, Robert Carson.
85, 86, John Martin.
86, John F. Ten Broeck.
86, R. R. Vanderbergh.

Monmouth County.

45, George F. Fort.
45–47, Hartshorne Tantum.
45, 46, Andrew Simpson.
45–47, Joseph B. Coward.
45, *James H. Hartshorne.
46, 47, William Vandoren.
46, 47, John Borden.
47, Andrew Simpson.
48, William W. Bennett.
48, Joel Parker.
48, Ferdinand Woodward.
48, *Samuel Bennett.
48, Joel W. Ayres.
49, 50, Alfred Walling.
49, 50, George W. Sutphin.
49, 50, James D. Hall.
49, James Hooper.
49, John B. Williams.
50, William G. Hooper.
50, Charles Butcher.
51, 52, William H. Conover.
51, 52, Garret S. Smock.
51, Bernard Connolly.
52, Charles Butcher.
51–53, Samuel W. Jones.
53, Charles Allen.
53, Daniel P. Van Dorn.
53, 54, Robert Allen.
54, Forman Hendrickson.
54, John L. Corlies.
54–56, Henry E. Lafetra.
55, John Vandoren.
55, Thomas B. Stout.
55, Wm. H. Johnson.
56, 57, Jacob Herbert.
56, 57, John R. Barricklo.
56, 57, Samuel Beers.
57–59, John V. Conover.
58, 59, George Middleton.
58, 59, Richard B. Walling.
57–60, Austin H. Patterson.
60, 61, Wm. H. Mount.
60, 61, James Patterson.
60, J. J. McNinney.
61, 62, William V. Ward.
61, 62, Chas. Haight.
62, Geo. C. Murray.
63–65, Michael Taylor.
63, 64, Osborn Curtis.
63, 64, David H. Wyckoff.
65, 66, Daniel A. Holmes.
65, 66, George Schenck.
66, Wm. C. Browne.
67, 68, Chas. Allen.
67, 68, Francis Corlies.
67, 68, Thomas S. R. Brown.
69, William H. Conover.
69, 70, Daniel H. Van Mater.
69, 70, Andrew Brown.
70–72, Austin H. Patterson.
71, Wm. S. Horner.
71, 72, John T. Haight.

*Died in office.

72, Wm. B. Hendrickson.
73-75, Geo. W. Patterson.
73, 74, John B. Gifford.
73, 74, John S. Sproul.
75, 76, Chas. D. Hendrickson.
75, 76, William V. Conover.
76, 77, James L. Rue.
77, 78, Wm. H. Bennett.
77, James H. Leonard.
78, George J. Ely.
78, 79, Arthur Wilson.
79, 80, Sherman B. Oviatt.
79, 80, John D. Honce.
80, 81, Grover H. Lufburrow.
81, Holmes W. Murphy.
81, 82, David A. Bell.
82, 83, Peter Forman, Jr.
82, Benjamin Griggs.
83, 84, Alfred B. Stoney.
83, 84, Thomas G. Chattle.
84, 85, Charles H. Bond.
85, Wm. H. Grant.
85, 86, Frank E. Heyer.
86, W. S. Throckmorton.
86, William Pintard.

Morris County.

45, Timothy Kitchel.
45, 46, Matthias Kitchel.
45, 46, Henry Seward.
45, 46, George H. Thompson.
46, 47, Calvin Howell.
47, Richard Lewis.
47, Charles McFarland.
47, Samuel Hilts.
48, 49, Andrew I. Smith.
48, 49, David T. Cooper.
48, 49, Samuel Van Ness.
48, 49, Edward W. Whelpley.
50, John L. Kanouse.
50, Andrew Cobb,
50, Freeman Wood.
50, George H. Thompson.
51, Horace Chamberlain.
51, Jonathan P. Bartley.
51, Josiah Meeker.
51, 52, Cornelius B. Doremus.
52, 53, C. S. Dickerson.
52, 53, John D. Jackson.
52, 53, Robert Albright.
53, John L. Kanouse.
54, 55, William P. Conkling.
54, 55, William Logan.
54, 55, Aaron Pitney.
54, Andrew B. Cobb.
55, 56, Edward Howell.
56, William M. Muchmore.
56, 57, William A. Carr.
56, 57, Daniel Budd.
57, 58, Benjamin M. Felch.
57, 58, Richard Speer.
58, 59, Lyman A. Chandler.
58, 59, John Naughright.
59, A. H. Stansborough.
59, 60, James H. Ball.
60, Eugene Ayres.
60-62, Nelson H. Drake.
60-62, Nathan Horton.
61, William W. Beach.
61, 62, John Hill.
62, 63, Jacob Vanatta.
63, William J. Wood.
63-65, Jesse Hoffman.
64, Henry C. Sanders.
64, 65, John Bates.
65, Alfred M. Treadwell.
66, John Hill.
66, 67, James C. Yawger.
66, 67, Elias M. White.
67, Lewis Estler.
68, Daniel Coghlan.
68, George Gage.
68-70, Jesse M. Sharp.
69, 70, Theodore W. Phoenix.
69, 70, Columbus Beach.
71, 72, Nathaniel Niles.
71, 72, W. B. Lefevre.
71-73, August C. Canfield.
73, 74, W. H. Howell.
73, 74, Jacob Z. Budd.
74-76, Elias M. Skellinger.
75, 76, James C. Youngblood.
75, 76, Edmund D. Halsey.

77, Abm. C. Van Duyne.
77, *Cummins O. Cooper.
77, 78, Cornelius P. Garrabrant.
78, Francis J. Doremus.
78, Joshua S. Salmon.
79, 80, Charles F. Axtell.
79, 80, James H. Bruen.
79, 80, Holloway W. Hunt.
81, 82, William C. Johnson.
81, 82, John F. Post.
81, 82, Oscar Lindsley.
83–85, George W. Jenkins.
83, 84, James H. Neighbour.
83, 84, Amzi F. Weaver.
85, 86, John Seward Wills.
85, 86, Elias C. Drake.
86, John Norwood.

Ocean County.

51–53, Joel Haywood.
54, A. O. S. Havens.
55, 56, Wm. F. Brown.
57–59, Edwin Salter.
60, Thomas W. Ivins.
61, Chas. H. Applegate.
62, Ephraim Emson.
63, Edwin Salter.
64, 65, Jacob Birdsall.
66, 67, Job Edwards.
68, 69, Geo. W. Cowperthwaite.
70, 71, Albert M. Bradshaw.
72, Richard B. Parker.
73, John S. Shultz.
74, Edward M. Lonan.
75, Jonathan S. Goble.
76, Ephraim P. Emson.
77, Isaac A. Van Hise.
78–80, Rufus Blodgett.
81, Wm. H. Bennett.
82, Clifford Horner.
83, George T. Cranmer.
84, Augustus W. Irons.
85, 86, George G. Smith.

Passaic County.

45, 46, George W. Colfax.
45, 46, Chileon F. De Camp.
47, Abm. Prall.
47, 48, Henry M. Van Ness.
48, John M. Demarest.
49, 50, C. S. Van Wagoner.
49, Oscar Decker.
50, 51, Thomas D. Hoxsey.
51, 52, Benjamin Geroe.
52, J. S. Fayerweather.
53, J. V. R. Van Blarcom.
53, Cornelius Van Winkle.
53, 54, Philip Rafferty.
54, Charles H. May.
51, 52, 54, John L. Laroe.
55, Wm. C. Stratton.
55, Wm. M. Morrell.
55, 56, John Schoonmaker.
56–58, Benj. Buckley.
56, Peter H. Whitenor.
57, John J. Brown.
57, James B. Beam.
58, Patrick Maginnis.
58, 59, Richard Van Houten.
59–61, Samuel Pope.
59, Joel M. Johnson.
60, Isaac Stagg.
60, 61, Isaac P. Cooley.
61, 62, Socrates Tuttle.
62–66, John N. Terhune.
62–66, Chandler D. Norton.
63, Samuel Pope.
63, 64, Joseph N. Taylor.
63, 64, Chas. F. Johnson.
64, 65, Aaron Kinter.
65, 66, Garret Van Wagoner.
65, 66, Isaac D. Blauvelt.
67, 68, David Henry.
67, 68, Joseph R. Baldwin
67, E. A. Stansbury.
68, 69, Albert A. Van Voorhies.
69, 70, Hugh Reid.
69, 71, 72, Chas. Hemmingway.
70, Henry Hobbs.
70, Chas. P. Gurnee.
71, 78, 79, John O'Brien.

*In 1878 C. O. Cooper was unseated by Joshua S. Salmon.

71, 72, 75, Robert M. Torbet.
72, 73, Henry McDanolds.
73, George Barnes.
73, 74, Garret A. Hobart.
74, 75, David Henry.
74, 75, John P. Zeluff.
76, 77, John W. Griggs.
76, 77, John Sanderson.
76, 77, Joseph L. Cunningham.
78, John Kennell.
78, 79, John H. Robinson.
79, 80, George W. Conkling.
80, 81, Robert B. Morehead.
80, 81, Thomas B. Vreeland.
81, Jacob Latus.
82, Joseph A. Greaves.
82, 83, Patrick H. Shields.
82, 83, William F. Gaston.
82 85, Thomas Flynn.
83, 84, Clark W. Mills.
84, William Prall.
84, Cornelius A. Cadmus.
85, 86, John Scheele.
85, 86, DeWitt C. Bolton.
85, 86, George H. Low.
86, William B. Gourley.

Salem County.

45, David Wiley.
45, Isaiah Conklyn.
45, Robert Hewitt.
46, Ephraim Carel.
46, Charles Bilderback.
46, George Remster.
47, Joseph M. Springer.
47, James Vanmeter.
47, 48, Joseph Foster.
48, Benj. F. McCollister.
48, Joseph R. Chew.
49, James H Trenchard.
49, Isaac Lippincott.
49, John Fowler.
50, Charles B. Newell.
50, David Sithens.
50, Benjamin Remster.
51, Smith Bilderback.
51, Charles Benner.
51, Harman Richman.
52, Jacob Hitchner.
52, John C. Lummis.
53, Nathaniel G. Swing.
53, John Blackwood.
54, Isaiah D. Clawson.
54, Richard Grier.
55, Joshua Thompson.
55, John Harris.
56, Joseph Kille.
56, Samuel Plummer.
57, William Beckett.
57 59, Thomas B. Jones.
5 , 59, Alfred Simpkins.
60, 61, Joshua Lippincott.
60, Samuel Habermayer.
61, Owen L. Jones.
62, William P. Somers.
62, Samuel D. Miller.
63, 64, Joseph W. Cooper.
63, Joseph Waddington.
64, William N. Hancock.
65, William Callahan.
65, 66, Auxenico M. P. V. H. Dickeson.
66, 67, Samuel Garrison.
67, John S. Newell.
68, Henry M. Wright.
68, 69, Andrew S. Reeves.
69, 70, Charles F. H. Gray.
70, David Evans.
71, John W. Dickinson.
71, John Hitchner.
72, 73, Daniel P. Darrell.
72, Smith Hewitt.
73, 74, William Iszard.
74, 75, William B. Carpenter.
75, Charles P. Swing.
76, Richard Coles.
76-78, Quinton Keasbey.
77, John S. Elwell.
78, William C. Kates.
79-81, Henry Barber.
79-81, John D. Garwood.
82-84, Henry Coombs.
85, 86, Joseph D. Whitaker.

Somerset County.

45, Peter Voorhees.
45, Samuel Reynolds.
45, Peter Kline.
46, James B. Elmendorf.
46, 47, Peter T. Beekman.
46, Jonathan Cory,
47–49, Samuel K. Martin.
47–49, F. V. D. Voorhees.
48–50, John M. Wyckoff.
50, 51, 53, John DeMott.
50, Samuel S. Doty.
51, Frederick D. Brokaw.
51, 52, Eugene S. Doughty.
52, Michael R. Nevius.
53, 54, John H. Anderson.
54–56, John S. Hoagland.
55, Alvah Lewis.
56, 57, Cornelius M. Schomp.
57, Cornelius N. Allen.
58, 59, Nehemiah V. Steele.
59, 60, Elisha B. Wood.
60, 61, 70, Jas. W. Arrowsmith.
61–63, John G. Schenck.
62, 63, John M. Mann.
64, 65, Daniel Corey.
65, 66, Rynier A. Staats.
66, 67, Ralph Davenport.
67, Peter A. Voorhees.
68, 69, John J. Bergen.
68, Abraham T. Huff.
69–71, John R. Staats.
71, James Doty.
72, 73, David D. Smalley.
73, 74, John G. Schenck.
74, 75, William P. Sutphin.
75–77, Joseph H. Voorhees.
76, 77, James J. Bergen.
78–80, John Ringelmann.
78–80, J. Newton Voorhees.
81, 82, William A. Schomp.
81, John L. Oakey.
83, 84, Cornelius S. Hoffman.
85, 86, John Vetterlein.

Sussex County.

45, Absalom Dunning.
45, Jesse Bell.
45, Timothy H. Cook.
46, John Hunt.
46, 47, Peter Young.
46–48, Thomas D. Armstrong.
47–49, Peter Hoyt.
48–50, Jacob Hornbeck, Jr.
49, Martin Ryerson.
50, 51, Guy Price.
50, 51, William Simurson.
51, Daniel D. Decker.
52, George W. Collver.
52, 55, Aaron K. Stinson.
52–54, Timothy E. Shay.
53, 54, Benjamin Hamilton.
53, 54, Luther Hill.
55, James L. Decker.
55–57, Daniel D. Gould.
56–58, William Smith.
56–58, John W. Opdyke.
58, Sandford McKeeby.
59, 60, Martin Cole.
60, 61, Charles Mackerly.
60, 61, Daniel D. Decker.
61, William Price.
62–64, William H. Bell.
62, Thomas N. McCarter.
63, 64, Robert Hamilton.
65, Samuel Fowler.
65–67, William M. Iliff.
66, 67, 73, 74, Francis M. Ward.
68–70, Hiram C. Clark.
68–70, Samuel H. Hunt.
71, 72, Lebbeus Martin.
71, Peter Smith.
75, 76, William Owen.
77, 78, George Greer.
79–81, Lewis J. Martin.
82–84, William E. Ross.
85, 86, Horatio N. Kinney.

Union County.

58, Benjamin M. Price.
58, Cooper Parse.
59, William Stiles.
59, 60, Elston Marsh.
60, 61, David Mulford.
61, Israel O. Maxwell.
62, 63, Samuel L. Moore.
62, John J. High.
63, 64, Noah Woodruff.
64, 65, Philip Dougherty.
65, Joseph T. Crowell.
66, John R. Crane.
66, Thomas J. Lee.
67, A. M. W. Ball.
67, Enos W. Runyon.
68, 69, John H. Whelan.
68, 69, DeWitt C. Hough.
70, 71, 75, Ferdinand Blancke.
70, Albert A. Drake.
71, Joseph W. Yates.
72, Andrew Dutcher.
72–74, William McKinley.
72–74, John H. Lufberry.
73, Jabez B. Cooley.
74, 75, William H. Gill.
74, 75, Elias B. Pope.
76–78, John Egan.
76, 77, Moses F. Cary.
76, 77, Benjamin A. Vail.
78–80, George M. Stiles.
78, Joseph B. Coward.
79, 80, Philip H. Vernon.
79–82, John T. Dunn.
81–82, George T. Parrott.
81–83, Frank L. Sheldon.
83, 84, Edward J. Byrnes.
83, 84, Asa T. Woodruff.
84, DeWitt C. Hough.
85, 86, Peter L. Hughes.
85, 86, Wm. H. Corbin.
85, Jacob Kirkner.
86, William Chamberlain.

Warren County.

45, 46, Robert C. Caskey.
45, Abram Wildrick.
45, Stephen Warne.
46–48, Jonathan Shotwell.
46–48, Amos H. Drake.
47–49, Samuel Mayberry.
49–51, Andrew Ribble.
49–51, Benjamin Fritts.
50, 51, 53, John Loller.
52–54, John Sherrer.
52–54, David V. C. Crate.
52, John Cline.
54–56, George H. Beatty.
55–57, Archibald Osborn.
55–57, John White.
57–59, Isaac Leida.
58, 59, William Fet.
58, Abm. S. Van Horn.
59–61, Robert Rusling.
60–62, John C. Bennett.
60, Philip Shoemaker.
61, 63, David Smith.
62–64, Wm. W. Strader.
63–65, Elijah Allen.
64–66, Charles G. Hoagland.
65, 66, Silas Young.
66–68, Andrew J. Fulmer.
67, 68, John N. Givens.
67–69, Nelson Vliet.
69–71, Absalom B. Pursell.
69–71, Caleb H. Valentine.
70–72, William Silverthorn.
72–74, Valentine Mutchler.
73–75, Joseph Anderson.
75, John M. Wyckoff.
76, Wm. Carpenter.
76–78, Elias J. Mackey.
77–79, Silas W. De Witt.
79–81, Coursen H. Albertson.
80–82, William Fritts.
82, Robert Bond.
83–85, Stephen C. Larison.
83–85, Isaac Wildrick.
86, Thomas L. Titus.
86, William M. Baird.

VICE-PRESIDENTS OF COUNCIL AND SPEAKERS OF THE HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY,

FROM 1776 TO 1844,

WHEN THE NEW CONSTITUTION WAS FORMED.

VICE-PRESIDENTS.

1776, 1777, 1778, 1779, 1780, 1781—John Stevens, Hunterdon.
1782—John Cox, Burlington.
1783, 1784—Philemon Dickinson, Hunterdon.
1785, 1786, 1787, 1788—Robert Lettis Hooper, Hunterdon.
1789, 1790, 1791, 1792—Elisha Lawrence, Monmouth.
1793, 1794—Thomas Henderson, Monmouth.
1795—Elisha Lawrence, Monmouth.
1796, 1797—James Linn, Somerset.
1798, 1799, 1800—Geo. Anderson, Burlington.
1801, 1802, 1803, 1804—John Lambert, Hunterdon.
1805—Thomas Little, Monmouth.
1806—Geo. Anderson, Burlington.
1807—Ebenezer Elmer, Cumberland.
1808—Ebenezer Seeley, Cumberland.
1809—Thomas Ward, Essex.
1810, 1811—Charles Clark, Essex.
1812—James Schureman, Middlesex.
1813—Charles Clark, Essex.
1814, 1815—William Kennedy, Sussex.
1816, 1817, 1818, 1819, 1820, 1821, 1822, 1823, 1824, 1825—Jesse Upson, Morris.
1826—Ephraim Bateman, Cumberland.
1827—Silas Cook, Morris.
1828—Charles Newbold, Burlington.
1829, 1830—Edward Condict, Morris.
1831, 1832—Elias P. Seeley, Cumberland.
1833—Mahlon Dickerson, Morris.
1834—Jehu Patterson, Monmouth.
1835—Charles Sitgreaves, Warren.
1836—Jeptha B. Munn, Morris.
1837, 1838—Andrew Parsons, Passaic.
1839, 1840—Joseph Porter, Gloucester.
1842—John Cassedy, Bergen.
1843—William Chetwood, Essex.
1844—Jehu Patterson, Monmouth

SPEAKERS.

1776, 1777, 1778 — John Hart, Hunterdon.
Second session 1878—Caleb Camp, Essex.
1779—Caleb Camp, Essex.
1780—Josiah Hornblower, Essex.
1781—John Mehelm, Hunterdon.
1782, 1783 — Ephraim Harris, Cumberland.
1784—Daniel Hendrickson, Monmouth.
1785, 1786 — Benjamin Van Cleve, Hunterdon.
1787—Ephraim Harris, Cumberland.
1788—Benjamin Van Cleve, Hunterdon.
1789—John Beatty, Middlesex.
1790—Jonathan Dayton, Essex.
1791—Ebenezer Elmer, Cumberland.
1792, 1793, 1794 — Silas Condict, Morris.
1795—Ebenezer Elmer, Cumberland.
1796—James H. Imlay, Monmouth.
1797—Silas Condict, Morris.
1798, 1799, 1800 — William Coxe, Burlington.
1801—Silas Dickerson, Sussex.
1802—William Coxe, Burlington.
1803—Peter Gordon, Hunterdon.
1804, 1805, 1806, 1807 — James Cox, Monmouth.
1808, 1809 — Lewis Condict, Morris.
1810, 1811 — William Kennedy, Sussex.
1812—William Pearson, Burlington.
1813—Ephraim Bateman, Cumberland.
1814, 1815 — Samuel Pennington, Essex.
1816—Charles Clark, Essex.
1817—Ebenezer Elmer, Cumberland.
1818, 1819, 1820, 1821, 1822 — David Thompson, Jr., Morris.
1823—Lucius Q. C. Elmer, Cumberland.
1824—David Johnston, Hunterdon.
1825, 1826 — George K. Drake, Morris.
1827, 1828 — William B. Ewing, Cumberland.
1829, 1830, 1831 — Alexander Wurts, Hunterdon.
1832—John P. Jackson, Essex.
1833, 1834, 1835 — Daniel B. Ryall, Monmouth.
1836—Thomas G. Haight, Monmouth.
1837, 1838 — Lewis Condict, Morris.
1839—William Stites, Essex.
1840, 1841 — John Emley, Burlington.
1842—Samuel B. Halsey, Morris.
1843, 1844 — Joseph Taylor, Cumberland.

SENATE OFFICERS.

PRESIDENTS.

1845
1846 } John C. Smallwood, Glou'str
1847
1848
1849 } Ephraim Marsh, Morris.
1850
1851—Silas D. Canfield, Passaic.
1852—John Manners, Hunterdon.
1853
1854 } W. C. Alexander, Mercer.
1855
1856
1857 } Henry V. Speer, Middlesex.
1858
1859—Thomas R. Herring, Bergen.
1860—C. L. C Gifford, Essex.
1861—Edmund Perry, Hunterdon.
1862—Joseph T. Crowell, Union.
1863—Anthony Reckless, Mon'th.
1864—Amos Robbins, Middlesex.
1865—Edward W. Scudder, Mercer
1866—James M. Scovel, Camden.
1867—Benjamin Buckley, Passaic.
1868 } Henry S. Little, Monmouth.
1869
1870—Amos Robbins, Middlesex.
1871 } Edward Bettle, Camden.
1872
1873
1874 } John W. Taylor, Essex.
1875
1876—W. J. Sewell, Camden.
1877—Leon Abbett, Hudson.
1878—G. C. Ludlow, Middlesex.
1879 } W. J. Sewell, Camden.
1880
1881 } G. A. Hobart, Passaic.
1882
1883—J. J. Gardner, Atlantic.
1884—B. A. Vail, Union.
1885—J. F. Schenck, Middlesex.
1886—John W. Griggs, Passaic.
1887—Frederick S. Fish, Essex.
1888—Geo. H. Large, Hunterdon.
1889—George T. Werts, Morris.
1890—H. M. Nevius, Monmouth.

SECRETARIES.

1845
1846 } Daniel Dodd, Jr, Essex.
1847
1848
1849 } Philip J Gray, Camden.
1850
1851—John Rogers, Burlington.
1852 } Samuel A. Allen, Salem.
1853
1854—A. R. Throckmorton, Hudson.
1855 } A. R. Throckmorton, Monmouth
1856
1857 } A. B. Chamberlain, Hunterdon.
1858
1859 } John C. Rafferty, Hunterdon
1860
1861—Joseph J. Sleeper, Burlington.
1862 } Morris R. Hamilton, Camden.
1863
1864 } John H. Meeker, Essex.
1865
1866 } Enoch R Borden, Mercer.
1867
1868 } Joseph B. Cornish, Warren.
1869
1870—John C. Rafferty, Hunterdon
1871
1872 } John F. Babcock, Middlesex
1873
1874
1875 } N. W. Voorhees, Hunterdon.
1876
1877 } C. M. Jemison, Somerset.
1878
1879—N. W. Voorhees, Hunterdon
1880
1881 } Geo. Wurts, Passaic.
1882
1883
1884 } W. A. Stiles, Sussex.
1885
1886
1887 } Richard B. Reading, Hunterdon.
1888
1889—John Carpenter, Jr., Hunterdon.
1890—Wilbur A. Mott, Essex.

HOUSE OFFICERS.

SPEAKERS.

1845—Isaac Van Wagenen, Essex.
1846—Lewis Howell, Cumberland.
1847, 1848—John W. C. Evans, Burlington.
1849—Edward W. Whelpley, Morris
1850—John T Nixon, Cumberland
1851—John H. Phillips, Mercer.
1852—John Huyler, Bergen.
1853, 1854—John W. Fennimore, Burlington.
1855—William Parry, Burlington.
1856—Thomas W. Demarest, Bergen.
1857—Andrew Dutcher, Mercer.
1858—Daniel Holsman, Bergen.
1859—Edwin Salter, Ocean.
1860—Austin H. Patterson, Monmouth.
1861—F H. Teese, Essex.
1862—Charles Haight, Monmouth.
1863—James T. Crowell, Middlesex.
1864—Joseph N. Taylor, Passaic.
1865—Joseph T. Crowell, Union.
1866—John Hill, Morris.
1867—G W. N. Custis Camden.
1868—Aug. O. Evans, Hudson.
1869, 1870—Leon Abbett, Hudson.
1871—Albert P. Condit, Essex.
1872—Nathaniel Niles, Morris.
1873—Isaac L. Fisher, Middlesex.
1874—Garret A. Hobart, Passaic.
1875—George O. Vanderbilt, Mercer.
1876—John D Carscallen, Hudson.
1877—Rudolph F. Rabe, Hudson.
1878—John Egan, Union
1879—Schuyler B. Jackson, Essex.
1880—Sherman B Oviatt, Monmouth.
1881—Harrison Van Duyne, Essex.
1882—John T. Dunn, Union.
1883—Thomas O'Connor, Essex.
1884—A. B. Stoney, Monmouth.
1885, 1886—E. A. Armstrong, Camden.
1887—William M. Baird, Warren.
1888—Samuel D. Dickinson, Hudson.
1889—Robert S. Hudspeth, Hudson.
1890—V. C. Heppenheimer, Hudson.

CLERKS.

1845—Alexander G. Cattell, Salem.
1846—Adam C. Davis, Hunterdon.
1847, 1848, 1849, 1850—Alex. M. Cumming, Mercer.
1851, 1852—David Naar, Essex.
1853, 1854—David W. Dellicker, Somerset.
1855—Peter D. Vroom, Hudson.
1856, 1857—William Darmon, Glouc'str.
1858—Daniel Blauvelt, Essex.
1859—John P. Harker, Camden.
1860—D. Blauvelt, Jr., Essex.
1861, 1862—Jacob Sharp, Warren.
1863, 1864—Levi Scobey, Monmouth.
1865, 1866—George B. Cooper, Cumberland.
1867—Ed. Jardine, Bergen.
1868, 1869, 1870—A. M. Johnston, Mercer.
1871—A. M. Cumming, Mercer.
1872, 1873, 1874—Sinnickson Chew, Camden.
1875—Austin H. Patterson, Monmouth.
1876, 1877—John Y. Foster, Essex.
1878—Austin H. Patterson, Monmouth
1879, 1880, 1881—C. O. Cooper, Morris.
1882, 1883—Arthur Wilson, Monmouth
1884—Henry D. Winton, Bergen.
1885, 1886—Samuel Toombs, Essex.
1887—Joseph Atkinson, Essex.
1888—James P. Logan, Burlington.
1889, 1890—John J. Matthews, Union.

POLITICAL HISTORY.

New Jersey's Vote for Governor from 1857 to the Present Time, and the Political Complexion of each Legislature.

1857—Legislature: Senate, 12 Democrats, 6 Whigs, 2 Know Nothings. House, Dem., 38; Opposition, 22.

1858—Legislature: Both Houses Democratic.

1859—Legislature: Senate, Democratic. House, Opposition.

Governor: Wright, total vote, 51,714; per cent. of popular vote, 49.24. Olden, total vote, 53,315; per cent. of popular vote, 50.76. Olden's majority, 1,601.

1860—Legislature: Senate, Democratic. House, Dem., 30; Rep., 28; American, 2.

1861—Legislature: Senate, Republican. House, Democratic.

1862—Legislature: Senate, Democrats and Republicans, tie; Independent, 1. House, Democratic. Democratic majority on joint ballot, 3.

Governor: Parker, total vote, 61,307; per cent of popular vote, 56.80. Ward, total vote, 46,710; per cent. of popular vote, 43.20. Parker's majority, 14,597.

1863—Legislature: Both Houses Democratic.

Democratic total vote, 39,186; per cent. of popular vote, 56.80. Republican total vote, 29,812; per cent. of popular vote, 43.20. Democratic majority, 9,374.

1864—Legislature: Both Houses Democratic.

1865—Legislature: Senate, Democratic. House, tie.

Governor: Runyon, total vote, 64,736; per cent. of popular vote, 49.0. Ward, total vote, 67,525; per cent. of popular vote, 51.0. Ward's majority, 2,789.

1866—Legislature: Both Houses Republican.

1867—Legislature: Both Houses Republican.

Democratic total vote, 67,468; per cent. of popular vote, 56.89. Republican total vote, 51,114; per cent. of popular vote, 43.10. Democratic majority, 16,354.

1868—Legislature: Both Houses Democratic.

Randolph's majority for Governor, 4,288.

1869—Legislature: Both Houses Democratic.

1870—Legislature: Both Houses Democratic.

1871—Legislature: Both Houses Republican.

Governor: Parker, total vote, 82,362; per cent. of popular vote, 51.90. Walsh, total vote, 76,383; per cent. of popular vote, 48.10. Parker's majority, 5,979.

1872—Legislature: Both Houses Republican.

1873—Legislature: Both Houses Republican.

1874—Legislature: Both Houses Republican.

Governor: Bedle, total vote, 97,283; per cent. of popular vote, 53.60. Halsey, total vote, 84,050; per cent. of popular vote, 46.30. Bedle's majority, 13,233.

1875—Legislature: Senate, Republican. House, Democratic.

1876—Legislature: Both Houses Republican.

1877—Legislature: Senate, Democratic. House, tie.

Governor: McClellan, total vote, 97,837; per cent. of popular vote, 51.65. Newell, total vote, 85,091; per cent. of popular vote, 44.92. Hoxsey, total vote, 5,058; per cent. of popular vote, 2.67. Bingham, total vote, 1,433; per cent. of popular vote, 0.76. McClellan's plurality, 12,743.

1878—Legislature: Both Houses Democratic.

1879—Legislature: Both Houses Republican.

1880—Legislature: Both Houses Republican.

Governor: Ludlow, total vote, 121,666; per cent. of popular vote, 49.53. Potts, total vote, 121,015; per cent. of popular vote, 49.26. Hoxsey, total vote, 2,759. Ransom, total vote, 195. Ludlow's plurality, 651.

1881—Legislature: Both Houses Republican.

1882—Legislature: Senate, Republican. House, Democratic.

1883—Legislature: Senate, Republican. House, Democratic.

Governor: Abbett, total vote, 103,8.6; per cent. of popular vote, 49.92. Dixon, total vote, 97,047; per cent of popular vote, 46.65. Urner, total vote, 2,960. Parsons, total vote, 4,153. Abbett's plurality, 6,809.

1884—Legislature: Senate, Republican. House, Democratic.

1885—Legislature: Both Houses Republican.

1886—Legislature: Both Houses Republican.

Governor: Green, total vote, 105,939; per cent. of popular vote, 47.45. Howey, total vote, 101 919; per cent. of popular vote, 43.98. Fiske, Pro., 19,808. Green's plurality, 8,020

1887—Legislature: Senate, 12 Republicans, 9 Democrats. House, 31 Democrats, 26 Republicans, 2 Labor-Democrats, 1 tie.

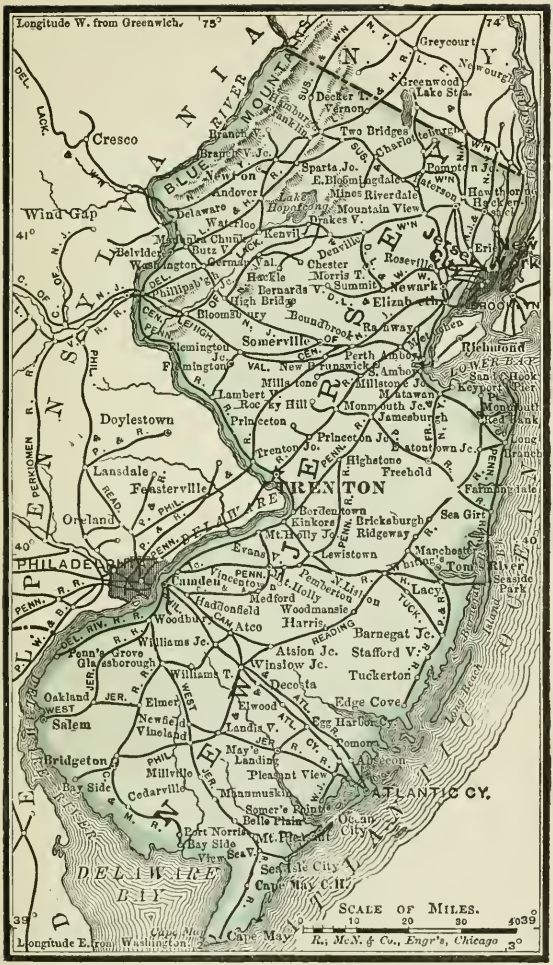
1888—Legislature: Senate, 12 Republicans, 9 Democrats. House, 37 Republicans, 23 Democrats.

1889—Legislature: Both Houses Democratic.

Governor: Abbett, total vote, 138,245; per cent. of popular vote, 51.37. Grubb, total vote, 123,992; per cent. of popular vote, 46 07. La Monte, Pro , 6 853. Abbett's plurality, 14,253.

1890—Senate, 11 Republicans, 10 Democrats. House, 37 Democrats 23 Republicans.

1891—Both Houses Democratic.


Longitude W. from Greenwich.
75°
74°
Greycourt
Greenwood Lake Sta.
Decker Ft.
Vernon
Two Bridges
Charlotteburgh
Pompton Jc.
Hawthorne
Hackensack
Cresco
Branch V.
Branch V. Jc.
Sparta Jc.
E. Bloomingdale
Mines
Riverdale
Lake Hopatcong
Mountain View
Drakes V.
Wind Gap
Delaware
Andover
New Ton
Waterloo
Kenvil
Denville
Belvidere
Washington
Germania
Chester
Morris T.
Roseville
Newark
Elizabeth
Erie
New York
Phillipsburgh
Hackettstown
Barnards V.
Summit
High Bridge
Bloomsbury
Boundbrook
Railway
Weehawken
Somerville
Flemington Jc.
Flemington
New Brunswick
Perth Amboy
Richmond
Lambert V.
Millstone
Millstone Jc.
Matawan
Rocky Hill
Monmouth Jc.
Monmouth Beach
Princeton
Jamesburgh
Doylestown
Princeton Jc.
Trenton Jc.
Eatontown Jc.
Highstone
Freehold
Lansdale
Feasterville
TRENTON
Farmingdale
Bordentown
Kinkora
Bricksburgh
Sea Girt
Orland
Mt. Holly Jc.
Ridgway
Lewistown
Manchester
PHILADELPHIA
Evans
Pemberton
Tom's River
Cinnaminson
Lacy
Seaside Park
Haddonfield
Woodmansie
Medford
Holly
Woodbury
Atco
Harris
Barnegat Jc.
Williams Jc.
Alsion Jc.
Stafford V.
Penn's Grove
Glassboro
Winslow Jc.
Williams T.
Decosta
Tuckerton
Oakland
Elmer
Elwood
Edge Cove
Salem
Newfield
Landis V.
Egg Harbor
Vineland
Tomorn
Bridgeton
May's Landing
Pleasant View
Absecon
Millville
Bay Side
Cedarville
Miamuskin
ATLANTIC CY.
Somer's Point
Belle Plain
Ocean City
Port Norris
Bay Side
Mt. Pleasant
Sea V.
Sea Isle City
DELAWARE BAY
Cape May C. H.
SCALE OF MILES.
0 10 20 30 40 50
Longitude E. from Washington
Cape May
R. McN. & Co., Engr's, Chicago
39°
40°
41°
3°

CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION

OF 1844.

List of Delegates elected to the Convention to form a government for the people of the State of New Jersey, which met at Trenton, on May 14th, 1844, and continued to June 29th of the same year. The constitution was agreed to in convention by a vote of 55 to 1 (Mr. Condit), Mr. Stokes being excused from voting. It was ratified by the people on August 13th, 1844, by a vote of 20,276 for, and 3,526 against, 69 ballots being rejected. The figures indicate the ages of the respective members. The compiler of this work is indebted to Hon. G. D. W. Vroom, of Trenton, for the important data given.

ATLANTIC COUNTY.—Jonathan Pitney, 46, physician.

BERGEN COUNTY.—John Cassedy, 47, gentleman; Alexander Westervelt, 50, gentleman.

BURLINGTON COUNTY.—William R. Allen, 42, farmer; Jonathan J. Spencer, 51, physician; Charles Stokes, 52, farmer; John C. Ten Eyck, 30, lawyer; Moses Wills, 51, merchant.

CAMDEN COUNTY.—Abraham Browning, 35, lawyer; John W. Mickle, 50, mariner.

CAPE MAY COUNTY.—Joshua Swain, 66, farmer.

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.—Joshua Brick, 62, farmer; Daniel Elmer, 59, lawyer; William B. Ewing, 68, physician.

ESSEX COUNTY.—Silas Condit, 66, gentleman; Oliver S. Halsted, 51, lawyer; Joseph C. Hornblower, 67, lawyer; David Naar, 43, farmer; William Stites, 52, merchant; Elias Van Arsdale, 73, lawyer; Isaac H. Williamson, 71, lawyer.

GLOUCESTER COUNTY.—John R. Sickler, 43, physician; Charles C. Stratton, 48, farmer.

HUDSON COUNTY.—Robert Gilchrist, 52, county clerk.

HUNTERDON COUNTY.—Peter I. Clark, 53, lawyer; David Neighbour, 46, merchant; Jonathan Pickle, 45, farmer; Alexander Wurts, 48, lawyer.

MERCER COUNTY.—Richard S. Field, 39, lawyer; Henry W. Green, 39, lawyer; John R. Thomson, 43, gentleman.

MIDDLESEX COUNTY.—Moses Jaques, 73, farmer; James Parker, 68, farmer; Joseph F. Randolph, 40, lawyer; James C. Zabriskie, 40, tailor.

MONMOUTH COUNTY.—Bernard Connolly, 40, printer; Geo. F. Fort, 35, physician; Thomas G. Haight, 49, farmer; Daniel Holmes, 50, farmer; Robert Laird, 32, physician.

MORRIS COUNTY.—Francis Child, 51, farmer; Mahlon Dickerson, 73, lawyer; Ephraim Marsh, 48, farmer; William N. Wood, 38, lawyer.

PASSAIC COUNTY.—Elias B. D. Ogden, 44, lawyer; Andrew Parsons, 53, merchant.

SALEM COUNTY.—Alexander G. Cattell, 28, merchant; John H. Lambert, 45, merchant; Richard P. Thompson, 39, attorney-general.

SOMERSET COUNTY.—George H. Brown, 34, lawyer; Ferdinand S. Schenck, 54, physician; Peter D. Vroom, 52, lawyer.

SUSSEX COUNTY.—John Bell, 58, merchant; Joseph E. Edsall, 54, manufacturer; Martin Ryerson, 29, lawyer.

WARREN COUNTY.—Samuel Hibbler, 44, painter; P. B. Kennedy, 42, lawyer; R. S. Kennedy, 41, farmer.

Presidents of the Convention—Isaac H. Williamson, Essex (resigned June 28th, 1844); Alexander Wurts, Hunterdon.

Vice President—Alexander Wurts, Hunterdon.

Secretary—William Paterson, 27, lawyer, Middlesex.

Assistant Secretary—Th. S. Saunders, 35, physician, Gloucester.

RECAPITULATION.—Lawyers, 20; farmers, 14; physicians, 7; merchants, 7; other professions, 10; ex-Governors, 3; ex-Members of Congress, 7. Four between 70 and 80 years of age; six between 60 and 70; seventeen between 50 and 60; twenty between 40 and 50; nine between 30 and 40; two under 30.

There were only three survivors on January 1st, 1889—Alexander G. Cattell, Robert Laird and David Neighbour.

CONSTITUTIONAL COMMISSION

OF 1873.

On April 4th, 1873, the Legislature passed a concurrent resolution empowering the Governor to appoint, by and with the advice of the Senate, a commission of two persons from each Congressional District, to suggest and propose amendments to the State Constitution for submission to and consideration by the next two Legislatures, and afterwards to be submitted to a vote of the people.

On April 24th, of the same year, Governor Parker nominated the following gentlemen, who were duly confirmed by the Senate:

First District—Benjamin F. Carter, Woodbury; Samuel H. Grey, Camden. Second District—Mercer Beasley, Trenton; John C. Ten Eyck, Mount Holly. Third District—Robert S. Green, Elizabeth; John F. Babcock, New Brunswick. Fourth District—Martin Ryerson and Jacob L. Swayze, both of Newton. Fifth District—Augustus W. Cutler, Morristown; Benjamin Buckley, Paterson. Sixth District—Theodore Runyon and John W. Taylor, both of Newark. Seventh District—Abraham O. Zabriskie and Robert Gilchrist, both of Jersey City.

Shortly afterwards Chief Justice Mercer Beasley declined to serve, and Philemon Dickinson, of Trenton, was appointed in his stead. Martin Ryerson resigned and Joseph Thompson, of Somerset, was appointed to fill the vacancy. Chancellor Theodore Runyon also declined and George J. Ferry, of Orange, was appointed in his stead. Ex-Chancellor Zabriskie was unanimously elected president of the Commission, and upon his decease, which occurred in a short time afterwards, Dudley S. Gregory, of Jersey City, was appointed to fill the vacancy in the Seventh District. John C. Ten Eyck was elected president, *vice* Zabriskie, deceased. The secretaries were Joseph L. Naar and Edward J. Anderson, both of Trenton. Subsequently Robert Gilchrist resigned and William Brinkerhoff, of Jersey City, was appointed in his place. John W. Taylor also resigned and Algernon S. Hubbell, of Newark, was appointed in his place.

The first session of the Commission was held on May 8th, 1873, and the last on December 23d, of the same year. The amendments submitted were partially adopted by the two succeeding Legislatures, and were ratified by a vote of the people at a special election held on September 7th, 1875.

STATE INSTITUTIONS.

THE STATE CAPITOL.

This edifice, a massive structure, erected at sundry times and various periods, is located on West State street, at the corner of Delaware street, running thence westerly along State street to the grounds of the late ex-Chancellor Green, and southerly to the Water Power. The location is a good one, and although the style of the building is not modern, yet it answers the purposes for which it was intended, even if it does not present a very imposing appearance.

The seat of Government was fixed at Trenton by an act of the Legislature, approved November 25th, 1790. James Cooper, Thomas Lowery, James Ewing, Maskell Ewing, George Anderson, James Mott and Moore Furman were appointed commissioners to select, purchase or accept so much land as was needed, and to erect thereon suitable buildings for the use of the Legislature. They purchased the present site, containing about three and three-quarters acres—a frontage on Second street (now West State street) of 247 feet and 6 inches, and a depth from the front to low-water line of the Delaware river of 666 feet—at a cost of £250 5s. The old State House was a plain, bare-looking, rough-cast building, and was erected at a cost of £3,992 3s. ½d. By an act of March 4th, 1795, a building was erected to serve as an office for the Secretary of State, and for the preservation of the public records, at a cost of £620 19s. 10d. Numerous improvements and repairs were made, and on March 3d, 1806, an act was passed appointing commissioners to make certain repairs to the State House, to provide and hang a suitable bell, &c. This was done, and the bell was used for informing the members of both houses, as well as the courts, of the hour of meeting. The bell was eventually discarded, and an American flag substituted, which waves from the building unto this day, when the Legislature

is in session, and upon holidays and State occasions. In 1848, the State House was altered by the removal of the rough-casting, and changing the front to the style of the Mercer County Court House, placing neat porticoes over the front and rear entrances, and erecting two additional buildings adjoining the main one, as offices for the Clerks of the Chancery and Supreme Courts. The rotunda was also erected, and the grounds fenced, graded, laid out and shade trees planted, all at a cost of $27,000. The commissioners under whose directions the work was completed, were Samuel R. Gummere, Samuel R. Hamilton and Stacy A. Paxson. In 1863, '64 and '65, appropriations were made and expended in building additions for the State Library, Executive Chambers, &c. In 1871, Charles S. Olden, Thomas J. Stryker and Lewis Perrine were appointed commissioners to cause a suitable addition to be built—more commodious apartments for the Senate and Assembly, &c. The sum of $50,000 was appropriated, and the buildings for the Legislature were ready for occupancy in time for the meeting of the Legislature of 1872. In 1872, $120,000 was appropriated for completing the building, $3,000 for fitting up the Executive Chamber, $4,000 for fitting up the Chancery and Supreme Court rooms, and $2,000 for fitting up the offices on the first floor of the east wing. In 1873, the sum of $43,000 was appropriated for the improvement of the front of the building, completing unfinished repairs and improvements, and for fitting up the Library, &c. On March 18th, 1875, the sum of $15,000 was appropriated for the purpose of putting a new three-story front to the building, and to fit up offices on the second floor for the Clerks of the Court of Chancery and Supreme Court, and for providing a suitable museum for geological specimens and the battle-flags of New Jersey volunteer regiments, carried during the war of 1861.

On March 21st, 1885, the front portion was destroyed by fire, and the Legislature appropriated $50,000 for rebuilding, and, in 1886, an additional appropriation of $225,000 was granted.

The new building was finished in 1889. It is of rectangular shape and of the Renaissance style of architecture, with a

frontage of one hundred and sixty feet on State street, a depth of sixty-seven feet, and three and a half stories high, with a rotunda thirty-nine feet across, which connects the new section of the Capitol with the original part. The rotunda is surmounted by a dome one hundred and forty-five feet high.

The building has about sixty feet more frontage than the former one, and approaches about ten feet nearer the street.

The walls are constructed of solid, fire-proof, brick masonry, faced with a light-colored stone from Indiana, known as Salem Oolitic, with foundations and trimmings of New Jersey freestone, from the Prallsville quarries, in Hunterdon county. The portico, door-head and trimmings about the door are of the same material. The portico, with balcony, is supported by massive pillars of polished granite and surmounted by the coat of arms of the State.

The apartments used for offices are very spacious, fitted throughout in the most approved modern style, and each department is supplied with one or more of the finest fire-proof vaults. The first and second stories and one-half of the third are set aside for offices, and the remaining portion is formed into a large and well-lighted apartment, and is used for the display of the geological collection of the State.

THE STATE LIBRARY.

This valuable collection of books is located in a roomy apartment of the State Capitol. The old saying, "Great oaks from little acorns grow," most appropriately applies to this institution.

The first library of the State was a case ordered to be procured by Maskell Ewing, Clerk of the House of Assembly, for the keeping and preservation of such books as belonged to the Legislature. It was ordered by a resolution passed March 18th, 1796. This was the nucleus of the present extensive library. On February 18th, 1804, William Coxe, of Burlington; Ezra Darby, of Essex, and John A. Scudder, of Mon-

mouth, were appointed a committee on rules, and to make a catalogue; they reported that there were 168 volumes belonging to the State, and presented a code of seven rules, which was adopted. On February 10th, 1813, an act (the first one) was passed, entitled "An act concerning the State Library." Up to 1822 it appears that the Clerk of the House had charge of the books, as Librarian, and, on November 16th, 1822, an act was passed for the appointment of a State Librarian, annually, by joint meeting. In 1846, on April 10th, an act was passed making the term of office three years. The Law Library at that time belonged to the members of the Law Library Association. The only persons allowed the use of the Library were members of the association, the Chancellor, and the judges of the several courts. Stacy G. Potts was treasurer and librarian of the association. The Law Library was kept in the Supreme Court room until 1837, when the Legislature authorized the State Librarian to fit up a room adjoining the library for the care and reception of the books and papers belonging to the State Library. Thus the two Libraries were consolidated. On March 13th, 1872, $5,000 per year for three years was appropriated for the library by the Legislature, and by the act of March 15th, 1876, the sum of $2,500 was appropriated for finishing and refurnishing the library room.

THE STATE ARSENAL.

The building now used as the State Arsenal was formerly the old State Prison. It is situate upon Second street, in the Sixth Ward, of the city of Trenton, and has on its front the following inscription:

LABOR, SILENCE, PENITENCE.
THE PENITENTIARY HOUSE,
ERECTED BY LEGISLATIVE AUTHORITY.
RICHARD HOWELL, GOVERNOR.
IN THE XXII. YEAR OF AMERICAN INDEPENDENCE,
MDCCXCVII.
THAT THOSE WHO ARE FEARED FOR THEIR CRIMES,
MAY LEARN TO FEAR THE LAWS AND BE USEFUL.
HIC LABOR, HOC OPUS.

In the messages of Governors Peter D. Vroom and Samuel L. Southard recommending the erection of the new prison, it

was proposed that the old one be converted into an Arsenal for the safe keeping of the arms and military property of the State, which, previous to that time, had been kept in the old State Bank, corner of Warren and Bank streets, with accoutrements and camp and garrison equipage at the State House. After the removal of the State convicts from the old prison, permission was given to the county of Mercer to occupy it as a jail until their jail, then in course of completion, was finished, and when it was again vacated it was converted into an arsenal.

Among the stores, &c., at the Arsenal are one bronze gun, French, of the date of 1758; two bronze guns, English, four-pounders, and two iron six-pounders. There is also one gun captured at the battle of Trenton, December 26th, 1776, and two guns captured at Yorktown, October 19th, 1781. There are also a large quantity of fire-arms, ammunition, ordnance, tents, clothing, blankets, &c.

STATE LUNATIC ASYLUM,

NEAR TRENTON.

This institution is located in Ewing township, in Mercer county, two and half miles northwest of the city of Trenton, on the Belvidere Delaware Railroad, and near the Delaware river. A very fine view is had from the Asylum. The building is built of reddish sand-stone (from the Ewing quarries on the premises), laid in rubble and broken range work, and pointed, with hammer-dressed stone for base. The roof is covered with slate, except the dome, which is covered with tin.

In 1844, after many futile attempts to cause action to be taken for the building of a State Asylum for the Insane, commissioners were appointed to select a site, and an appropriation of $35,000 was made to pay for the land and commence the erection of a building. The commissioners selected the present site. During the year 1845, commissioners were appointed to contract for and superintend the erection of the Asylum, which was done by William Phillips and Joseph Whittaker, of Trenton—the builders of the State House. It was opened for the reception of patients May 15th, 1848. Numerous additions were made to the building from time to time, and under the direction of the present Superintendent, Dr. J. W. Ward, a fine green-house has been added, and he has introduced many new plans and devices for the comfort and amusement of the patients. Handsome pictures have been hung up in the wards and dormitories of the patients;

flowers and hot-house plants are a source of much pleasure to the unfortunates, who regard them with rare appreciation; and during the fall and winter months there have been regular weekly entertainments, consisting of tableaux, concerts, dancing, the performance of minor theatricals, and stereopticon exhibitions. The effect of these, besides breaking up the monotony of long evenings, seems to call the minds of the patients from their troubles, and not unfrequently tends towards the restoration of their mental health.

An addition was made to the building in 1889.

STATE LUNATIC ASYLUM.

MORRIS PLAINS.

Owing to the crowded condition of the Trenton Asylum, commissioners were appointed to select a site and build an additional asylum in the northerly portion of the State. They purchased 430 acres, at a cost of $82,672.11, in Hanover township, Morris county, and plans were drawn by Samuel Sloan, architect, of Philadelphia. The building was erected and occupied by August 17th, 1876. It is 1,243 feet in length, and is 542 feet deep from the front of the main center to the rear of the extreme wing, and will accommodate 800 patients. The total cost was $2,250,000.

STATE NORMAL AND MODEL SCHOOLS.

These schools are located in the city of Trenton, on a piece of ground belonging to the State, at the junction of Clinton avenue and Perry street. There are two buildings—one called the Normal and the other the Model Hall.

As early as the year 1839, the Trustees of the School Fund, in their annual report, advised the erection of schools for the education of teachers. The appeal was unheeded. Normal schools, so far as this country was concerned, might then have been considered an untried experiment. There was but one in the United States, and that had just gone into operation in Massachusetts.

For upwards of fifteen years, New Jersey continued to forego the means for the education of teachers; but the Legislature of 1855, with an enlightened liberality, passed a law for the establishment of a State Normal School. The object was de-

clared to be, the training and education of teachers in such branches of knowledge, and such methods of instruction, as should qualify them to become teachers of our common schools.

The location of the school and its general management were committed to a board of ten trustees, two from each Congressional District in the State, to be appointed by the Governor, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

The lot was purchased of William P. Sherman, Esq., at a cost of $3,000. The architect was Chauncey Graham. The corner-stone was laid by Governor Price, October 9th, 1855. The school was opened in a temporary building, October 1st, 1855, under the direction of the chosen Principal, Prof. William F. Phelps, there being fifteen candidates for entrance examination—five gentlemen and ten ladies. The school continued under the management of Prof. Phelps till March 15th, 1865, when Prof. John S. Hart, Principal of the Model School, took charge of the two schools. The latter resigning February 7th, 1871, Lewis M. Johnson, of Newark, was elected Principal, and was succeeded by Washington Hasbrouck, July 1st, 1876. James M. Green succeeded Mr. Hasbrouck in 1889. The property of these schools is valued at $160,000.

An auxiliary to the Normal School is the Farnum Preparatory School, at Beverly, Burlington county, founded by Paul Farnum, in 1856, who gave $70,000 in money and property for its support. Professor Green is Principal of the school.

STATE REFORM SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

This institution is situate at Jamesburg, Middlesex county, and was authorized by an act of the Legislature, passed April 6th, 1865. Juvenile criminals between the ages of eight and sixteen years are here cared for, and every influence tending to their reformation is brought to bear upon them. Numerous additions have been made to the original building, to which is attached a farm of 490 acres. The first pupils were received July 6th, 1867.

STATE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

This institution is located on the line of the Trenton Branch of the Delaware and Round Brook Railroad, in Ewing township, near the Trenton Lunatic Asylum, and is located on a

farm of about 79 acres of land. A substantial building was erected, at a cost of $23,334, and other improvements made, which bring the value of the place, with furniture, &c., up to $37,740. Previous to the erection of the new building, the school was at "Pine Grove," in the Sixth Ward of the city of Trenton. This place had been leased so as to afford room for persons sentenced under the act of April 4th, 1871.

THE STATE PRISON.

The New Jersey State Prison, situated on the block enclosed by Federal, Third, Cass and Second streets, in the city of Trenton, is one of the finest institutions of its kind in the country. Its erection was authorized by an act of the Legislature passed February 13th, 1832, and it was completed in the year 1836, having 150 cells, at a cost of $179,657.11. It was built of red sand-stone, from the Ewing quarries, and the style of its architecture is Egyptian, having four Egyptian columns in front of the main entrance, on Third street. It consists of a main building, used as a residence for the Keeper and as reception rooms and offices. From time to time the prison has been enlarged, and although there is not sufficient room to afford separate confinement for each prisoner, as required by law, the provisions of the act are carried out as far as possible. The rules and regulations now in force have brought the internal affairs of the institution, as to cleanliness, discipline, victualing, &c., to a much higher standard than was ever before reached, and a visit thereto will convince the visitor that the management is as perfect as can be.

On March 4th, 1847, $5,000 was appropriated to build an additional wing to the original building. On March 25th, 1852, $15,000 was granted for the erection of a new wing for hospital purposes. On March 22d, 1860, the sum of $17,000 was voted for the purpose of building an additional wing for cells, and on February 16th, 1861, a further sum of $2,243.01 was appropriated to complete the same. On April 16th, 1868, $6,000 was appropriated for the building of an additional wing to provide room for female convicts. An act passed April 2d, 1869, provided for the appointment of commissioners to extend the grounds of the prison to the wall of the State Arsenal, to build an additional wing and work shops, and made an appropriation of $50,000 for that purpose, and in the same month $9,734 was appropriated for the purpose of completing the wing of the female department. On April 4th, 1871, the sum

of $75,000 was appropriated for the purpose of completing the new or east wing, and on April 4th, 1872, a further sum of $28,700 was appropriated for the completion of the same. March 3d, 1874, $12,000 was voted for the construction of gas works for the supply of illuminating gas for the prison. On March 8th, 1877, the sum of $100,000 was appropriated for the enlargement of the prison and the purchase of a burial ground for deceased convicts. The north wing was remodeled out of this last appropriation, and a burial ground purchased.

Previous to the year 1798 there was no State Prison, and prisoners were confined in the county jails. On March 1st, 1797, Jonathan Doane was appointed by an act of the Legislature as an agent to purchase a lot of land from Peter Hunt, situate at Lamberton, containing six and a half acres, and to erect suitable buildings thereon. This was done at an expense of £9,852 0s. 3d., and what is now the State Arsenal, at Second and Cass streets, is the result. Solitary confinement was not practiced previous to 1836, in which year the old prison was vacated and the present one occupied.

SOLDIERS' HOME.

This institution is located in Kearny township, Hudson county, to which place it was removed from Newark in 1888. It was organized under a joint resolution of the Legislature approved April 12th, 1862. The Home in Newark was opened July 4th, 1866. The Legislatures of 1886 and 1887 appropriated $175,000 for the erection of a new Home, under the direction of Commissioners appointed by the Legislature. The present site, consisting of 17½ acres, was selected, and six new and commodious buildings were erected thereon. The Home has a frontage of 600 feet on the Passaic river, and contains over three hundred inmates.

NEW JERSEY SCHOOL FOR DEAF-MUTES.

The New Jersey School for Deaf-Mutes occupies the building and grounds formerly belonging to the Soldiers' Children's Home, at the corner of Hamilton and Chestnut avenues, Chambersburg, about a mile and a quarter from the State Capitol. By an act of the Legislature, approved March 31st, 1882, this property was set apart for its present use, and a Board of Trustees, consisting of the Governor, the State Comptroller, the State Superintendent of Public Instruction and eight other gentlemen, was appointed.

Under the provisions of this act and of another act, approved March 5th, 1883, the Board have made such repairs, alterations and additions to the buildings as were necessary for adapting them to the purposes of the new institution, have furnished them suitably and placed the grounds in thorough order.

The school opened in the fall of 1883, and shortly afterwards contained about 90 pupils, though it is expected that the attendance will ultimately reach 150, which is about the number of such pupils whom the State has hitherto been supporting in schools outside her own limits, and which is the limit of the capacity of the present accommodations. Pupils are received between the ages of five and twenty-one, and the length of the term allowed is five years.

The object of the institution is to give to the afflicted children, who are here received, a knowledge of the English language in its written, and, in the case of some pupils, in its spoken form—a knowledge which, but for such institutions, they would never acquire, and to instruct them in the rudiments of an English education. They are also trained to acquire such a degree of general intelligence and of manual dexterity that they may become self-supporting men and women. Their training also enables moral forces to be brought to bear upon them with the effect of raising them from a condition of moral irresponsibility to the level of respectable citizens.

ELECTORAL COLLEGE.

At the election for President and Vice-President of the United States, held in November, 1888, the following was the result, by States, for the tickets of the two great parties —Republican and Democratic:

FOR HARRISON & MORTON (REP.)	*Votes.*
California	8
Colorado	3
Illinois	22
Indiana	15
Iowa	13
Kansas	9
Maine	6
Massachusetts	14
Michigan	13
Minnesota	7
Nebraska	5
Nevada	3
New Hampshire	4
New York	36
Ohio	23
Oregon	3
Pennsylvania	30
Rhode Island	4
Vermont	4
Wisconsin	11
	233

FOR CLEVELAND AND THURMAN (DEM.)	*Votes.*
Alabama	10
Arkansas	7
Connecticut	6
Delaware	3
Florida	4
Georgia	12
Kentucky	13
Louisiana	8
Maryland	8
Mississippi	9
Missouri	16
New Jersey	9
North Carolina	11
South Carolina	9
Tennessee	12
Texas	13
Virginia	12
West Virginia	6
	168

Since then six new States have been admitted, viz., Montana, Washington, South Dakota, North Dakota, Wyoming and Idaho, each of which will have three votes, with the exception of South Dakota, which will have four, at the next election. The representation of some of the States will be changed by the Fifty-first Congress to conform with the recent census.

ELECTORAL VOTE OF NEW JERSEY,

For President and Vice-President, from March 4th, 1789.

1789—George Washington, of Virginia	6
John Adams, of Massachusetts	1
John Jay, of New York	5
1793—George Washington, of Virginia	7
John Adams, of Massachusetts	7
1797—John Adams, of Massachusetts	7
Thomas Pinckney, of South Carolina	7
1801—John Adams, of Massachusetts	7
C. C. Pinckney, of South Carolina	7

1805—Thomas Jefferson, of Virginia..... 8
George Clinton, of New York..... 8
1809—James Madison, of Virginia..... 8
George Clinton, of New York..... 8
1813—De Witt Clinton, of New York..... 8
Jared Ingersoll, of Pennsylvania..... 8
1817—James Monroe, of Virginia..... 8
Daniel D. Tompkins, of New York..... 8
1821—James Monroe, of Virginia..... 8
Daniel D. Tompkins, of New York..... 8
1825—Andrew Jackson, of Tennessee..... 8
John C. Calhoun, of South Carolina..... 8
1829—John Q. Adams, of Massachusetts..... 8
Richard Rush, of Pennsylvania..... 8
1833—Andrew Jackson, of Tennessee..... 8
Martin Van Buren, of New York..... 8
1837—William H. Harrison, of Ohio..... 8
Francis Granger, of New York..... 8
1841—William H. Harrison, of Ohio..... 8
John Tyler, of Virginia..... 8
1845—Henry Clay, of Kentucky..... 7
Theodore Frelinghuysen, of New Jersey..... 7
1849—Zachary Taylor, of Louisiana..... 7
Millard Fillmore, of New York..... 7
1853—Franklin Pierce, of New Hampshire..... 7
William R. King, of Alabama..... 7
1857—James Buchanan, of Pennsylvania..... 7
John C. Breckenridge, of Kentucky..... 7
1861—Abraham Lincoln, of Illinois..... 4
Hannibal Hamlin, of Maine..... 4
Stephen A. Douglass, of Illinois..... 3
Herschel V. Johnson, of Georgia..... 3
1865—George B. McClellan, of New Jersey..... 7
George H. Pendleton, of Ohio..... 7
1869—Horatio Seymour, of New York..... 7
Francis P. Blair, of Missouri..... 7
1873—Ulysses S. Grant, of Illinois..... 7
Henry Wilson, of Massachusetts..... 7
1877—Samuel J. Tilden, of New York..... 9
Thomas A. Hendricks, of Indiana..... 9
1881—Winfield Scott Hancock, of Pennsylvania..... 9
William H. English, of Indiana..... 9
1885—Grover Cleveland, of New York..... 9
Thomas A. Hendricks, of Indiana..... 9
1889—Grover Cleveland, of New York..... 9
Allen G. Thurman, of Ohio..... 9

Presidential Elections from 1852 to 1876.

STATES.	1852			1856.			1860.			
	Scott, Whig.	Pierce, Dem.	Hale, Free Soil	Freem't, Rep	Buch'an, Dem.	Fillm're, Amer'n.	Lincoln, Rep.	Dougl'as, Dem.	Breck., Dem	Bell, Union.
Alabama	15,038	26,881	.....	.....	46,739	28,552	.....	13,651	18,831	27,825
Arkansas	7,404	12,173	.....	.....	21,910	10,787	.....	5,227	28,732	20,094
California	35,407	40,626	100	20,691	53,365	36,165	39,173	38 516	34,334	6,817
Connecticut	30,357	33,249	3,160	42,715	31,995	2,615	43 692	15,522	14,641	3,291
Delaware	6,293	6,318	62	308	8,004	6,175	3,815	1,023	7,347	3,864
Florida	2,875	4,318	.....	.....	6,538	4,833	.....	367	8,543	5,437
Georgia	16,660	34,705	.....	.....	56,578	42,228	.....	11,590	51,889	42,886
Illinois	64,934	80,597	9,966	96,189	105,348	37,444	172,161	160 215	2,404	3,913
Indiana	80 901	95,340	6,929	94,375	118,670	22 386	139,033	115,509	12,295	5,306
Iowa	15,856	17,762	1,604	43,951	36,170	9,180	70,409	5',111	1,048	1,763
Kentucky	57,068	53,806	.....	314	74,642	67,416	1,364	25 651	53,143	66,058
Louisiana	17,255	18,647	.....	.....	22,164	20,709	.....	7,625	22,681	20,204
Maine	32,543	41,609	8,030	67,379	39,080	3,325	62,811	26,693	6,368	2,046
Maryland	35,066	40,020	54	281	39,115	47,460	2,291	5,966	42,482	41,760
Massachusetts	52,683	44,569	28,023	108,190	39,240	19,626	106,533	34,372	5 998	22,331
Michigan	33,859	41,842	7,237	71,772	52,136	1,660	88,480	35 057	805	405
Minnesota	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22,069	11,920	748	62
Mississippi	17,548	26,876	.....	.....	35,446	24,195	.....	3,283	40,797	25,040
Missouri	29,984	38,353	.....	.....	58,164	48,524	17,028	58 801	31,317	58 372
New Hampshire	16,147	29,997	6,695	38,345	32,739	422	37,519	25,881	2,112	441
New Jersey	38 556	44,305	356	28,338	46,943	24,115	58,324	62,801	.....	.....
New York	234,882	232,083	25,329	276,007	195,578	124,604	362,646	312,510	.....	.....
North Carolina	39,058	39,744	.....	.....	48,246	36,886	.....	2,701	48,339	44,990
Ohio	152,526	169,220	31,682	187,497	170,874	28 126	231,610	187,232	11,405	12,191
Oregon	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,270	3,951	3,006	183
Pennsylvania	179,174	198,568	8,525	147,510	230,710	82,175	268,030	16,765	178,871	12,776
Rhode Island	7,626	8,735	644	11,467	6,680	1,675	12,244	7,707	.....	.....
Tennessee	58,898	57,018	.....	.....	73,638	66,178	.....	11,350	64,709	69,274
Texas	4,945	13,552	.....	.....	31,159	15,639	.....	.....	47,548	15,438
Vermont	22,173	13,044	8,621	39,561	10,569	545	33,808	6,849	218	1,969
Virginia	58,572	73,858	.....	291	89,706	60,310	1,929	16 290	74,323	74,681
Wisconsin	22,240	33,658	8,814	66,090	52,843	579	86,110	65 021	888	161
Total	1 386,578	1,601,474	155 825	1,341.264	1,838.169	874,534	1,866,352	1,375,157	845,763	589,581

Presidential Elections from 1852 to 1876—*Continued.*

STATES.	1864.		1868.		1872.		1876.	
	Lincoln, Rep.	McClellan, Dem.	Grant, Rep.	Seymour, Dem.	Grant, Rep.	Greeley, Lib.	Hayes, Rep.	Tilden, Dem.
Alabama			76,366	72,088	90,272	79,444	68,230	102,002
Arkansas			22,112	19,078	41,373	37,927	38,669	58,071
California	62,134	43,841	54,583	54,077	54,020	40,718	78,614	75,845
Colorado							Legislature.	
Connecticut	44,691	42,285	50,595	47,952	50,638	45,880	59,031	61,934
Delaware	8,155	8,767	7,623	10,980	11,115	10,206	10,752	13,381
Florida			Legislature.		17,763	15,427	23,849	22,923
Georgia			57,134	102,722	62,550	76,356	50,446	130,088
Illinois	189,496	158,730	250,303	199,143	241,914	184,938	278,232	258,601
Indiana	150,422	130,233	176,548	166,980	186,147	163,632	208,011	213,526
Iowa	89,075	49,596	120,390	74,010	131,566	71,196	171,327	112,099
Kansas	15,441	3,691	31,048	13,990	67,048	32,970	78,322	37,902
Kentucky	27,786	64,301	39,566	115,890	88,766	99,995	97,156	159,690
Louisiana			33,263	80,225	71,663	57,029	75,135	70,636
Maine	61 803	44,211	70,493	42,460	61,422	29,087	66,30	49 823
Maryland	40,153	32,739	30,438	62,357	66,760	67,687	71,981	91,780
Massachusetts	126,742	48,745	136,477	59,408	133,472	54,260	150,063	108,777
Michigan	91,521	74,604	128,550	97,069	138,455	78,355	166,534	141,095
Minnesota	25,060	17,375	43,545	28,075	55,117	34,423	72,962	48,799
Mississippi					82,175	47,288	52,605	112,173
Missouri	72,750	31,678	86,860	65,628	119,196	151,431	145,029	203,077
Nebraska			9 729	5,439	18,329	7,812	31,916	17,554
Nevada	9,826	6,594	6,480	5,218	8,413	6,236	10,383	9,308
New Hampshire	36,400	32,871	38,191	31,221	37,168	31,421	41,539	38,509
New Jersey	60,723	68,024	80,131	83,001	91,656	76,456	103,517	115,962
New York	368,735	361,986	419,883	429,883	440,736	387,281	489,207	521,949
North Carolina			96,769	84,601	94 769	70,094	108,417	125,427
Ohio	265,154	205,568	280,223	238,616	281,852	244,321	330,698	323,182

Presidential Elections from 1852 to 1876—*Continued.*

STATES.	1864.		1868.		1872.		1876.	
	Lincoln, Rep.	McClellan, Dem.	Grant, Rep.	Seymour, Dem.	Grant, Rep.	Greeley, Lib.	Hayes, Rep.	Tilden, Dem.
Oregon	9,888	8,457	10,961	11,125	11,819	7,730	15,206	14,149
Pennsylvania	296,391	276,316	342,280	313,382	349,589	212,041	384,122	366,158
Rhode Island	13,692	8,470	12,993	6,548	13,665	5,329	15,787	10,712
South Carolina			62,301	45,237	72,290	22,703	91,870	90,006
Tennessee			56,628	26,129	85,655	94,391	89,566	133,166
Texas					47,406	66,500	44,800	104,755
Vermont	42,419	13,321	44,167	12,045	41,481	10,927	44,092	20,254
Virginia					93,468	91,654	95,558	139,670
West Virginia	23,152	10,438	29,175	20,306	32,315	29,451	42,698	56,455
Wisconsin	83,458	65,884	108,357	84,707	104,997	86,477	130,668	123,927
Total	2,216,067	1,808,725	3,015,071	2,709,613	3,597,070	2,834,079	4,033,295	4,284,265
Majority	407,342		305,458		762,990		Over all	157,394

Total vote in 1824	352,062	Total vote in 1864	4,024 792
" " 1828	1,156,328	" " 1868	5,724,686
" " 1832	1,217,691	" " 1872	6,431,144
" " 1836	1,498,205	" " 1876	8,411,139
" " 1840	2,410.772	" " 1880	9,219,947
" " 1844	2 698,608	" " 1884	10,053,770
" " 1848	2,872,806	Total Greenback vote in 1876	81,737
" " 1852	3,142,877	" " " 1880	308,578
" " 1856	4 053,967	Total Prohibition vote in 1876	9,522
" " 1860	4,676,853	" " " 1880	10 305

PRESIDENTIAL VOTE.

1880 and 1884.

STATES. (38)	1884.				1880.	
	Blaine, Rep.	Cleveland, Dem.	Butler, Gr'b'k.	St. John Pro.	Garfield, Rep.	Hancock, Dem.
Alabama	59,444	92 973	762	610	56,221	91,185
Arkansas	50,895	72,927	1,844	.....	42,436	60,775
California	100,816	88 307	1 975	2,640	80 348	80,426
Colorado	36,277	27,627	1,957	759	27,450	24,647
Connecticut	65,898	67,182	†1,685	‡2,492	67,071	64,415
Delaware	12 788	17,054	6	55	14,133	15,275
Florida	28,039	31,769	.....	74	23,654	27,964
Georgia	47 964	94,567	125	184	54,086	102,470
Illinois	337,449	312,320	10,753	11,824	318,037	277,321
Indiana	238,480	244,992	8,176	3,018	232,164	225,522
Iowa	197,089	*177,288	.....	1,472	183,927	105 845
Kansas	153,158	89,466	16,110	4,495	121,549	59 801
Kentucky	118,674	152,757	1,655	3,106	106,306	149 068
Louisiana	46,347	62,546	.....	.....	‡38 637	65,067
Maine	72 209	52,140	3,953	2 160	74 039	*65,171
Maryland	85,699	96,932	531	2,794	78,515	93,706
Massachusetts	146,724	122,352	24,382	9 923	165 205	111,960
Michigan	192,669	*191,225	††763	18,403	185,341	131,597
Minuesota	111,923	70,144	3,587	4,691	93 903	53 315
Mississippi	42.774	78,547	.....	.....	34 854	75,770
Missouri	*202.261	235 972	.....	2,153	153,567	208,609
Nebraska	76 877	*54,354	.....	2,858	54,979	28,523
‖Nevada	8,381	7,000	.....	.....	8,732	9,613
N. Hampshire	43,166	39,166	552	1,573	44,852	40,794
New Jersey	123,433	127,784	3.494	6,155	120,555	122,565
New York	562,001	563,048	16,955	24,999	555,444	534,511
North Carolina	125,068	142,905	.....	448	115,874	124,208
Ohio	400,082	368,280	5,170	11,269	375,048	340,821
Oregon	26 872	24,593	723	488	20,619	19,918
Pennsylvania	474 268	393,510	16,942	15,366	444 704	407,428
Rhode Island	19 030	12,391	422	928	18,195	10,779
South Carolina	21,733	69,764	.....	.....	58,071	112,312
¶Tennessee	124,078	133,258	957	1.131	107 677	123.191
Texas	88,353	223,208	3 321	3.511	57,893	156 428
Vermont	39,514	17,331	785	1,752	45,567	18,316
Virginia	139,356	145,497	.....	143	84,020	a128,586
West Virginia	*63,096	67,317	††810	939	46,243	57,391
Wisconsin	161,147	146,454	4,597	7.649	144,000	114,649
Total	4,844,002	4,914,947	131,599	151,531	4,454,416	4,444,952
Plurality	.....	70.945	.....	.....	9.464	.....

1884—Scattering and imperfect, 7,876; Lockwood, 5; total vote, 10,053,770.

1880—Greenback, 308.578; Prohibition, 10,305; American, 707; scattering, 989; total vote, 9,219,947.

* Fusion. † Including 160 misspelled. ‡ Including 232 misspelled. ¶ One county missing in 1884. ‖ One county estimated in 1884. § Vote for the two Republican tickets (Regular, 27,676; "Beattie, 10,340) combined. †† Straight Greenback. *a* Regular (95,912) and Readjuster (31,674) votes combined.

PRESIDENTIAL VOTE, 1888.

STATES.	Harrison.	Cleveland.	Fisk.	Labor.
Alabama	57,197	117,310	583	10,643
Arkansas	58,752	85,962	614	.....
California	124,809	117,729	5 761	1,591
Colorado	50,766	37,542	2,100	1,265
Connecticut	74,584	74,92	4,234	240
Delaware	12,973	16,414	400	.....
Florida	26,650	39,561	403	.....
Georgia	40,453	100,47.	1,892	136
Illinois	370,476	348,258	21,386	7,410
Indiana	263 361	261,019	9,881	2,694
Iowa	211,598	179,877	3,550	9,105
Kansas	182,914	102,738	6,779	37,787
Kentucky	155,134	183,800	5,225	622
Louisiana	30,181	89,941	130	.....
Maine	73.734	50,482	2,690	1,345
Maryland	99,986	106,168	4,766	.....
Massachusetts	183,456	151,990	8,636	.....
Michigan	236,870	213,401	20,942	4,542
Minnesota	136,319	99,664	15,000	.....
Mississippi	30,096	85,476	218	.....
Missouri	236,325	261,957	4,954	15,853
Nebraska	108,425	80,552	9,124	.....
Nevada	7,238	5,526	45	.....
New Hampshire	45,728	43,358	7,585	42
New Jersey	144,344	151.493	7,901	.....
New York	650,338	6 5,965	30,327	5,050
North Carolina	134,709	148 336	5 787	.....
Ohio	415,792	399,969	4,618	3,452
Oregon	33,293	26,524	1 677	363
Pennsylvania	526,091	446,200	20,743	3,865
Rhode Island	21,969	17,530	1,251	18
South Carolina	13,740	65,825	.....	.....
Tennessee	138,815	159,079	5,669	43
Texas	83,280	234,883	4 749	.....
Vermont	45,192	16,788	1,450	35
Virginia	150,438	151,977	1,678	.....
West Virginia	78,491	79,330	.....	.....
Wisconsin	176,553	155,232	14,277	8,522
Total	5,439,607	5,538,045	257,248	114,623

THE EXECUTIVE.

PREROGATIVES AND DUTIES OF THE GOVERNOR.

The Governor is Commander-in-Chief of all the military and naval forces of the State; is President (*ex-officio*) of the Board of Trustees of Princeton and Rutgers Colleges, and, also, of Burlington College, and of the Board of Managers of the Geological Survey. He is Chairman of the State Board of Canvassers, and has power to fill any vacancy for New Jersey that may occur in the United States Senate, during a recess of the Legislature.

He is a member of the following Boards: Trustees of School Fund; State Board of Education; Court of Pardons; Commissioners of Agricultural College Fund; Premium Committee of the New Jersey State Agricultural Society; Board of Control of State Industrial School for Girls and State Reform School for Boys; Commissioners of the State Library; State Board of Savings Banks; composing, with the State Comptroller, a Board to choose newspapers in which to publish the laws of the State.

With the advice and consent of the Senate, he has the power of appointing the following officers: Chancellor, Chief Justice; Judges of the Supreme Court, Inferior Courts and Lay Judges of the Court of Errors and Appeals; Attorney-General, Secretary of State, Clerk of the Court of Chancery, Clerk of the Supreme Court, Keeper of the State Prison, Prosecutors of the Pleas, Visitors to the State Board of Agriculture, State Board of Assessors, Chief of Bureau of Labor Statistics, Major-General, Quartermaster-General, Adjutant-General, Inspector of Factories and Workshops, Supervisor of the State Prison, five Inspectors of the State Prison, Commissioners of Pilotage, the Board of Managers of the Morristown Asylum for the Insane, the Trustees of the Jamesburg Reform School and the State Industrial School for Girls, Judges of the District Courts, Commissioners of Fisheries, Trustees of the State School for Deaf-Mutes, Port Wardens and Harbor Masters.

Without the consent of the Senate: Superintendent of the State House and adjacent grounds; Foreign Commissioners of Deeds; New Jersey State Pharmaceutical Association, and State Board of Health, Private Secretary, Notaries Public,

Moral Instructor of the State Prison, Railroad Policemen, and fill all vacancies that occur in any office during a recess of the Legislature, which offices are to be filled by the Governor and Senate, or Legislature in Joint Meeting; also, vacancies happening in the offices of Clerk or Surrogate in any county; issues warrants for the admission of blind and feeble-minded children into institutions; grants requisitions and renditions, and has power to offer rewards for apprehending and securing persons charged with certain crimes; signs or vetoes all bills and joint resolutions passed by the Legislature; has power to convene the Legislature, or Senate alone, if, in his opinion, public necessity requires it; grants, under the Great Seal of the State, commissions to all such officers as require to be commissioned; has right to borrow money for the State; sign all leases or grants issued by the Riparian Commissioners; he has power to reprieve in cases of capital punishment, and to suspend fines at any time not exceeding ninety days after conviction, and in case of pardon or commutation of sentence, the Governor's vote in the affirmative is necessary.

Besides all these duties, the Governor finds it necessary to read and answer a large mass of correspondence, which comes to the department daily. All bills and joint resolutions passed by the Legislature are compared, and then indexed in the Executive Department, before presentation to the Governor.

He receives a salary of $5,000 a year, and is not allowed any fees or perquisites whatever.

His term of office is three years.

OFFICES FILLED BY THE LEGISLATURE IN JOINT MEETING.

State Treasurer, State Comptroller, Commissioners of Deeds, Police Justices for Newark and Jersey City, State Director of Railroads and Canals, Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, and Trustees of the Normal School.

CLASSIFICATION OF COUNTIES, CITIES AND BOROUGHS.

COUNTIES.

(See Act of February 7th, 1883.)

First Class—Having a population exceeding 150,000. Hudson and Essex.

Second Class—Having a population between 50,000 and 150,000. Burlington, Camden, Mercer, Middlesex, Monmouth, Morris, Passaic and Union.

Third Class—Having a population between 20,000 and 50,000. Atlantic, Bergen, Cumberland, Gloucester, Hunterdon, Salem, Somerset, Sussex and Warren.

Fourth Class—All those not embraced in the preceding classes. Cape May and Ocean.

CITIES.

(See Act of March 4th, 1882.)

First Class—Having a population exceeding 100,000. Jersey City, 163,987; Newark, 181,518.

Second Class—Between 12,000 and 100,000. Paterson, 78,358; Trenton, 58,488; Camden, 58,274; Hoboken, 43,561; Elizabeth, 37,670; New Brunswick, 18,459; Orange, 18,774; Passaic, 13,027; Bayonne, 18,966.

Third Class—All cities not embraced in either the first or second class, except cities lying upon the Atlantic ocean, and being seaside or summer resorts. Harrison, Millville, Phillipsburg, Bridgeton, Plainfield, Phillipsburg, Rahway, Burlington, Union, Morristown, Gloucester City, Salem, Perth Amboy, Bordentown, Lambertville, Belleville, Dover, Newton, Hackettstown, Boonton, Woodbury, Hammonton, Belvidere, Beverly, Egg Harbor City, Guttenberg, Clinton, Absecon.

Fourth Class—All those lying on the Atlantic ocean and being seaside and summer resorts. Atlantic City, Cape May City.

BOROUGHS.

(See Act of March 23d, 1883, and Supreme Court decision, State, Borough of Hightstown, Pros, vs. James Glenn, 18 Vr., page 105.)

First Class—Those having a population exceeding 3,000. Princeton, Vineland.

Second Class—Between 1,500 and 3,000. South Orange, Washington (Warren county), Irvington, Asbury Park, Haddonfield, Hightstown, Hackettstown.

Third Class—All boroughs and incorporated villages not embraced in the first or second class. Frenchtown, Pemberton, Riverside, Fieldsborough, Merchantville, Cape May Point, Belmar.

UNCLASSIFIED.

Incorporated by special acts and controlled by commissioners. Bound Brook, Flemington, Freehold, Keyport, Metuchen, Matawan, Montclair, Mount Holly, Red Bank, Somerville, Washington (Middlesex county), Long Branch, Ocean Grove, Holly Beach, Ocean City, Sea Isle City, West Cape May, North Brighton, Woodstown.

MEMBERS OF THE LEGISLATURE.

1887-1888.

(See, also, pages 90 to 106 for Senators and Members from 1845 to 1886.)

Atlantic County.

Senate—John J. Gardner, *R.*

House —'87,	James S. Beckwith, *D.*	'88, James B. Nixon, *R.*

Bergen County.

Senate—John W. Bogert, *D.*

House —'87,	Anderson Bloomer, *D.*	'88, Anderson Bloomer, *D.*
	Peter Ackerman, *R.*	Charles F. Harrington, *R.*

Burlington County.

Senate—William H. Carter, *R.*

House —'87,	Robert C. Hutchinson, *R.*	'88, Robert C. Hutchinson, *R.*
	Stacy H. Scott, *D.*	Albert Hansell, *R.*
	William H. Doron, *R.*	William H. Doron, *R.*

Camden County.

Senate—'87,	Richard N. Herring, *R.*	'88, George Pfeiffer, Jr., *D.*
House —'87,	E. Ambler Armstrong, *R.*	'88, Adam Clark Smith, *R.*
	Philip Young, *R.*	John Harris, *R.*
	Henry Turley, *D.*	George H. Higgins, *R.*

Cape May County.

Senate—Joseph H. Hanes, *R.*

House —'87,	Alvin P. Hildreth, *D.*	'88, Walter S. Leaming, *R.*

Cumberland County.

Senate—Philip P. Baker, *D.*

House —'87,	Franklin Lawrence, *R.*	'88, Isaac M. Smalley, *D.*
	Thomas H. Hawkins, *R.*	Mulford Ludlam, *D.*

Essex County.

Senate—'87,	Frederick S. Fish, *R.*	'88, Augustus F. R. Martin, *R.*
House —'87,	Charles F. Underhill, *R.*	'88, Thomas McGowan, *R.*
	James Peck, *R.*	James Peck, *R.*
	Elias M. Condit, *R.*	Adrian Riker, *R.*
	Charles E. Hill, *R.*	Charles E. Hill, *R.*
	Michael T. Barrett, *D.*	De Forrest P. Lozier, *R.*
	Elvin W. Crane, *D.*	Augustus Dusenberry, *R.*
	Frank M. McDermitt, *D.*	Frank M. McDermitt, *D.*
	John H. Peal, *D.*	Joseph Schmelz, *D.*
	James Marlatt, *R.*	James Marlatt, *R.*
	William Harrigan, *D.*	James A. Christie, *R.*

Gloucester County.

Senate—'87, Stacy L. Pancoast, *R.* '88, Joseph B. Roe, *R.*
House—'87, Joseph B. Roe, *R.* '88, James West, *R.*

Hudson County.

Senate—William D. Edwards, *D.*

House—'87,	'88,
Edw. T. McLaughlin, *D.*	Joseph Gallagher, *R.*
Philip Tumulty, *D.*	James F. Norton, *D.*
Samuel D. Dickinson, *R.*	Samuel D. Dickinson, *R.*
Wm. C. Heppenheimer, *D.*	Wm. C. Heppenheimer, *D.*
John Pearson, *D.*	Richard Brown, *R.*
Robert S. Hudspeth, *D.*	Charles W. Fuller, *R.*
John P. Feeney, *D.*	John P. Feeney, *D.*
Thomas F. Noonan, *D.*	Edward P. Farrell, *D.*
William H. Letts, *R.*	William H. Letts, *R.*
Edward Lennon, *D.*	E. Frank Short, *D.*

Hunterdon County.

Senate—George H. Large, *R.*

House—'87,	'88,
John C. Arnwine, *D.*	William H. Martin, *D.*
Chester Wolverton, *D.*	Lawrence H. Trimmer, *D.*

Mercer County.

Senate—John D. Rue, *R.*

House—'87,	'88,
Symmes B. Hutchinson, *R.*	Charles H. Olden, *R.*
Frederick Walter, *D.*	Josiah Jones, *R.*
George D. Scudder, *D.*	Lyman Leavitt, *R.*

Middlesex County.

Senate—Daniel C. Chase, *D.*

House—'87,	'88,
John F. Ten Broeck, *R.*	Ephraim Cutter, *D.*
John Mulvey, *D.*	John Mulvey, *D.*
R. R. Vandenbergh, *R.*	Charles B. Herbert, *R.*

Monmouth County.

Senate—'87,	'88,
Thomas G. Chattle, *D.*	Henry M. Nevius, *R.*
House—'87, Wm. S. Throckmorton, *D.*	'88, Edward B. Potts, *D.*
Sherman B. Oviatt, *R.*	Archibald A. Higgins, *D.*
Grover H. Lufburrow, *R.*	Grover H. Lufburrow, *R.*

Morris County.

Senate—George T. Werts, *D.*

House—'87,	'88,
John Norwood, *R.*	Carnot B. Meeker, *R.*
Samuel S. Lyon, *R.*	Samuel S. Lyon, *R.*
John R. Pitney, *D.*	John R. Pitney, *D.*

Ocean County.

Senate—George T. Cranmer, *R.*
House—Jonathan Goble, *R.*

Passaic County.

Senate—John W. Griggs, *R.*

House—'87,	George Law, *R.*	'88, George Law, *R.*
	John Donohue, *L.*	James H. Rogers, *R.*
	Robert A. Carroll, *L.*	Eugene Emley, *R.*
	James Keys, *D.*	James Keys, *D.*

Salem County.

Senate—'87,	Wyatt W. Miller, *R.*	'88, William Newell, *D.*
House—'87,	William Newell, *D.*	'88, Millard F. Riley, *D.*

Somerset County.

Senate—Lewis A. Thompson, *R.*

House—'87,	George E. Pace, *D.*	'88, Oscar Conkling, *R.*

Sussex County.

Senate—John A. McBride, *D.*

House—'87,	Horatio N. Kinney, *D.*	'88, Andrew J. Bale, *D.*

Union County.

Senate—'87,	Robert L. Livingston, *D.*	'88, James L. Miller, *R.*
House—'87,	John J. Matthews, *D.*	'88, John J. Matthews, *D.*
	William H. Corbin, *R.*	Foster M. Voorhees, *R.*
	William Chamberlain, *R.*	John Ulrich, *R.*

Warren County.

Senate—'87,	James E. Moon, *D.*	'88, Martin Wyckoff, *D.*
House—'87,	William M. Baird, *D.*	'88, Eliphalet Hoover, *D.*
	Samuel B. Mutchler, *D.*	Samuel B. Mutchler, *D.*

(See, also, pages 90 to 106, for Senators and Members from 1845 to 1886.)

MEMBERS OF THE LEGISLATURE.

1889-1890.

(See, also, pages 86 to 106 for Senators and Members from 1845 to 1886, and pages 148 to 150 for Legislature of 1887 and 1888.)

Atlantic County.

Senate—John J. Gardner, *R.*

	'89	'90
House—	Shepherd S. Hudson, *R.*	Shepherd S. Hudson, *R.*

Bergen County.

	'89	'90
Senate—	John W. Bogert, *D.*	Henry D. Winton, *D.*
House—	Abram De Ronde, *D.*	Abram De Ronde, *D.*
	Charles F. Harrington, *R.*	George Zimmermann, *D.*

Burlington County.

Senate—William H. Carter, *R.*

	'89	'90
House—	George C. Davis, *D.*	Robert C. Hutchinson, *R.*
	Albert Hansell, *R.*	Mitchell B. Perkins, *D.*
	William H. Doron, *R.*	Lewis L. Sharp, *R.*

Camden County.

Senate—George Pfeiffer, Jr., *D.*

	'89	'90
House—	Adam Clark Smith, *R.*	Franklin C. Woolman, *R.*
	John Harris, *R.*	John Harris, *R.*
	George H. Higgins, *R.*	Abraham W. Nash, *D.*

Cape May County.

Senate—Walter S. Leaming, *R.*

	'89	'90
House—	Eugene C. Cole, *R.*	Eugene C. Cole, *R.*

Cumberland County.

	'89	'90
Senate—	Philip P. Baker, *D.*	Seaman R. Fowler, *R.*
House—	Thos. W. Trenchard, *R.*	John N. Glaspell, *R.*
	Reuben Cheesman, *R.*	Reuben Cheesman, *R.*

Essex County.

Senate—Augustus F. R. Martin, *R.*

	'89	'90
House—	Thomas McGowan, *R.*	George Rabenstein, *D.*
	John Gill, *R.*	Reuben Trier, *D.*
	Adrian Riker, *R.*	Thomas H. Pollock, *R.*
	Richard A. Price, *R.*	Thomas Smith, *D.*
	Leonard Kalisch, *D.*	Leonard Kalisch, *D.*
	Moses Bigelow, *D.*	Richard A. Price, *R.*
	Frank M. McDermit, *D.*	Charles Trefz, *D.*
	Joseph Schmelz, *D.*	John J. Bertram, *D.*
	Reuben Trier, *D.*	Edward H. Snyder, *D.*
	Geo. W. Wiedenmayer, *D.*	Edward W. Jackson, *R.*

Gloucester County.

Senate—Joseph B. Roe, *R.*

House—	'89,	'90,
	James West, *R.*	James West, *R.*

Hudson County.

Senate—'89, William D. Edwards, *D.* '90, Edward F. McDonald, *D.*

House—	'89,	'90,
	Patrick H. O'Neill, *D.*	Michael Mullone, *D.*
	James F. Norton, *D.*	Henry Byrne, *D.*
	Peter T. Donnelly, *D.*	James Murphy, *D.*
	Wm. C. Heppenheimer, *D.*	Wm. C. Heppenheimer, *D.*
	Richard Brown, *R.*	J. Herbert Potts, *R.*
	Robert S. Hudspeth, *D.*	James S. Erwin, *R.*
	John P. Feeney, *D.*	John F. Kelly, *D.*
	Edward P. Farrell, *D.*	Andrew J. Boyle, *D.*
	Lawrence Fagan, *D.*	Lawrence Fagan, *D.*
	Judson C. Francois, *D.*	Thomas B. Usher, *D.*

Hunterdon County.

Senate—Moses K. Everitt, *D.*

House—	'89,	'90,
	William H. Martin, *D.*	William H. Martin, *D.*
	Lawrence H. Trimmer, *D.*	Lawrence H. Trimmer, *D.*

Mercer County.

Senate—John D. Rue, *R.*

House—	'89,	'90,
	Uriel T. Scudder, *R.*	Jacob R. Wyckoff, *R.*
	Thomas S. Chambers, *R.*	Howell C. Stull, *D.*
	John Schroth, *D.*	John Schroth, *D.*

Middlesex County.

Senate—Robert Adrain, *D.*

House—	'89,	'90,
	Ephraim Cutter, *D.*	Luther H Tappen, *D.*
	Daniel M. Kane, *D.*	William C. Jaques, *D.*
	Charles B. Herbert, *R.*	Charles H. Manahan, *D.*

Monmouth County.

Senate—Henry M. Nevius, *R.*

House—	'89,	'90,
	Edward B. Potts, *D.*	Aaron E. Johnston, *D.*
	Archibald A. Higgins, *D.*	William D. Campbell, *D.*
	William F. Patterson, *D.*	Charles H. Ivins, *D.*

Morris County.

Senate—George T. Werts, *D.*

House—	'89,	'90,
	Carnot B. Meeker, *R.*	Jas. Preston Albright, *D.*
	John Norris, *R.*	John Norris, *R.*
	William S. Naughright, *D.*	William S. Naughright, *D.*

Ocean County.

Senate—George T. Cranmer, *R.*
House—'89, Jonathan Goble, *R.* '90, Adolph Ernst, *R.*

Passaic County.

Senate—John Mallon, *D.*
House—'89, John I. Holt, *R.*
Charles T. Woodward, *R.*
William W. Welch, *R.*
James Keys, *D.*
'90, Robert Williams, *R.*
John F. Kerr, *D.*
Thomas McCran, *R.*
John King, *R.*

Salem County.

Senate—William Newell, *D.*
House—'89, John C. Ward, *R.* '90, John C. Ward, *R.*

Somerset County.

Senate—Lewis A. Thompson, *R.*
House—'89, Jacob Klotz, *D.* '90, Jacob Klotz, *D.*

Sussex County.

Senate—Peter D. Smith, *D.*
House—'89, Andrew J. Bale, *D.* '90, Andrew J. Bale, *D.*

Union County.

Senate—James L. Miller, *R.*
House—'89, Frederick C. Marsh, *D.*
Foster M. Voorhees, *R.*
John Ulrich, *R.*
'90, Foster M. Voorhees, *R.*
Frederick C. Marsh, *D.*
John Ulrich, *R.*

Warren County.

Senate—Martin Wyckoff, *D.*
House—'89, Eliphalet Hoover, *D.*
Samuel B. Mutchler, *D.*
'90, Eliphalet Hoover, *D.*
Daniel W. Hagerty *D.*

(See, also, pages 86 to 106 for Senators and Members from 1845 to 1886, and pages 148 to 150 for Legislature of 1887 and 1888.)

STATE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEES.

DEMOCRATIC.

At Large—Daniel F. Crane, Woodbury; B. F. Lee, Trenton; John Hone, Jr., Red Bank; Gottfried Krueger, Newark; Allan L. McDermott, Jersey City.

First District—Jacob Kienzle, Bridgeton.

Second District—John H. Scudder, Trenton.

Third District—Manning Freeman, Metuchen.

Fourth District—Joseph W. Ballentine, Somerville.

Fifth District—John Hinchliffe, Paterson.

Sixth District—James Smith, Jr., Newark.

Seventh District—E. A. Stevens, Hoboken.

Chairman, Allan L. McDermott; *Treasurer*, B. F. Lee; *Secretary*, Willard C. Fisk.

REPUBLICAN.

At Large—Alexander G. Cattell, Merchantville; Garret A. Hobart, Paterson; Edward J. Anderson, Trenton; George A. Halsey, Newark; J. Frank Fort, Newark.

First District—David Baird, Camden; George Hires, Salem.

Second District—William H. Skirm, Trenton; Robert C. Hutchinson, Bordentown.

Third District—J. H. T. Martin, Woodbridge; E. M. Wood, Elizabeth.

Fourth District—Richard B. Reading, Raven Rock; Francis J. Swayze, Newton.

Fifth District—John E. Miller, Englewood; George W. Jenkins, Morristown.

Sixth District—William Stainsby, Newark; E. W. Hine, Newark.

Seventh District—John J. Toffey, Jersey City; James C. Young, Jersey City.

Advisory Members, Carl Lentz, Newark; Roderick B. Seymour, Jersey City; De Witt C. Blair, Belvidere; John Kean, Jr., Elizabeth.

Chairman, Garret A. Hobart; *Treasurer*, John J. Toffey; *Secretary*, John Y. Foster; *Assistant Secretaries*, J. Herbert Potts, James P. Logan, Augustus S. Barber, Jr.

PARTY PLATFORMS.

DEMOCRATIC.

(Adopted at the State Convention, held in Trenton, on Tuesday, September 10th, 1889.)

The Democratic Party of New Jersey, in convention assembled, declare:

That upon all issues affecting the administration of the National Government, they re-affirm the doctrines adopted in the National Democratic platform at St. Louis, in June, 1888.

That upon State issues they re-affirm the platform adopted by the State Democratic Convention, on the 28th of September, 1886.

That they indorse the late National administration of Grover Cleveland.

That they indorse the administration of Governor Green, who is recorded in favor of an honest and economical management of the affairs of State, and whose unvarying course has been governed by a desire to promote the best interests of the people.

That they call attention to the fact that, at the late Presidential election, a large plurality of the voters of the United States declared, by their ballots, their confidence in the National Democratic administration, and their desire for its continuance. The success of the National Republican ticket was brought about by the corrupt use of money, and this shame has been made the more glaring by the official honors conferred upon contributors to corruption funds. In view of the facts, we would be derelict if we failed to solemnly warn the people against the evils which menace them from the practice of bribery at the polls. It places money above manhood. It encourages the unworthy to seek official station, and creates an almost insurmountable barrier to the reform of governmental evils which enrich the few at the expense of the many. We appeal to the patriotism of all honest citizens to join in punishing every attempt to debase the elective franchise.

That the increasing number of combinations to control the necessities of life is a fruitful source of alarm to the people. The so-called "Trusts"—which are combinations to control prices without regard to the natural rules of supply and

demand—are opposed to the letter and spirit of our laws. They cannot be justified upon any fair plea of commercial enterprise. For the benefit of a few, these combinations inflict cruel burdens upon the many, causing penury and misery among those who are dependent upon the product of their daily toil. The tendency of our advancing civilization is to increase the general average of human happiness, and the corrective hand of the law must be used to abate conspiracies which are stumbling-blocks in the way of the general progress of the people.

That we favor equal taxation, and declare that reform in that direction should be followed upon the lines laid down in the inaugural address of Governor Leon Abbett, until the entire distribution of public burdens shall square with the constitutional requirements of fairness and equality. Under a partial adoption of the recommendations of that address, a general State tax has been rendered unnecessary during the past five years, and we promise the people of New Jersey that the affairs of State shall be so economically administered while entrusted to the Democratic party that there shall not be any general State tax necessary. We denounce the attempt made by the Republican members of the Legislature of 1889 to impose a general State tax, as tending to extravagance in State expenditures, and we declare the undercurrent of that movement to have been a desire to relieve corporate property from the payment of its fair proportion of taxation. Under the system of taxation instituted in response to the recommendations of Governor Abbett, the sum of $7,749,742 has been assessed within the past five years upon corporations, many of which, prior to 1884, enjoyed exemptions from taxation, and thereby increased the tax upon private owners. In the same time there has been assessed upon railroad and canal property, theretofore wholly exempted from local taxation the sum of $1,630,683, for the use of our cities, towns and townships. This amount represents a clear gain to the municipalities of the State.

We demand a strict enforcement of the laws regulating the employment of children It is the duty of the State to see that every child receives a fair education and is protected from employment in pursuits calculated to injure the mental or physical value of future citizenship. We pledge our party to the advancement of the public educational interests of the State. The common-school system must be fostered and extended so that no excuse can exist for ignorance.

We recognize the value of agriculture and our other industrial interests as the basis of National and State prosperity, and pledge to them a policy of liberal encouragement. In

fixing charges for transportation in or through this State, common carriers should not be allowed to discriminate against the citizens of New Jersey.

We recognize the dignity of labor and the necessity of proper legislation to protect its interests, and shall unwaveringly oppose every attempt to lessen the fruits of toil, or to place honest workmen in competition with paupers or convicts.

We demand reform in the matter of municipal expenditures throughout the State. By reason of the constantly-increasing cost of municipal government the growth of many of our cities and towns has been greatly retarded. We therefore insist upon the enactment of laws limiting taxation for municipal uses.

We favor such revision of the election laws of the State as will guarantee to every voter the greatest possible secrecy in the casting of his ballot, and secure the punishment of any who attempt the corruption or intimidation of voters.

REPUBLICAN.

(Adopted at the State Convention, held at Trenton, on Tuesday, September 17th, 1889.)

The Republican Party of New Jersey, in representative convention assembled, declare that:

The platform of the National Republican Convention adopted at Chicago in 1888, and indorsed by the people of the country by the election of General Benjamin Harrison to the Presidency, meets our hearty approval and has our unqualified re-affirmance. We congratulate the State and Nation upon the wise, courageous and successful administration brought into power under its principles. President Harrison has the full confidence and unswerving support of the Republicans of this State.

The canvass upon which we are entering is one of local and State policy only.

We declare ourselves pledged to local self-government, in township, city and county. We are in harmony with that provision of the State Constitution which declares "the Legislature shall not pass local or special laws regulating the internal affairs of towns and counties," the spirit of which provision was not only ignored, but flagrantly violated by the last Legislature. The Legislature of 1889 stands without a parallel in the history of the State in the character of its majority.

It was partisan, it was arrogant, it was profligate. It passed

its iniquitous partisan repealers, its enactments for the redistricting of the State, its new charters for municipalities, and its acts for the creation of new offices only after deals and promises of appointment made between the legislative and executive branches of the State government. It is open and notorious history, since fulfilled, that municipal charters were passed and foisted upon the people upon twenty-four hours' publication, through the efforts and votes of those who were to and did take office under them. It entered into municipalities and counties against public protest, and absolutely annihilated existing methods of local government, destroyed ward boundaries, and overthrew all just bases of local representation in local boards, in defiance of the bill of rights in the Constitution of the State, which affirms that "all political power is inherent in the people." It not only repudiated all attempts at ballot reform tendered it by the voice of united labor and a universal public sentiment, but it trampled upon every semblance of fair elections by the repeal of all the protective provisions of existing laws for the registration and honest return of the result of elections in the several municipalities of the State. Its record is a blot upon the history of the State.

We favor the enactment of statutes reforming the election laws of the State, to prevent fraud and false registration, and for the purpose of establishing the Australian or other like system of voting, whereby the voter shall be enabled to act independently and intelligently in the exercise of his citizenship. Such legislation will tend to perpetuate popular government.

The Republican party, always ready to anticipate public sentiment, fully recognizes the public demand for the re-organization and simplification of the courts of civil procedure of this State, to the end that multiplicity of appeals may be avoided, and the trial of causes be made expeditious and inexpensive.

We promise a speedy consideration of this subject by appropriate legislation.

Compulsory education is upon the statute-books of our State by the enactment of a Republican Legislature, and we demand the enforcement of the law in all cases, by the proper officers, and promise such additional legislation as may be necessary to provide facilities for the accommodation in the public schools of all children between the ages of 8 and 14 years, not found in any other school.

The Child Labor law of the State is of Republican enactment, and we demand its enforcement in order to prevent children being put to trades in early youth, and being broken

down in body and untutored in mind before they have sufficient physical development to stand the strain of manual labor.

The course of the Democratic party in organizing the Labor Bureau of the State into a partisan machine is a perversion of the objects for which it was formed, and an insult to united labor, in pursuance of whose demands it was created.

The request of the wage-workers for reasonable hours of labor, and the designation of a definite portion of each week for recreation, demands and should receive legislative consideration.

The present system of taxation of corporate property and franchises for State purposes has become the settled policy of the State by the enactments passed in 1884, devising the method for the taxation of such property, which acts have since been sustained and upheld as constitutional by the highest courts of the State. The plan thus adopted meets public approval.

These laws were formulated and engrafted upon the statute-books of the State by the wisdom of the Republican leaders in the Legislature, and the Republican party is committed to these measures and to the strengthening and upholding of the same.

We recognize the fact that there is a pressing demand for greater economy in all departments of the State government. The expenditures of the State under twenty-one years of Democratic executive control have increased the public burthens beyond that made necessary by the increasing population, and we promise, if given power, to eliminate all unnecessary expenses in every department.

With the National Republican Convention of 1888, we declare that the Republican party of the Nation stands for purity, for temperance and the preservation of the home.

The Republican party of New Jersey stands committed, by its platforms and legislative enactments, to the most thorough measures that will be sustained by the people, and pledges itself to such legislation as will most speedily and thoroughly eradicate the evil of intemperance.

We resent the intrusion of the liquor power, as an organized force, into the politics of the State. The attitude of the two parties on this question is so clearly marked that no intelligent voter can be deceived by any omission of either, to make a declaration on this subject.

We heartily commend and unqualifiedly indorse the action of the Republican minority in the Legislature of 1889, upon all questions of morality and State and party policy.

PROHIBITION.

(Adopted at the State Convention, held at Asbury Park, on Friday, July 19th, 1889.)

Resolved, That the platform of our party adopted by the National Convention, held at Indianapolis, expresses the views of the Prohibitionists of New Jersey.

That we are universally opposed to every form of license or compromise, and that we believe Prohibition to be the only remedy for the sin and crime of the liquor traffic.

That the success of Prohibition depends on separate party organization and action, as the results of recent contests in several States for constitutional prohibition have demonstrated the inherent weakness of non-partisan effort, and has also proven the subserviency of the old parties to the liquor power, and that union with either of the old parties would be to abandon our principles and betray our trusts.

That we do not discriminate between the old parties as temperance legislators, as neither has promised to support the grand issue of our party, which is the total prohibition of the liquor traffic, and that all palliatives and compromises, such as local option and license, either high or low, but tend to defer the great end for which we are striving.

That we view with abhorrence the crime of bribery at elections, common with both old parties; in furtherance of a prevention of this crime we approve the adoption of a plan of voting similar to the Australian system.

That the modern combinations of capital, called "Trusts," we believe to be unfriendly to the interests of the people, and should be prevented by stringent laws.

That the desecration of the Sabbath is alarmingly on the increase, and has become an element of danger, especially as manifested in the open bar in places of business and amusement. We will, both by precept and example, use our best endeavors to preserve the sanctity of the day.

That we recommend the enactment of laws requiring that physiology and hygiene, with special reference to the effect of stimulants and narcotics on the human system, be taught in our public schools; and we censure the Legislature of 1887 for having defeated the "Hygiene Bill" introduced that year.

That we are opposed to any of our citizens being disfranchised by usurpation of authority of officials of this State, and the same principles of right that allow women to vote at school meetings should be extended to all other questions.

That we rejoice in the great and successful work of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, and commend them

for their wisdom and consecration of will displayed in organizing an attack upon the many forms of this great evil.

That we fully believe that for the success of the temperance cause thorough political organization is indispensable; we would remind the people that home influences and personal example are also important factors of the temperance work; and we greatly deplore the fact that the success of our cause has been and is greatly retarded by the moderate drinking of alcoholic stimulants which is practiced at home and in social circles by men of high position in church and society, who are looked upon as good citizens, and profess to be in favor of temperance and morality.

That we sympathize with every proper effort of the wage-earner to improve his moral, social and financial condition, but we declare that total abstinence for the individual and the prohibition of the liquor traffic by he State and Nation lie at the threshold of labor reform.

That the responsibility of the continuance of the liquor traffic rests on the good men who still remain in the old parties, and by their votes and influence encourage the traffickers in alcoholic poison, believing that the temperance voters of New Jersey are in the majority, and that their union in one party would sound the death-knell to the liquor traffic; and whereas such a union is impossible in other old parties, therefore, we cordially invite all such voters to unite with us in the only party that has declared as its ultimatum: "The complete and ultimate destruction of the liquor traffic."

NEW JERSEY NEWSPAPERS.

The following is a list of the titles of newspapers published in the State of New Jersey; town and county where published; time of publication; political or special character, and names of editors and publishers.

[*Denotes that the paper was designated to publish the laws of New Jersey, 1890.]

ATLANTIC COUNTY.

DER EGG HARBOR PILOT (German).—Egg Harbor City. Weekly, on Saturday. Republican. H. Maas & Co., publishers. H. Maas, editor.

*DER EGG HARBOR BEOBACHTER (German).—Egg Harbor City. Weekly, on Saturday. Wilhelm Mueller, publisher.

DER ZEITGEIST (Spirit of the Times) (German).—Egg Harbor City. Weekly, on Saturday. Republican. George F. Bruder.

GAZETTE.—Egg Harbor City. Weekly. George F. Bruder, editor and proprietor.

ATLANTIC JOURNAL.—Atlantic City. Weekly, on Wednesday. Republican. A. M. Heston, editor and proprietor.

SOUTH JERSEY REPUBLICAN.—Hammonton. Weekly, on Saturday. Republican. Orville E. Hoyt, editor and publisher.

*ATLANTIC REVIEW.—Atlantic City. Weekly, on Saturday, all the year, and Daily during June, July, August and September. Republican. J. G. Shreve, proprietor.

*ATLANTIC TIMES-DEMOCRAT.—Atlantic City. Weekly, on Thursday. Democratic. J. F. Hall, editor and proprietor.

*MAYS LANDING RECORD.—Mays Landing. Weekly, on Saturday. Republican. E. E. Shaner, editor and publisher.

DAILY UNION.—Atlantic City. Every afternoon, except Sunday, at the office of the Atlantic Times-Democrat. Independent. J. F. Hall, editor and proprietor.

THE ATLANTIC MIRROR.—Hammonton. Weekly, on Thursday. Independent. John A. Burroughs, proprietor. H. W. Wilber, editor.

BERGEN COUNTY.

* Bergen County Democrat.—Hackensack. Weekly, on Friday. Democratic. Henry D. Winton, editor and publisher.

* The Hackensack Republican.—Hackensack. Weekly, on Thursday. Republican. Hugh M. Herrick, editor and publisher.

The Bergen Index.—Hackensack. Semi-weekly,— on Tuesday and Friday. Independent. S. E. Clapp.

Carlstadt Freie Presse (German).—Carlstadt. Weekly, on Saturday. Independent. Henry Matthey.

The Englewood Times.—Englewood. Weekly, on Friday. Independent. J. B. Varley, publisher.

The Englewood Press.—Englewood. Weekly, on Saturday. Independent. Joseph H. Tillotson, editor and proprietor.

* Bergen County Herald.—Rutherford. Weeekly, on Friday. Independent.

Rutherford News.—Rutherford. Weekly, on Saturday. Republican. E. A. Fletcher, editor.

Record.—Tenafly. Weekly, on Thursday. William G. Jellison, publisher.

The Ridgewood Courier.—Ridgewood. Weekly, on Saturday. Independent. W. de Wilde & Co., editors and proprietors.

The Corona News Letter.—Corona. Semi-monthly, on Friday. Independent. Alonzo Chamberlain, editor and proprietor.

The Park Ridge Local.—Published weekly, on Wednesday. James B. H. Storms and John C. Storms, editors and proprietors.

BURLINGTON COUNTY.

* New Jersey Mirror.—Mount Holly. Weekly, on Wednesday. Republican. Estate of Charles H. Folwell. Joseph B. Kingdon, editor.

* The Mount Holly Herald.—Mount Holly. Weekly, on Saturday. Democratic. William B. Wills, editor.

* News.—Mount Holly. Weekly, on Tuesday. Republican. H. L. Waters and George W. Hand, publishers

* The Mount Holly Dispatch.—Mount Holly. Weekly, on Tuesday. Democratic. Theodore B. Haines, editor and proprietor.

*Burlington Gazette.—Burlington. Daily and Weekly. Weekly, on Saturday. Daily, in the afternoon. Democratic. James O. Glasgow.

The Advocate.—Mount Holly. Weekly.

The New Jersey Enterprise.—Burlington. Daily, in the afternoon, and Weekly, on Friday. Republican. James P. Logan.

Evening Reporter.—Burlington. Daily, in the afternoon. D. W. P. Murphy, proprietor and publisher.

The Pemberton Citizen.—Pemberton. Weekly, on Friday. D. W. P. Murphy, proprietor.

Bordentown Register.—Bordentown. Weekly, on Friday. Independent. James D. Flynn.

*Beverly Banner.—Beverly. Weekly, on Saturday. Independent. Wm. Shropshire and Jacob Douglass, proprietors. John T. Morrell, editor.

Moorestown Chronicle.—Moorestown. Weekly, on Wednesday. Independent. W. J. Lovell, editor and proprietor.

The Home Visitor.—Palmyra. Monthly. Independent. M. W. Wisham, publisher.

New Jersey Sand Burr.—Riverside. Weekly. Independent. Weidman & Torrie, proprietors.

The Independent.—Burlington. Weekly. T. H. Ruhlman, editor.

The Republican.—Moorestown. Weekly. Republican. D. W. P. Murphy, editor and proprietor.

The Tuckerton Beacon.—Tuckerton. Weekly. Joseph B. Mangham, editor. Walter Sawn, publisher.

The New Era.—Weekly, on Saturday. Independent. Riverton and Palmyra. New Era Publishing Co. C. W. Brewster, editor.

CAMDEN COUNTY.

*West Jersey Press.—Camden. Weekly, on Wednesday. Republican. Sinnickson Chew.

*The Camden Democrat.—Camden. Weekly, on Saturday. Democratic. C. S. Magrath.

The Camden Daily Post.—Camden. Afternoon. Republican. The Post Printing and Publishing Co. H. L. Bonsall, editor. Edward Furlong, publisher.

Saturday Evening Express.—Camden. Weekly, on Saturday. Independent. A. Schlesinger.

*Camden County Courier.—Camden. Daily, in the afternoon, and Weekly, on Saturday. Republican. Courier Publishing Association, proprietors.

The Daily Telegram.—Camden. Daily. Independent. John H. Fort, Thomas A. Hamilton and Upton S. Jeffreys, proprietors.

New Jersey Temperance Gazette.—Camden. Weekly, on Saturday. A. C. Graw, manager. Rev. J. B. Graw.

New Jersey Revue (German).—Camden. Weekly. Republican. S. Theodore, editor. Revue Publishing Co., publishers.

*The Morning News.—Camden. Daily. Democratic. Facts Publishing Co. Edward Watson, business manager.

Atlantic Coast Guide.—Camden. Weekly, on Saturday. George S. Bunnel and Joseph Lonan, editors and proprietors.

*Camden County Journal (German).—Camden. Weekly, on Friday. Louis Holler, editor and publisher.

South Jersey Advertiser and Palmyra News.—Camden. Weekly, on Friday. Independent. J. J. Sleeper, editor and manager.

Herald and Times.—Atco. Weekly, on Thursday. Independent. M. J. Skinner.

The Tribune.—Haddonfield. Weekly, on Wednesday. Republican. Tribune Publishing Co., publishers. Frank A. Turner, manager.

The Camden Review.—Weekly, on Sunday. F. F. Patterson's Sons. Republican.

Lightning.—Haddonfield. Weekly, on Wednesday. A. S. & S. W. Wheeler, editors and publishers.

The Review.—Merchantville. Weekly. Independent. W. J. Lovell, editor and proprietor.

CAPE MAY COUNTY.

Cape May Wave.—Cape May City. Weekly, on Saturday, during the whole year, and Daily during July and August. James H. Edmunds, proprietor. Henry W. Hand, editor.

*Star of the Cape.—Cape May City. Weekly, on Friday, during the whole year, and Daily during July and August. Republican. T. R. Brooks, editor and proprietor.

Cape May County Gazette.—Cape May Court House. Weekly, on Saturday. Independent. Alfred Cooper.

SENTINEL.—Ocean City. Weekly. R. Curtis Robinson, editor and proprietor.

OCEAN CITY SPRAY.—Ocean City. Weekly, on Saturday. ——— Fenton, editor and proprietor.

*CAPE MAY COUNTY TIMES.—Sea Isle City. Weekly, on Friday. Democratic. Theodore Stamisies, editor. T. E. Ludlum, proprietor.

THE JOURNAL.—Five Mile Beach.

THE WEEKLY PRESS.—Pleasantville. Saturday. William McLoughlin, editor and publisher. J. E. Risley, associate editor.

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

*BRIDGETON CHRONICLE.—Bridgeton. Weekly. Democratic. John B. Clevenstein, editor and proprietor.

*BRIDGETON PIONEER.—Bridgeton. Weekly, on Thursday. Republican. George W. McCowan, editor and publisher.

THE DAILY PIONEER.—Bridgeton. Republican. George W. McCowan.

*NEW JERSEY PATRIOT.—Bridgeton. Weekly, on Friday. Democratic. John Cheeseman.

BRIDGETON EVENING NEWS.—Bridgeton. Daily. Evening News Company, publishers. David C. Applegate and S. W. Richardson, editors.

MILLVILLE ENTERPRISE.—Weekly, on Friday. J. Walter Vail, publisher. W. A. Gwynne, editor.

DOLLAR WEEKLY NEWS. — Bridgeton. Independent. Weekly, on Saturday. Evening News Company, publishers.

THE MORNING STAR.—Bridgeton. Daily. Morning Star Company, publishers.

*WEEKLY INDEPENDENT—Vineland. Weekly, on Friday. Independent. W. V. L. Seigman.

CUMBERLAND COURIER.—Bridgeton. Weekly, on Saturday. Democratic. William S. Mills, proprietor. J. L. Van Syckel, editor.

*THE EVENING JOURNAL.—Vineland. Afternoon. Independent. B. Franklin Ladd.

*MILLVILLE REPUBLICAN.—Millville. Weekly, on Friday. Republican. John W. Newlin.

*MILLVILLE TRANSCRIPT.—Millville. Weekly, on Friday. Democratic. J. B. Elfreth.

DAILY NEWS.—Vineland. Daily. W. Crandell, editor and proprietor.

ESSEX COUNTY.

*NEWARK DAILY ADVERTISER. — Newark. Afternoon. Republican. Thomas T. Kinney, proprietor. Noah Brooks, editor. Oba Woodruff, business manager.

NEWARK EVENING NEWS.—Newark. Afternoon. Evening News Publishing Company. Wallace M. Scudder, business manager. Henry A. Steel, managing editor.

*NEWARK DAILY JOURNAL.—Newark. Daily, in the afternoon, and Weekly, on Saturday. Democratic. John J. Leidy, editor.

*EVENING PRESS.—Newark. Daily. Republican. Press Publishing Company.

*NEW JERSEY FREIE ZEITUNG (German).—Newark. Daily, also Sunday edition. Republican. B. Prieth, proprietor. Frederick Kuhn, editor.

*NEW JERSEY DEUTSCHE ZEITUNG (German).—Newark. Daily, including Sunday. Democratic. New Jersey Deutsche Zeit. Co., proprietors. Lewis Dannenberg and E. Kraeuther, managers.

*SUNDAY CALL.—Newark. Weekly, on Sunday. Independent. William A. Ure, James W. Schock, G. W. Thorne, W. T. Hunt, publishers. W. T. Hunt, editor.

NEW JERSEY ARBEITER ZEITUNG.—Newark. Daily. Published by Co-operative Publishing Association.

NEWARK MERCHANT AND MANUFACTURER, AND NEW JERSEY TRADE REVIEW.—Semi-monthly, on first and fifteenth. Merchant and Manufacturing Co., publishers.

SENTINEL OF FREEDOM.—Newark. Weekly, on Tuesday. Republican. Published at the Daily Advertiser office.

*SUNDAY STANDARD AND NEW JERSEY UNIONIST.—Newark. Weekly, on Sunday. Democratic. Sunday Standard Publishing Co. Joseph Atkinson, editor.

DER ERZAHLER (German).—Newark. Sunday edition of New Jersey Freie Zeitung. Weekly, on Sunday. Republican. Published at the New Jersey Freie Zeitung office.

NEWARK TRIBUNE (German).—Weekly, on Sunday. Democratic. Published at the New Jersey Deutsche Zeitung office.

BEOBACHTER AM PASSAIC (German).—Newark. Republican. Schmitt & Co., publishers. Jacob Schmitt, editor.

NEWARK PIONIER (German).—Newark. Evening, with morning edition on Sunday. Independent. F. E. Adler & Co., publishers.

RECREATION.—Newark. Published Weekly. The Cyclist Printing Company, publishers.

THE ORANGE CHRONICLE.—Orange. Weekly, on Saturday. Independent. Frank W. Baldwin, editor and proprietor.

THE ORANGE JOURNAL.—Orange. Weekly, on Saturday. Republican. Edgar Williams, editor and proprietor.

ORANGE VOLKSBOTE (German).—Orange. Weekly, on Saturday. Democratic. August Erdman, editor and proprietor.

ORANGE SONNTAGSBLATT (German.)—Orange. Weekly, on Saturday. August Koehler, editor and proprietor.

EAST ORANGE GAZETTE.—East Orange. Weekly, on Thursday. Republican. Charles Starr, editor and proprietor.

TO-DAY.—East Orange. Every other Saturday. Prohibition. Robert Burnet, editor.

THE RECORD.—East Orange. Monthly, on the first of each month. Record Publishing Company. A. C. Zimmerman, editor.

SOUTH ORANGE BULLETIN.—South Orange. Weekly, on Saturday. Independent. F. D. Crozier, editor and publisher.

THE BLOOMFIELD CITIZEN.—Bloomfield. Weekly, on Saturday. Republican. S. M. Hulin, editor. Bloomfield Publishing Company, publishers.

* MONTCLAIR TIMES.—Weekly, on Saturday. Republican. A. C. Studer, editor and publisher.

THE HERALD.—Semi-weekly, on Wednesdays and Saturdays. Montclair Publishing Company.

THE HERALD.—Millburn. Weekly, on Saturday. Herald Publishing Company.

THE EVENING MAIL.—Orange. Daily, in the afternoon. Republican. Daniel P. Libbey, editor and publisher.

THE ORANGE HERALD.—Orange. Weekly, on Saturday. Democratic. D. A. Dugan, editor and proprietor.

WORLD AND HOME.—Newark. Published quarterly. Sallie T. Battey, editor. Belle Evelyn Cable, assistant.

GLOUCESTER COUNTY.

*The Constitution and Farmers' and Mechanics' Advertiser.—Woodbury. Weekly, on Wednesday. Republican. Augustus S. Barber, editor.

*Liberal Press.—Woodbury. Weekly, on Friday. Independent. S. C. Hornblower and Charles M. Bell, editors and publishers.

*Gloucester County Democrat.—Woodbury. Weekly, on Thursday. Democratic. J. D. Carpenter.

Swedesboro Times.—Swedesboro. Weekly, on Thursday. Republican. W. L. Taylor.

Weekly Item.—Newfield. Weekly, on Friday. Democratic. A. C. Dalton.

Enterprise.—Glassboro. Weekly, on Saturday. Independent. D. S. Maynard.

Swedesboro News.—Swedesboro. Weekly, on Saturday. Independent. George W. Pither and Harry H. Batton, editors and publishers.

The Williamstown News.—Williamstown. Weekly, on Friday. Independent. Dr. C. E. Thomas and J. S. Weaver, publishers.

HUDSON COUNTY.

*The Argus.—Jersey City. Afternoon. Democratic. The Argus Publishing Company. Charles S. Clark, Jr., editor and manager.

The Evening Journal.—Jersey City. Afternoon. Republican. Z. K. Pangborn, Joseph A. Dear and F. W. Pangborn, editors and proprietors.

*Jersey City Herald and Gazette.—Jersey City. Weekly, on Saturday. Democratic. Allan L. McDermott.

The Jersey City News.—Jersey City. Afternoon. Democratic. James Luby, editor. The News Publishing Company, publishers.

*The Sunday Morning News.—Jersey City. Weekly, on Sunday. Democratic. James Luby, editor.

The Hudson and Harrison Despatch (German).—Jersey City. Weekly, on Saturday. Henry Mahnken, proprietor. Alexander Schlesinger, editor.

Hudson County Dispatch.—Jersey City. Weekly, on Saturday. Republican. Charles W. Thomas & Co., publishers.

*Evening News.—Hoboken. Afternoon. Democratic. G. A. Seide, William Wall and John Henchy, publishers and proprietors.

Hudson County Democrat.—Hoboken. Weekly, on Saturday. Democratic. Bayer & Kaufmann.

*Hudson County Journal (German).—Hoboken. Weekly, on Saturday. Democratic. Bayer & Kaufmann, proprietors. Fritz Haider, editor.

Hudson County Journal (English edition).—Hoboken. Weekly, on Saturday. Democratic. Bayer & Kaufmann, proprietors. Albert Hoffman, editor.

The Hudson County Democrat-Advertiser.—Hoboken. Weekly. Democratic. Moyer & Luehs, proprietors.

*Bayonne Herald and Greenville Register.—Bayonne. City, Weekly, on Saturday. Democratic. H. C. Page, publisher.

*The Bayonne Times.—Bayonne City. Weekly, on Thursday. Republican. Edward Gardner, editor. E. Gardner & Son.

New Jersey Freie Presse.—Weekly. Edward I. Knox, editor.

*New Jersey Staats Zeitung.—Jersey City. Tuesdays and Fridays. Democratic. Alexander Schlesinger, editor.

Kearny Record.—Harrison. Weekly, on Saturday. Democratic. Philip A. McAviney, editor and proprietor.

HUNTERDON COUNTY.

*Hunterdon County Democrat.—Flemington. Weekly, on Tuesday. Democratic. Robert J. Kilgore, editor and publisher.

*Democrat-Advertiser.—Flemington. Weekly, on Friday. Democratic. John L. Jones and John N. Voorhees, editors and publishers.

*Hunterdon Republican.—Flemington. Weekly, on Thursday. Republican. William G. Callis.

The Beacon.—Lambertville. Weekly, on Friday. Independent. Phineas K. Hazen.

The Lambertville Record.—Lambertville. Weekly, on Wednesday. Republican. Clark Pierson.

*The Clinton Democrat.—Clinton. Weekly, on Friday. Democratic. John Carpenter, Jr., editor and publisher.

HUNTERDON INDEPENDENT.—Frenchtown. Weekly, on Saturday. Independent. John R. Hardon.

FRENCHTOWN STAR.—Frenchtown. Weekly, on Wednesday. Independent. William H. Sipes.

HOME VISITOR.—Clinton. Weekly. E. O. Howell.

MILFORD LEADER.—Milford. Weekly, on Thursday. Independent. George B. Corson, proprietor. Samuel H. Bast, editor.

THE AVALANCHE.—Glen Gardner. Semi-monthly. E. W. Rush.

THE MONITOR.—Ringoes. Semi-monthly.

THE MONITOR.—White House. Saturday. L. T. Stryker, editor and publisher.

RINGOES.—Published Monthly, at Ringoes, by C. W. Larrison. Devoted to local history and phonetic system of spelling.

MERCER COUNTY.

*STATE GAZETTE.—Trenton. Daily and Weekly. Weekly, on Thursday. Republican. The John L. Murphy Publishing Co., proprietors. William Cloke, editor.

*TRUE AMERICAN.—Trenton. Daily and Weekly. Weekly, on Friday. Democratic. Joseph L. Naar, editor and proprietor.

*THE DAILY EMPORIUM.—Trenton. Daily. Independent. John Briest, editor and proprietor.

THE TRENTON TIMES.—Trenton. Afternoon and Weekly. Weekly, on Thursday. Republican. A. V. D. Honeyman, editor and proprietor.

*THE NEW JERSEY STAATS JOURNAL (German).—Trenton. Semi-weekly. Democratic. Ernest C. Stahl, editor and proprietor.

THE TRENTON HERALD.—Trenton. Weekly, on Saturday. Neutral. Ernest C. Stahl.

*SUNDAY ADVERTISER.—Trenton. Weekly, on Sunday. Independent. Advertiser Publishing Co.

OUR EXPONENT.—Trenton. Published Monthly. Young Men's Christian Association.

SUNDAY PRESS.—Trenton. Weeekly. Republican. M. H. Cresse, proprietor.

*NEW JERSEY CATHOLIC JOURNAL.—Trenton. Weekly, on Saturday. James H. Dullard and Daniel J. Wallace, editors and proprietors.

THE NEW JERSEY ODD FELLOW.—Trenton. Monthly. C. F. Ruhlman, publisher. George N. Nutt, editor.

MERCER COUNTY NEWS.—Trenton. Weekly, on Wednesday. Independent. E. G. Moody.

HIGHTSTOWN GAZETTE.—Hightstown. Weekly, on Thursday. Independent. Thomas B. Appleget.

HIGHTSTOWN INDEPENDENT.—Hightstown. Weekly, on Thursday. Independent. Independent Publishing Co., publishers.

* PRINCETON PRESS.—Princeton. Weekly, on Saturday. Republican. C. S. Robinson & Co.

THE NASSAU LITERARY MAGAZINE.—Princeton. Monthly, during college year. Literary. Edited by students of the Senior Class of Princeton College.

THE PRINCETONIAN.—Princeton. Tri-weekly, on Monday, Wednesday and Friday. Devoted to the interests of Princeton College. Edited by students.

PRINCETON RECORD.—Princeton. Monthly. Religious and Temperance. F. M. Rochelle, editor.

THE HOPEWELL HERALD.—Hopewell. Weekly, on Friday. Independent. P. W. Hartwell.

THE TRUMPET.—Princeton. Weekly. Interest of colored education. Rev. J. C. Ayler, editor and manager.

AMERICAN POTTERS' JOURNAL.—Trenton. Weekly, on Saturday. In the interest of organized labor. John D. McCormick, editor and publisher.

MIDDLESEX COUNTY.

* THE NEW BRUNSWICK FREDONIAN.—New Brunswick. Afternoon and Weekly. Weekly, on Friday. Republican. Fredonian Publishing Co. Howard B. Tindall, editor.

* THE NEW BRUNSWICK TIMES.—New Brunswick. Afternoon and Weekly. Weekly, on Friday. Democratic. John Carpenter, Jr., editor.

* THE HOME NEWS.—New Brunswick. Afternoon and Weekly. Weekly, on Friday. Independent. Hugh Boyd, editor.

THE TARGUM.—New Brunswick. Monthly. Devoted to to the interests of the students of Rutgers College. Edited by students. Published by the Targum Association.

THE SUNDAY MAIL.—Weekly. New Brunswick. W. H. Fiske, editor and proprietor.

* Middlesex County Democrat.—Perth Amboy. Weekly, on Saturday. Democratic. St. George Kempson, proprietor.

Perth Amboy Republican.—Perth Amboy. Weekly, on Saturday. Republican. James L. Tooker and William H. Tooker.

The Independent Hour.—Woodbridge. Weekly, on Thursday. Democratic. Peter K. Edgar.

The Sun.—Woodbridge. Weekly, on Saturday. W. J. Sidebotham, editor.

The Inquirer.—Metuchen. Weekly. Independent. J F. Kempson, publisher and editor.

* The Jamesburg Record.—Jamesburg. Weekly, on Saturday. Independent. E. S. Hammell, editor and proprietor.

The Cranbury Press.—Cranbury. Weekly, on Friday. Republican. George W. Burroughs, editor and proprietor.

* New Brunswick Journal (German).—New Brunswick. Journal Publishing Co. Richard Strassburger, manager.

New Brunswick Weekly Post.—New Brunswick. Weekly, on Saturday. Rummler & Strassburger.

The Advance.—Jamesburg. Semi-monthly, first and third Thursdays. Printed and published at the New Jersey State Reform School.

Daily News.—Perth Amboy. Daily. C. L. Parker, publisher.

MONMOUTH COUNTY.

* The Monmouth Inquirer.—Freehold. Weekly, on Thursday. Republican. Mrs. Edwin F. Applegate, publisher. E. Maxey Applegate, editor.

* Monmouth Democrat.—Freehold. Weekly, on Thursday. Democratic. James S. Yard & Son (James S. and Joseph A. Yaid), editors and proprietors.

* New Jersey Standard.—Red Bank. Weekly, on Thursday. Democratic. David A. Bell, editor and publisher.

* Red Bank Register.—Red Bank. Weekly, on Wednesday. Republican. John H. Cook.

* Keyport Enterprise.—Keyport. Weekly, on Saturday. Democratic. Fred. F. Armstrong, editor and proprietor.

KEYPORT WEEKLY.—Keyport. Weekly, on Saturday. Independent. E. D. Pettys.

LONG BRANCH NEWS.—Long Branch. Published Weekly. Independent. Henry and Frank Chanfrau, editors and publishers.

THE LONG BRANCH RECORD.—Long Branch. Daily in July and August, and Weekly throughout the year, on Saturday. Independent. F. M. Taylor, Jr.

LONG BRANCH TIMES.—Long Branch. Weekly, on Wednesday. Republican. J. Leslie Vansant, editor and publisher.

THE FREEHOLD TRANSCRIPT.—Freehold. Weekly, on Friday. Democratic. Moreau Brothers, editors and proprietors.

THE ANGLER.—Asbury Park. Weekly, during July and August. Free. James A. Bradley, proprietor. William Gifford, editor.

THE MATAWAN JOURNAL.—Matawan. Weekly, on Saturday. Democratic. Benjamin F. S. Brown.

THE ASBURY PARK JOURNAL.—Asbury Park. Daily, during July and August. Weekly, on Saturday. Republican. J. K. Wallace, editor and publisher.

THE SHORE PRESS.—Asbury Park. Daily, during July and August. Weekly, on Thursday. Independent. Penfield Brothers, proprietors. N. W. Penfield, editor.

THE DAILY SPRAY.—Asbury Park. June, July and August. Devereux & Burt, publishers.

OCEAN GROVE RECORD.—Ocean Grove. Weekly, on Saturday. Religious. Rev. A. Wallace.

EATONTOWN ADVERTISER.—Eatontown. Weekly, on Friday. Independent. A. F. Martin, editor and publisher.

THE COAST DEMOCRAT.—Manasquan. Weekly, on Saturday. Democratic. J. W. Laughlin, editor and publisher.

SEABRIGHT SENTINEL.—Seabright. Independent. Weekly, July and August, on Friday. J. Leslie Vansant, editor and proprietor.

THE INDEPENDENT.—Atlantic Highlands. Weekly, on Saturday. Independent. Charles R. Snyder, receiver, editor and publisher.

THE SEASIDE.—Spring Lake Beach. Weekly, on Saturday. Republican. Seaside Publishing Company, publishers. E. S. V. Stultz and Jacob Stults, managers.

WHITE RIBBON HERALD.—Asbury Park. Monthly.

DAILY PENNY NEWS.—Asbury Park. Every afternoon. Youmans Bros., publishers.

MORRIS COUNTY.

*THE JERSEYMAN.—Morristown. Weekly, on Friday. Republican. Alanson A. Vance, editor. Vance & Stiles, publishers.

*TRUE DEMOCRATIC BANNER.—Morristown. Weekly, on Thursday. Democratic. Vogt Brothers.

THE MORRIS COUNTY CHRONICLE.—Morristown. Weekly, on Friday. Republican. Joshua Brown.

*THE IRON ERA.—Dover. Weekly, on Saturday. Republican. Dover Printing Company. John S. Gibson, editor.

*DOVER INDEX.—Dover. Weekly, on Thursday. Democratic. Frank F. Hummel, editor.

BOONTON WEEKLY BULLETIN.—Boonton. Weekly, on Thursday. Republican. Samuel L. Garrison.

THE MADISON EAGLE.—Madison. Weekly, on Saturday. Independent. Bardon & Clift.

ROCKAWAY RECORD.—Weekly, on Friday. Independent. G. C. Deats, editor and publisher.

DAILY EXPRESS.—Morristown. Republican. Afternoon. J. Williams, editor and proprietor.

OCEAN COUNTY.

*NEW JERSEY COURIER.—Toms River. Weekly, on Wednesday. Republican. John Cloke, editor and proprietor.

*OCEAN COUNTY DEMOCRAT.—Toms River. Weekly, on Thursday. Democratic. Charles S. Haslett.

TIMES AND JOURNAL.—Lakewood. Weekly, on Saturday. Independent. Lakewood Publishing and Printing Company.

THE BEACON.—Point Pleasant. Weekly, on Saturday. J. W. Loughlin, proprietor.

THE ISLAND HEIGHTS HERALD.—Island Heights.

PASSAIC COUNTY.

* Paterson Guardian.—Afternoon and Weekly. Weekly, on Friday. Democratic. Carleton M. Herrick, editor and publisher.

* The Paterson Press.—Paterson. Afternoon and Weekly. Weekly, on Thursday. Republican. George S. Chiswell, publisher, and George Wurts, editor.

Morning and Weekly Call.—Paterson. Daily, Weekly and Sunday. Republican. The Call Printing and Publishing Company, proprietors and publishers. Joseph E. Crowell, editor.

* Paterson Volks-Freund (German).—Paterson. Tri-Weekly, on Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday mornings. Democratic. Carl August Boeger.

De Tellegraffe (Holland).—Paterson. Weekly, on Thursday. Republican. Henry Beeuwkes, Jr.

Paterson Labor Standard.—Paterson. Weekly, on Saturday. Labor. J. P. McDonnell, editor and proprietor.

Paterson Censor.—Paterson. Printed record of the counties of Bergen and Passaic. B. Vanderhoven, editor.

The Bakers' Journal.—Weekly, on Saturday. Organ of the Journeymen Bakers' National Union of America. J. P. McDonnell, editor.

The Paterson Republican.—Afternoon. Republican. Charles E. Leal, editor and proprietor.

The Item.—Passaic. Weekly, on Saturday. Independent. Alfred Speer.

Passaic City Herald.—Passaic. Weekly, on Saturday. Independent-Democratic. O. & A. E. Vanderhoven.

* Passaic City Daily News.—Passaic. Afternoon. Independent. D. Mahoney and R. M. Offord, editors. Mrs. A. Sawyer, proprietor.

Passaic City Journal (German)—Paterson. Weekly, on Wednesdays. Otto Stutzbach, editor and proprietor.

The Rambler.—Paterson. Weekly, on Saturday. Democratic. William W. Lettis and George Swartwout, editors and proprietors.

SALEM COUNTY.

* National Standard.—Salem. Weekly, on Wednesday. Republican. Sinnickson Chew & Brother, proprietors. Benjamin Patterson, editor.

* Salem Sunbeam.—Weekly, on Saturday. Democratic. Robert Gwynne, editor and proprietor.

* The South Jerseyman.—Salem. Weekly, on Tuesday. Republican. Smith & Bell.

The Woodstown Register.—Woodstown. Weekly, on Tuesday. Independent. A. Linwood Kates, proprietor.

Monitor.—Woodstown. Weekly, on Friday. Temperance. Monitor Publishing Company. E. W. Humphreys, editor.

* Pennsgrove Record.—Pennsgrove. Weekly, on Saturday. W. A. Summerill, proprietor.

Elmer Times.—Elmer. Weekly, on Saturday. S. P. Foster, publisher.

SOMERSET COUNTY.

* The Somerset Messenger.—Somerville. Weekly, on Thursday. Democratic. John H. Mattison.

* The Unionist-Gazette.—Somerville. Weekly. On Thursday. Republican. The Unionist-Gazette Association, publishers.

The New Jersey Law Journal.—Somerville. Monthly Honeyman & Co., publishers. Edward Q. Keasbey, editor.

* The Somerset Democrat.—Somerville. Weekly, on Friday. Democratic. D. N. Messler & Bro., proprietors.

Bound Brook Chronicle.—Bound Brook. Weekly, on Saturday. Republican. W. B. R. Mason.

Jersey Knight.—Somerville. Monthly. Devoted to the interests of the Knights of Pythias.

SUSSEX COUNTY.

* The Sussex Register.—Newton. Weekly, on Thursday. Republican. Richard F. Goodman.

* The New Jersey Herald.—Newton. Weekly, on Thursday. Democratic. Thomas G. and Jacob L. Bunnell, editors and publishers.

SUSSEX COUNTY INDEPENDENT.—Deckertown. Weekly, on Friday. Independent. Stanton & Wilson, editors.

NEW JERSEY BAPTIST.—Deckertown. Monthly. Rev. A. R. Wilson, editor and proprietor.

*SUSSEX REGULAR.—Newton. Weekly. Democratic. John Carpenter, Jr., editor and publisher.

THE HAMBURG RECORDER.—Weekly, on Saturday. A. B. Yatman, editor.

THE SENTINEL.—Sparta.

THE EAGLE.—Stanhope.

UNION COUNTY.

*ELIZABETH DAILY JOURNAL.—Elizabeth. Afternoon. Republican. Published for estate of F. W. Foote. Charles C. McBride, editor. Augustus S. Crane, manager.

NEW JERSEY JOURNAL.—Elizabeth. Weekly, on Tuesday. Republican. Published at the Daily Journal office.

*CENTRAL NEW JERSEY HERALD.—Elizabeth. Daily and Weekly. Weekly, on Saturday. Democratic. Herald Publishing Co., publishers. E. Ramsford, editor.

SUNDAY LEADER.—Elizabeth. Weekly, on Sunday. J. Madison Drake, publisher.

*FREIE PRESSE (German).—Elizabeth. Weekly, on Saturday. Democratic. Charles H. Schmidt, editor and publisher.

*NATIONAL DEMOCRAT.—Rahway. Weekly, on Friday. Democratic. Lewis S. Hyer.

THE ADVOCATE.—Rahway. Weekly, on Thursday. Republican. Advocate Publishing Co., H. H. Soule, president and editor.

THE UNION COUNTY NEWS.—Elizabeth. Weekly, on Saturday. Independent. Joseph and Isaac Cheveton Lewis, editors and publishers.

CENTRAL NEW JERSEY TIMES.—Plainfield. Weekly, on Thursday. Republican. John C. Runyon and William J. Leonard.

*THE CONSTITUTIONALIST.—Plainfield. Weekly, on Friday. Democratic. W. L. Force & Brother, publishers.

*EVENING NEWS.—Plainfield. Independent. T. W. Morrison, editor and proprietor.

*The Royal Craftsman.—Plainfield. Monthly. Devoted to Masonry. John Ulrich, proprietor.

The Summit Record.—Summit. Weekly, on Saturday. Democratic. Thomas F. Lane, editor and proprietor.

Union County Standard.—Westfield. Weekly, on Saturday. Edgar R. Pearsall, editor and proprietor.

The Daily Press.—Plainfield. Published at the office of the Constitutionalist. J. A. Demarest, editor.

The Summit Gazette.—Summit. Weekly, on Saturday. Republican. William F. Byland, editor and publisher.

WARREN COUNTY.

*Belvidere Apollo.—Belvidere. Weekly, on Friday. Republican. Josiah Ketcham.

*The Warren Journal.—Belvidere. Weekly, on Friday. Democratic. J. M. Simerson, editor and publisher.

*Hackettstown Gazette.—Hackettstown. Weekly, on Friday. Democratic. W. J. & R. Rittenhouse.

Warren Republican.—Hackettstown. Weekly, on Friday. Curtis Bros.

*Warren Democrat.—Phillipsburg. Weekly, on Thursday. Democratic. Charles F. Fitch.

*The Washington Star.—Washington. Weekly, on Friday. Democratic. Charles L. Stryker.

The Blairstown Press.—Blairstown. Weekly, on Wednesday. Independent. De Witt C. Carter, editor.

Springtown Times.—Springtown. Weekly. Henry S. Funk, editor.

The Warren Tidings.—Washington. Weekly, on Wednesday. Thomas S. Derrick, editor.

SUMMARY.

There are 292 newspapers, altogether, published in the State, of which 78 are Independent in politics, 68 Republican, 75 Democratic, 45 politics not stated, 6 Religious, 7 Educational, 4 Labor, 4 Prohibition, and one each Masonic, Odd Fellows, Knights of Pythias, Manufacturing, Law, and Angling. The aggregate shows an increase of 6 over last year. Twenty-two are published in German and one in the Holland language.

BIOGRAPHIES.

GOVERNOR OF NEW JERSEY.

Leon Abbett.

Governor Abbett has, for over a quarter of a century, been one of the distinguished leaders of the Democratic party of this State. He is the second son of Ezekiel and Sarah Abbett, and was born in Philadelphia, Pa., October 8th, 1836. While his father is a descendant of an old Quaker family, the ancestors of which settled in Pennsylvania in the early part of the last century, the mother of the Governor is a member of a New Jersey family, which for generations have been to the manner born. She was a Miss Howell, and first saw the light of day at Mauricetown, Cumberland county. She still lives to enjoy the political distinction won by her son.

It cannot be said of Governor Abbett that he was born with a silver spoon in his mouth, or that he enjoyed unusual educational advantages during his youth. He is essentially a self-made man, and a living example of what perseverance and pluck can accomplish under our system of government. The Governor's father was a journeyman hatter, whose earnings were not sufficient to give his boys a collegiate education, yet he yearned to give them such an education as might enable them to make their mark in life; and to prove how far success has attended his efforts, it is only necessary to state that his three sons have all earned distinction at the bar, and that the subject of this sketch has been twice elected Governor of New Jersey, another has been a member of the Pennsylvania Legislature, and yet another attached to the City Counsel's office, in New York City.

Leon Abbett attended the public schools of Philadelphia. In 1853 he graduated from the High School of that city. The degree of Bachelor of Arts, and subsequently, Master of Arts, were conferred upon him by that institution, and during his first term as Governor, Princeton College conferred upon him the degree of Doctor of Laws. After he left the High School he entered the law office of the Hon. John W. Ashmead, at that time United States District Attorney for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania. Immediately after becoming of age

he started to practice law on his own account. Mr. Abbett was married to Miss Mary Briggs, at Philadelphia, on October 8th, 1862, and soon thereafter took up his residence at Hoboken, this State. He at once entered into a law partnership with William J. A. Fuller, of New York City, which lasted for nearly thirty years, and until the death of Mr. Fuller.

In 1863 Mr. Abbett was appointed Corporation Attorney of Hoboken, and in the fall of 1864 he was elected to represent that District in the Legislature. He was returned the following year. His marked ability at once brought him into prominence, and during both these years he was elected as Chairman of the Democratic Assembly Caucus. Mr. Abbett took up his residence in Jersey City before he had completed his last term as Hoboken's representative in the Legislature. When, in the fall of 1866, Governor Ward called an extra session of the Legislature, for the purpose of ratifying the Fourteenth Amendment, Leon Abbett took a very prominent part in the debate that ensued. In 1868 he represented the First (Jersey City) District in the Legislature, and was chosen Speaker of the House. He was returned by the same constituency the year following, and was again elected Speaker. On both occasions he discharged the onerous duties of the office with such signal ability and courtesy as to earn for himself a unanimous vote of thanks at the expiration of each session. During this period Mr. Abbett was also Corporation Counsel for Bayonne City and the town of Union. In the summer of 1874 Mr. Abbett made a brief tour through Europe, and before he returned home was nominated to represent Hudson county in the State Senate. He was elected by a majority of 4,940 votes over his Republican competitor. He became Corporation Counsel of Jersey City in 1876, and during the trouble that ensued consequent upon the passage of the Constitutional Amendments, he saved the city great expense and much litigation by his able interpretation of the new law—an interpretation that was in every instance upheld by the Supreme Court. He continued Corporation Counsel until he was elected Governor in 1883. He was a delegate to the National Convention at Baltimore in 1872, and chosen one of its Secretaries. He cast his vote for Mr. Bayard, believing that the nomination of Mr. Greeley would bring disaster to the Democratic cause. In 1876 he was again chosen as a delegate to the Democratic National Convention that convened at St. Louis, and was unanimously elected Chairman of the New Jersey Delegation. He has attended every National Convention since then except the one that nominated General Hancock. His staunch advocacy of Joel Parker for the Presidential nomination was one of the notable features of the

convention of 1876, and made him one of its central figures. In 1877 he was elected President of the Senate. It was during this session that Mr. McPherson was elected United States Senator, and as the Democrats had but one majority on joint ballot, the canvass was fought with unusual excitement. Mr. Abbett was himself solicited to become a candidate, but refused all such overtures, and steadfastly advocated the election of Mr. McPherson. The marked ability and skill he displayed in presiding over the unruly joint meeting that elected Mr. McPherson, averted the calamity that at one time threatened the Democratic majority. Governor McClellan appointed Mr. Abbett a member of the commission to draft a general charter for the government of cities, and again, Governor Ludlow selected him as one of the commission to devise means for a more just mode of taxation. He has also been a member of the Jersey City Board of Education, and was, in 1869, chosen its presiding officer.

The Governor is one of the leading members of the New Jersey bar, and is an authority in all cases involving municipal law. He has an exceedingly lucrative practice, both in this State and New York, and makes no mean sacrifice when accepting gubernatorial honors. He is a man of very fine physique, and the possessor of social qualifications that have greatly aided him in his prosperous political career. He has been a widower for about nine years, and has one daughter and two sons, one of which, General William F. Abbett, is Judge Advocate General. His majority over his Republican opponent, Supreme Court Justice Jonathan Dixon, in 1883, was 6,809, and over General E. Burd Grubb, 14,253, in 1889.

UNITED STATES SENATORS.

John Rhoderic McPherson.

Senator McPherson was born at York, Livingston county, New York, on the ninth of May, 1833. He received a common-school and academic education. Leaving the academy when eighteen years old, he engaged in farming and stock raising, in which, by dint of hard work, he was moderately successful, until he became a resident of Jersey City in 1858. Here he entered largely into the live-stock trade, and very soon became one of the most prominent dealers. He invented, perfected and put into practice new and hitherto unknown devices and principles in the treatment of animal matter. He

designed and put in operation in this country the great abattoir system in use in France, improving that system in many material ways. Senator McPherson was a member of the Board of Aldermen of Jersey City from 1864 to 1870, and for more than three years of that time he was President of the Board. He established in that city the People's Gas Light Company, and was elected its President. He was also President of several savings banks. In 1871 he was elected to the New Jersey Senate by an unusually large majority, and served for three years with great credit to his county and State. In 1876 he was a Presidential elector, when the State went for Tilden by a very large majority. In 1877 he was elected a United States Senator to succeed Hon. F. T. Frelinghuysen.

While a member of the State Senate, Mr. McPherson was noted for his readiness in debate, and his cogency and terseness of style. His record in the United States Senate on the leading questions of finance and the tariff is in perfect accord with the great majority of the people of his State—Republicans as well as Democrats.

He was elected to a second term as United States Senator by the Legislature of 1883, and to a third term by the Legislature of 1889. In 1884 he was a delegate to the National Democratic Convention, at Chicago, and supported Thomas F. Bayard for the Presidency, but when Cleveland was nominated he gave him his hearty support.

Rufus Blodgett.

Senator Blodgett was born in Dorchester, New Hampshire, November 9th, 1834. He served his time at the machinist's trade, and worked at it for some time in his native State. Nearly twenty-five years ago he came to New Jersey, and found employment soon afterward with the New Jersey Southern Railroad Company, and in a short time became its Superintendent. A few years ago he was appointed Superintendent of the New York and Long Branch Railroad Company, over which the trains of the Pennsylvania and New Jersey Central railroads run by mutual agreement. For some years the Senator resided at Manchester, Ocean county, and he represented that county in the House of Assembly in the years 1878, '79 and '80. In the latter year he was defeated for the office of State Senator from the same county by Abraham C. B. Havens, by 80 plurality. While in the House of Assembly he took a prominent part in legislation, and was mainly instrumental in having the six per cent. interest law passed. He has always been known as an active and unflinching Democrat, and was Chairman of the Democratic State Com-

mittee during the Cleveland campaign of 1884, when he rendered very effective service to his party. He was a candidate for Governor before the Democratic Convention in 1886, and after a bitter and hard-fought contest, was defeated of the nomination by ex-Governor Robert S. Green. He was elected United States Senator, to succeed General William J. Sewell, by the Legislature of 1887, on March 2d, amid very stormy scenes on the floor of the Assembly Chamber, his competitor being ex-Governor Leon Abbett. Senator Blodgett lives at Long Branch, and his term began on March 4th, 1887.

NEW JERSEY'S CONGRESSMEN.

First District—Cape May, Cumberland, Salem, Gloucester and Camden Counties.

(Population, 197,918.)

CHRISTOPHER A. BERGEN.

(Rep., Camden.)

Mr. Bergen was born at Bridge Point, Somerset county, August 2d, 1841. He graduated from Princeton College in 1863, and afterwards taught school. He then read law with his uncle, Peter L. Voorhees, Esq., of Camden, and was admitted to the bar at the November Term, 1866, and passed his Counselor's Examination in 1869. He is a member of the law firm of Bergen & Bergen, Camden. He has always been a staunch Republican, and never held office until he was elected to Congress. This is his second term.

1888—Bergen, Rep., 24,906; Brindle, Dem., 19,440; Nicholson, Pro., 2,107. Bergen's plurality, 5,466.

1890—Bergen, Rep., 19,082; Newell, Dem., 16,352; Nicholson, Pro., 2,007. Bergen's plurality, 2,710.

Second District—Atlantic, Burlington, Mercer, and Ocean Counties.

(Population, 183,608.)

JAMES BUCHANAN.

(Rep., P. O. Box 505, Trenton.)

Mr. Buchanan was born at Ringoes, Hunterdon county, N. J., June 17th, 1839, and is a counselor-at-law. He fol-

lowed agricultural pursuits until he was twenty-five years of age. He was educated at Clinton Academy and in the Albany University. In 1866 he was Reading Clerk of the House of Assembly, and in 1868 and '69 he was a member of the Board of Education of the city of Trenton. He read law with Hon. John T. Bird, now Vice-Chancellor, and in November, 1864, was admitted to the bar. From April 1st, 1874, to April 1st, 1879, he was Presiding Judge of Mercer county, and of hundreds of decisions rendered by him during his term, but one was reversed on appeal. He was elected to the Trenton Common Council for a term of three years in April, 1883; has been a member of the Trenton Board of Trade since its organization, was President of that body for one year, and has been Vice-President of the National Board of Trade. He is a member of the Board of Trustees of Peddie Institute, and in 1875 received the honorary degree of A.M., from the University of Lewisburg, Pa. From 1873 to 1884 he was President of the New Jersey Baptist State Convention, and in the latter year declined a re-election to that office. He is a counselor-at-law of the Supreme Court of the United States, and has for years made a special study of questions relative to labor, tariff, &c. This is his fourth term in Congress.

1888—Buchanan, Rep., 22,407; Beasley, Dem., 19,104; Morgan, Pro., 1,292. Buchanan's plurality, 3,303.

1890—Buchanan, Rep., 17,515; Haven, Dem., 16,352; Brown, Pro., 1,200. Buchanan's plurality, 1,163.

Third District—Middlesex, Monmouth and Union Counties.

(Population, 200,870)

Jacob Augustus Geissenhainer.

(Dem., Freehold.)

Mr. Geissenhainer was born in the city of New York in 1840. His father and his grandfather were both clergymen of the Lutheran church of that city. He was graduated at Columbia College, and afterwards studied law at Yale and at the New York University. He commenced the practice of law in New York city in 1863, which he still continues, giving his attention especially to conveyancing, and has built up a large business, to which he devotes most of his time and attention.

He came to Freehold with his family in 1875, to spend the summer, and being pleased with the town, leased for

a term of years the handsome property on South street, where he now resides, and upon which he has made some substantial and permanent improvements. He has remained there ever since, spending his winters only in New York city.

While Mr. Geissenhainer has always been a pronounced Democrat, and has not hesitated to express his views upon public questions at all proper times and on all suitable occasions, he has never been identified with any clique or faction of the party. His election to Congress helped to unite the Democratic party in Monmouth which for a number of years past was torn by factional strife. This is his second term.

1888—Geissenhainer, Dem., 22,961; Kean, Jr., Rep., 20,368; Parker, Pro., 1,119. Geissenhainer's plurality, 2,593.

1890—Geissenhainer, Dem., 20,266; Clark, Jr., Rep., 15,748; Snyder, Pro., 1,123. Geissenhainer's plurality, 4,518.

Fourth District—Hunterdon, Warren, Somerset and Sussex Counties.

(Population, 122,363.)

Samuel Fowler.

(Dem., Newton.)

Mr. Fowler was born at Franklin, Sussex county, N. J., March 22d, 1851, and is a lawyer by profession. He is a son of the late Colonel Samuel Fowler, of the Fifteenth New Jersey regiment, who served during the late rebellion until he was disabled by disease. The Colonel died at Trenton, in 1865, during his term as a member of the House of Assembly. The House was a tie politically in that year, and Colonel Fowler arose from a sick bed and came from his home in Sussex county to Trenton to help his party in any emergency which might occur. The Congressman's grandfather, Dr. Samuel Fowler, represented the same district in the National House of Representatives from 1833 to 1837, and during the second administration of Andrew Jackson.

The present Congressman attended Princeton College in 1868, and subsequently the Columbia College Law School. He was admitted to the bar of New York in 1873, and to the bar of New Jersey in 1876. He practiced law in Newark until 1880, when he returned to Newton, where he has continued the practice of his profession

ever since. In 1888 he was elected to Congress by a plurality of 73 after a most exciting campaign, in which he was not only opposed by N. W. Voorhees, the Republican candidate, but also by Charles J. Roe, who ran as an independent Democrat, and received 5,079 votes. This is his second term.

1888—Fowler, Dem., 12,190; Voorhees, Rep., 12,117; Roe, Ind. Dem., 5,079; La Monte, Pro., 1,539. Fowler's plurality, 73.

1890—Fowler, Dem., 13,459; Goodman, Rep., 8,775; Schenk, Pro., 1,583. Fowler's plurality, 4,684.

Fifth District—Bergen, Passaic and Morris Counties.

(Population, 206,343.)

Cornelius A. Cadmus.

(Dem., Paterson.)

Mr. Cadmus was born in Saddle River township, Bergen county, N. J., October 7th, 1844, and, after a common school education, entered into mercantile business in New York City, where for a number of years he was a prominent produce merchant. He took up his residence in Paterson when young, and has always been identified with the progress of the city. He is now engaged in the grain and produce business. In 1883 he was induced to accept the Democratic nomination for Assembly in the Third District of Passaic county, a district which had always given a large Republican majority. Such was his popularity that he easily overcame the Republican majority and defeated a popular antagonist. After serving one term in the Assembly he declined a re-nomination, which was unanimously tendered him. In 1887 he was again induced to enter the political field, and accepted the Democratic nomination for sheriff of Passaic county. The county had elected a Republican sheriff three years before by over two thousand majority, and had since that time given large majorities against the Democrats. On the part of any other person the acceptance of the nomination would have been foolhardy, especially as the Republicans were almost unanimous in the selection of their candidate. But Mr. Cadmus not only overcame the odds against him, but was elected by a majority of 1,885. Again he entered the field as a candidate for Congress, and was elected by a majority of 1,356, over a strong

competitor in a district which two years before had returned a Republican by a plurality of 1,072.

1888—Beckwith, Rep., 20,277; Hoagland, Dem., 19,205; Winterburn, Pro., 901. Beckwith's plurality, 1,072.

1890—Cadmus, Dem., 16,815; Beckwith, Rep., 15,459; Bradbrook, Pro., 1,069. Cadmus' plurality, 1,356.

Sixth District—Essex County.

(Population, 255,660.)

Thomas Dunn English.

(Dem., Newark.)

Dr. English was born in Philadelphia, June 29th, 1819. The Englishes are an old New Jersey family, of Norman-Irish origin, which first settled on the banks of the Delaware, in Burlington county, over two centuries since. The mother of Dr. English was born in Ireland, and was the daughter of Joseph Kempstone and Alice (*née*) M'Millen. Dr. English began journalism at an early age, studied medicine, and received the degree of Doctor of Medicine from the University of Pennsylvania, in 1839. In 1842, he was called to the Philadelphia bar. He has practiced both professions, but of late years has depended mainly on authorship. On the 4th of July, 1876, William and Mary College, Virginia, conferred on him the degree of Doctor of Laws. He has held no political offices, but served two terms, 1863-4, as member of the House of Assembly of New Jersey.

1888—Lehlbach, Rep., 25,536; Haynes, Dem., 24,762; Anderson, Pro., 835. Lehlbach's plurality, 774.

1890—English, Dem., 23,278; Condit, Rep., 21,468; Anderson, Pro., 995. English's plurality, 1,810.

Seventh District—Hudson County.

(Population, 274,855.)

Edward F. McDonald.

(Dem., Harrison.)

Mr. McDonald was born in Ireland, September 21st, 1844, and is in the real estate and insurance business. He is Treasurer of the Town of Harrison, a position he has held for ten years, and to which he has been unanimously elected every year.

He came to this country when he was only six years of age. During his childhood, and for a period of twenty years, he resided in the city of Newark, where he attended the public schools. He has been a resident of Hudson county nearly eighteen years. During the late Rebellion he served in Company I, Seventh Regiment, New Jersey Volunteers, having enlisted before he was seventeen years of age—in September, 1861. He served under McClellan and Hooker, in the Peninsula Campaign and Seven Days' fight. During the latter event he was in command, as a Sergeant, of his company. Afterwards he was stricken down with typhoid fever and was sent north to the hospital, and was honorably discharged at Philadelphia on December 30th, 1862. He returned home, but in such a condition, that the war was long over before his health was fully restored.

The Congressman learned the trade of machinist and tool-maker, at which he worked up to December, 1874, when he was elected in the Eighth District of Hudson county to the House of Assembly. Since then he has been engaged in the real estate and insurance business. In 1877 he was elected Director-at-Large of the Board of Chosen Freeholders of Hudson county, and was re-elected in 1879, serving four years altogether.

As an orator and a debator Mr. McDonald takes high rank, and his services as such are, and have been, in great demand during every political campaign. He was nominated for Senator in Hudson county in 1889 without a dissentient voice and was elected by a large majority. He served during the legislative session of 1890 until the last day, when he was unseated by the Republican majority of the Senate and his competitor, William S. Stuhr, was sworn into office. (In 1891 the Democratic Senate took action in the case the result of which will be found under the head of the Hudson County Senator).

Mr. McDonald was unanimously nominated for Congress in 1890, and was elected by a plurality of 5,114.

1888—McAdoo, Dem., 26,498; Collins, Rep., 20,424; Besson, Pro., 283. McAdoo's plurality, 6,074.

1890—McDonald, Dem., 21,875; McEwan, Rep., 16,761; Brown, Pro., 448. McDonald's plurality, 5,114.

CONGRESS DISTRICTS.

The following are the counties which compose each district, together with the population according to the

recent United States census, and the vote cast in each at the late election:

First District—	Population.	Vote cast. Dem.	Rep.	Pro.
Camden	87,600	5,927	8,224	618
Cape May	11,245	728	890	189
Cumberland	45,340	3,631	3,985	646
Gloucester	28,585	2,960	3,054	323
Salem	25,148	3,126	2,929	231
	197,918	16,372	19,082	2,007
Second District—				
Atlantic	28,807	1,970	2,422	268
Burlington	58,438	5,666	6,140	501
Mercer	79,803	7,461	7,151	343
Ocean	15,960	1,255	1,802	88
	183,008	16,352	17,515	1,200
Third District—				
Middlesex	59,487	5,723	4,625	355
Monmouth	69,062	7,352	5,489	538
Union	72,321	7,191	5,634	230
	200,870	20,266	15,748	1,123
Fourth District—				
Hunterdon	35,315	3,893	2,607	820
Somerset	28,290	2,877	2,534	222
Sussex	22,233	2,151	1,387	119
Warren	36,525	4,538	2,247	422
	122,363	13,459	8,775	1,583
Fifth District—				
Bergen	47,223	4,315	3,111	109
Morris	54,085	4,374	4,088	556
Passaic	105,035	8,126	8,260	404
	206,343	16,815	15,459	1,069
Sixth District—				
Essex	255,660	23,278	21,468	995
Seventh District—				
Hudson	274,855	21,875	16,761	448
Total	1,441,017	128,417	114,808	8,425

Total votes cast, 251,650.

STATE SENATORS.

Atlantic County.

(Population, 28,807.)

JOHN J. GARDNER.

(Rep., Atlantic City.)

Senator Gardner was born October 17th, 1845, in Atlantic county, N. J., and since 1856 has resided in Atlantic City, except during his term of service in the army during the late war. He is in the real estate and insurance business. He was elected Mayor of Atlantic City in 1868, '69, '70, '73 and '74—having declined the nomination in 1872 and 1875. In the latter year he was elected a member of the Common Council, and one of the Coroners of the county. He was elected Senator in 1877, and was re-elected in 1880, '83, '86 and '89. He beats the record with regard to length of service of any State Senator in the history of the State. He is in his fifth term of office, and if he serves it out he will have been fifteen consecutive years in the State Senate. In the session of 1883 he was President of that body, when he discharged the duties of the position with much ability and impartiality. He is considered one of the ablest members of the Senate, being noted for his readiness in debate, repartee and quick and forcible expression of ideas. He was a Delegate-at-Large to the National Republican Convention at Chicago in 1884. Last year he served as chairman of the Committees on Judiciary, Revision of Laws, Banks and Insurance, Elections, Printing, and Sinking Fund, and as a member of the Committees on Riparian Rights, Boroughs and Commerce and Navigation. He was also appointed a member of the Special Committee on the Taxation of Property.

1886—Gardner, Rep., 2,110; Champion, Dem., 2,059; Potter, Pro., 374. Gardner's plurality, 51.

1889—Gardner, Rep., 2,625; French, Dem., 2,401; Wilbur, Pro., 230. Gardner's plurality, 224.

Bergen County.

(Population, 47,223.)

HENRY D. WINTON.

(Dem., Hackensack.)

Senator Winton was born in New York City, and is on the threshold of his forty-third year. He is editor and proprietor of the *Bergen County Democrat.* He is the son of ex-Assemblymen Eben Winton. In early childhood Henry removed with his parents to Bergen county, New Jersey, where his father, about 1860, in company with the late Chauncey C. Burr, established the *Bergen County Democrat.* While he was a brilliant writer, the impolitic and erratic course of Mr. Burr was not entirely appreciated by the staid and thoughtful people of old Bergen, and the elder Mr. Winton soon became sole proprietor of the *Democrat,* which at once entered on a field of great success.

Long before he was of age young Winton had sole charge of his father's office, where he was equally at home with the reporter's pencil, the editorial pen, and the composing stick. In 1871 he bought out his father, and became the editor and owner of the *Democrat,* which now stands in the first rank of Democratic newspapers in New Jersey, as it has for many years.

The Senator was a Delegate to the National Democratic Convention at Cincinnati in 1880, and cast his vote for Hancock. He was appointed by Governor Abbett as one of the managers of the State Insane Asylum at Morris Plains. He was Clerk of the House of Assembly in 1884, and he received the caucus nomination of the Democratic Senators for five years for Secretary of the Senate. He was President of the New Jersey Editorial Association in 1887, and he is a member of the New York Press Club. Last year he served on the Committees on Labor and Industries and Printing.

1886—Bogert, Dem., 3,414; Moore, Rep., 3,159; Hillyer, Pro., 283. Bogert's plurality, 255.

1889—Winton, Dem., 4,007; Moore, Rep., 3,537; Church, Pro., 125. Winton's plurality, 470.

Burlington County.

(Population, 58,438.)

WILLIAM H. CARTER.

(Rep., Bordentown.)

Senator Carter is book-keeper at the Union Steam Forge, Bordentown, and was born in New Castle, Dela-

ware, March 6th, 1835. Five years later, 1840, he came with his parents to Burlington county, and in his youth was apprenticed to the upholstery trade, which he abandoned after his "time" was completed, on account of ill-health. He then turned his attention to the grocery business, during which time he was engaged in both the wholesale and retail trade. Since 1871 he has been Secretary of the Building Loan Association, for one year was a member of the Common Council, and for the same length of time was Chief Burgess of that borough. From March, 1865, to 1866, he was the Assessor for Bordentown. In 1879 he received the Republican nomination for Assembly from the First District, which at that time was supposed to be overwhelmingly Democratic, and defeated John Warner, after a sharp contest, by a majority of 281. Next year he defeated Col. Wm. R. Murphy, the Democratic nominee and a very popular gentleman, by a majority of 2. At first it was supposed Mr. Murphy was elected by a majority of 3, and he was sworn into office and held the seat for some time. A recount of the votes was favorable to Mr. Carter, and Mr. Murphy thereupon resigned his seat and the former was sworn in.

In 1881 Mr. Carter was again the Republican candidate. The district had been made more strongly Democratic by the addition of Pemberton and Easthampton townships, and Col. Murphy was again the candidate of that party. Mr. Carter was elected by a majority of 227.

While a member of the Legislature, Mr. Carter served on the following committees: Railroads and Canals, Revision of the Laws, State Library, Elections, Incidental Expenses, Miscellaneous Business, and Corporations. He took an active part in the proceedings of the Assembly, and was instrumental in the shaping and passage of much important legislation.

He has been an active member of the M. E. Church since early boyhood, is a licensed preacher and has received many honors from the Church. His success in life is due mostly to hard work and study.

In 1885 he was elected to the Senate. In 1888 he was re-elected, after an exciting campaign, by a plurality of 149, over Judge Stacy H. Scott, one of the most popular Democrats in Burlington county.

Last year he served as chairman of the Committees on Claims and Pensions, Engrossed Bills, State Prison, and School for Deaf Mutes, and as a member of the Committees on Education, Labor and Industries, and of the Special Committee on Ballot Reform.

1885—Carter, Rep., 5,498; Wills, Dem, 5,031; Lippincott, Jr., Pro., 661.

1888—Carter, Rep., 7,307; Scott, Dem., 7,158; Decou, Pro., 527. Carter's plurality, 149.

Camden County.

(Population, 87,600.)

Maurice Alexander Rogers.

(Rep., Camden.)

Senator Rogers was born in Philadelphia, Pa., July 3d, 1858. He is the junior member of the firm of T. A. Rogers & Son, planters of oysters and commission merchants. In the spring of 1882 he was elected to the Board of Education of the city of Camden, was re-elected in 1884, and was president of the board in 1886. He was elected to the City Council in the spring of 1883, and was re-elected in 1886 and 1889. He was President of Council in 1887. He served as chairman of all the important committees of the Board of Education, and of those on Finance, Water and Lighting in the City Council.

1887—Pfeiffer, Jr., Dem., 5,950; Herring, Rep., 5,473; Dudley, Ind. Rep., 3,105; Stout, Pro., 747. Pfeiffer's plurality, 477.

1890—Rogers, Rep., 7,940; Brewer, Dem., 5,919; Harned, Ind. Rep., 581; Bowden, Pro., 598. Rogers' plurality, 2,021.

Cape May County.

(Population, 11,245.)

Walter S. Leaming.

(Rep., Cape May Court House.)

Senator Leaming was born at Seaville, Cape May county, N. J., March 4th, 1854, and is a dentist by profession. He is a son of ex-Senator Jonathan F. Leaming. He received an academical education, and is a graduate of the Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, and of the Pennsylvania College of Dental Surgery. The Senator has always been a champion of the public schools, and is at present a Trustee of School District No. 16, Cape May county.

In 1888 he represented Cape May county in the House of Assembly, when he was Chairman of the Committee on Incidental Expenses and a member of the Committees on Riparian Rights and Federal Relations.

Last year he served as Chairman of the Committees on Miscellaneous Business and Reform School for Boys, and as a member of the Committees on Banks and Insurance, Claims and Pensions, Boroughs, and Industrial School for Girls.

1885—Haines, Rep., 1,225; Ludlam, Dem., 1,100; Stites, Pro., 125. Haines' plurality, 125.

1888—Leaming Rep., 1,464; Melvin, Dem., 1,079; Williams, Pro., 166. Leaming's plurality, 385.

Cumberland County.

(Population, 45,340.)

SEAMAN R. FOWLER.

(Rep., Vineland.)

Senator Fowler was born in New York City, April 21st, 1821. He was in the hat business in New York twenty-one years, and was for seven years a member of the 7th Regiment, New York. He removed to Vineland, N. J., in 1867. He was a member of the Township Committee five years, president of the board four years and treasurer one year. He was Postmaster of Vineland four years, from February 1st, 1879. He was elected Township Collector for five consecutive years, from 1884 to 1889. At present he is a hotel proprietor.

Last year he served as chairman of the committees on Riparian Rights and Commerce and Navigation, and as a member of the committees on Game and Fisheries, Unfinished Business, and Reform School for Boys.

1886—Baker, Dem., 3,696; Nichols, Rep., 3,227; Gardner, Pro., 1,807. Baker's plurality, 469.

1889—Fowler, Rep., 4,647; Baker, Dem., 4,215; Gilbert, Pro., 608. Fowler's plurality, 432.

Essex County.

(Population, 255,660.)

MICHAEL T. BARRETT.

(Dem., Newark.)

Senator Barrett was born at Belleville, N. J., August 9th, 1856, and is a counselor-at-law. He was educated at the Christian Brothers' School, Newark, and was admit-

ted to the bar at the February term, 1879. He has been counsel for the Belleville Building and Loan Association and also for the Town of Harrison. In 1886, he was elected to the Assembly from the then Fifth District of Essex county, by a plurality of 437. In 1887, Mr. Barrett was the Democratic candidate for Senator in Essex county, when he was defeated by A. F. R. Martin, Republican, by a plurality of 1,029. Governor Abbett, as soon as he was inaugurated into his second term of office, appointed Mr. Barrett on his personal staff, with the rank of Colonel. Mr. Barrett is the first Democratic Senator Essex county has had in a quarter of a century.

1887—Martin, Rep., 18,807; Barrett, Dem., 17,778; Morrow, Pro., 1,256; Beckmeyer, Lab., 820. Martin's plurality, 1,029.

1890—Barrett, Dem, 23,341; Howell, Rep, 21,380; Strobell, Pro., 1,024. Barrett's plurality, 1,961.

Gloucester County.

(Population, 28,585.)

GEORGE H. BARKER.

(Dem, Woodbury.)

Senator Barker was born at South Brookfield, Madison county, N. Y., January 14th, 1857, and is in the real estate and mortgage brokerage business, having offices at Woodbury and in the Drexel Building, Philadelphia. He has been fourteen years in the business at Woodbury. He was raised on a farm, and has lived in Gloucester county since he was seven years of age. He never filled any public office before he was elected to the senate, but he has been prominently connected with the principal business enterprises of Gloucester county.

1887—Roe, Rep., 3,159; Tallman, Dem., 2,698; Ogborn, Pro., 440. Roe's plurality, 561.

1890—Barker, Dem., 3,080; Roe, Rep., 2,940; Downer, Pro., 324. Barker's plurality, 140.

Hudson County.

(Population, 274,855.)

EDWARD F. MCDONALD.

(Dem., Harrison.)

Senator McDonald was born in Ireland, September 21st, 1844, is in the real estate and insurance business, and is

treasurer of the town of Harrison. He was elected to Congress from the Seventh District of New Jersey last November by a plurality of 5,114. His term as Congressman will not begin until March 4th.

[For further particulars about the Senator's career, see page 177.]

Mr. McDonald was unseated by the Senate of 1890 on the last day of the session, when William S. Stuhr was sworn in as Senator. On the first day of the present session Mr. Stuhr was ousted from office by a resolution of the Senate, and Mr. McDonald was declared to be the lawfully-elected Senator from Hudson county and he resumed his seat accordingly.

Last year the Senator served on the Committees on Finance, Militia, State Prison, Commerce and Navigation and Soldiers' Home, and on the Special Committee on Ballot Reform.

1886—Edwards, Dem., 17,628; Wiggins, Rep., 13,198; Gordy, Pro., 803. Edwards' plurality, 4,430.

1889—McDonald, Dem., 24,922; Stuhr, Ind. Dem. and Rep., 16,582; Mauer, Jr., Pro., 191. McDonald's plurality, 8,340.

Hunterdon County.

(Population, 35,315.)

Moses K. Everitt.

(Dem., Flemington.)

Senator Everitt was born in Kingwood township, Hunterdon county, N. J., October 22d, 1836. He is a live-stock broker, and does business at the West Sixtieth street stock-yards, New York City, being a member of the firm of Everitt & Pidcock. Formerly he was a salesman, a farmer and a merchant. He was elected a member of the Board of Chosen Freeholders of Hunterdon county, from the borough of Frenchtown, in the spring of 1869, and the same year he was elected Clerk of that county for a term of five years. He was elected a Director of the Flemington National Bank in 1875, and served in that capacity until January, 1886, when he resigned. In 1880 he was elected President of the Hillsborough Mutual Fire Insurance Co., which office he still holds. He was nominated for State Senator of Hunterdon county in 1885, and was defeated by George H. Large, by a plurality of 165 votes. He was again unanimously

nominated for the same office in 1888, and was elected by a plurality of 1,262.

Last year he served on the Committees on Unfinished Business and School for Deaf Mutes, and was appointed a member of the Special Commission on the Taxation of Property.

1885—Large, Rep., 3,586; Everitt, Dem., 3,421; Stiger, Pro., 538; Holcombe, Greenb'k, 43. Large's plurality, 165.

1888—Everitt, Dem., 5,119; Bush, Rep., 3,857; Hunt, Pro., 545. Everitt's plurality, 1,262.

Mercer County.

(Population, 79,803.)

John D. Rue.

(Rep., Trenton.)

Senator Rue was born in West Windsor, Mercer county, N. J., July 26th, 1833. He is a dealer in commercial fertilizers and farm machinery, and formerly was a farmer. He has held the offices of Judge of Election, Chosen Freeholder, and member of the Township Committee for several years. He served as a member of Assembly from the then Third District of Mercer county in 1878 and 1879. In 1886 he was elected to the Senate. After an exciting and hard-fought campaign, he was re-elected in 1889 by a plurality of 105.

Last year he served as chairman of the Committees on Education and Public Grounds and Buildings, and as a member of the Committees on Finance, Agriculture, Engrossed Bills, State Prison, and Passed Bills.

1886—Rue, Rep., 7,260; Scudder, Dem., 6,932; Withington, Pro., 564. Rue's plurality, 328.

1889—Rue, Rep., 8,244; Bamford, Dem., 8,139; Cady, Pro., 386. Rue's plurality, 105.

Middlesex County.

(Population, 59,487.)

Robert Adrain.

(Dem., New Brunswick.)

Senator Adrain was born in New Brunswick, N. J., December 17th, 1853, and is a counselor-at-law of New

Jersey. Governor Abbett appointed the Senator on his personal staff in January, 1890, with the rank of Colonel. In the same year he was appointed Prosecutor of the Pleas of Middlesex county.

Last year he served on the Committees on Revision of Laws, Municipal Corporations, Railroads and Canals, Riparian Rights, Elections, and Reform School for Boys.

1886—Chase, Dem., 4,819; McSherry, Rep., 4,263; Parker, Pro., 323. Chase's plurality, 556.

1888—Adrain, Dem., 7,124; Tice, Rep., 6,104; Cortelyou, Pro., 258. Adrain's plurality, 1,020.

Monmouth County.

(Popu'ation, 69,062.)

Thomas S. R. Brown.

(Dem., Keyport.)

Senator Brown was born in Middlesex county, N. J., September 8th, 1823. He has been in the lumber, coal and hardware business since 1866, and was previously a mason and builder. He was a member of the Board of Freeholders of Monmouth county for four years, and a member of the House of Assembly in 1867 and 1868. Since 1871 he has been a member of the Board of Education of Keyport, and sometimes acted as president and at other times as clerk of that body. For a number of years he has served as a member of the Township Committee, and is at present its treasurer. He has been a member of the Board of Commissioners for the town of Keyport during eight or nine years; served sometimes as president and is now treasurer of the board. He has been a director and the treasurer of the Second Keyport Building and Loan Association for twenty years. In 1887 he was defeated by Henry M. Nevius for Senator in Monmouth county, owing to dissensions in the Democratic party. In 1890 he was re nominated and elected by a plurality of 1,219 over the Republican candidate, Hal Allaire.

1887—Nevius, Rep., 6,777; Brown, Dem., 6,586; Forman, Pro., 982. Nevius' plurality, 191.

1890—Brown, Dem., 7,027; Allaire, Rep., 5,808; Sickler, Pro., 507. Brown's plurality, 1,219.

Morris County.

(Population, 54,085.)

GEORGE T. WERTS.

(Dem., Morristown.)

Senator Werts was born at Hackettstown, N. J., March 24th, 1846, and is a lawyer by profession. He was admitted to the bar at the November term, 1867. He was Recorder of Morristown from May, 1883, to May, 1885, and at present is Mayor of that town, having been elected in May, 1886, for a term of two years, and re-elected in May, 1888 and 1890.

He served as President of the Senate during the session of 1889, when he discharged the duties of the office with much ability and impartiality. After an exciting contest he was re-elected Senator in 1889 by a plurality of 192 over Melvin S. Condit, one of the most popular Republicans in Morris county.

Last year he served as chairman of the Committee on Boroughs and Borough Commissions, and on the Committees on Judiciary, Revision of Laws, Banks and Insurance, Treasurer's Accounts, Federal Relations, and on the Special Committee on Ballot Reform.

The Senator drafted the new Ballot Reform Law and also the new Liquor License Law.

1886—Werts, Dem., 4,460; Jenkins, Rep., 4,126; Owen, Pro., 765; Rosevear, Lab., 148. Werts' plurality, 334.

1889—Werts, Dem., 5,046; Condit, Rep., 4,854; Bradbrook, Pro., 439. Werts' plurality, 192.

Ocean County.

(Population, 15,960.)

GEORGE T. CRANMER.

(Rep., Barnegat.)

Senator Cranmer was born at Barnegat, N. J., December 6th, 1848. He was formerly engaged in the banking and brokerage, real estate and insurance business, but is not now in active business. He has been an active member of the State National Guard for a number of years, and, since 1875, Quartermaster of the Seventh Regiment. In 1878 he was the Republican candidate for member of Assembly, but was defeated by Hon. Rufus Blodgett, now a member of the United States Senate. In September, 1879, without his solicitation, he was ap-

pointed by President Hayes, Collector of Customs for the District of Little Egg Harbor, N. J., which office he resigned July 1st, 1880. In 1882 he was again nominated for member of Assembly, and elected over William J. Harrison by a majority of 477. In 1883 he was unanimously nominated for Senator, and elected over ex-Senator Ephraim P. Emson by a plurality of 36. In 1886 he was renominated for Senator, and elected over Judge Richard H. Conover by a plurality of 743. In 1889 he was again unanimously renominated for Senator, and elected over ex-Senator Ephraim P. Emson by a plurality of 272. He has taken an active part in the proceedings of the Senate, and for four years has been Chairman of the Senate Republican Caucus, and also of the Joint Republican Caucus. In 1889 he was unanimously nominated by the Republican Caucus for President of the Senate. He was an Alternate Delegate-at-Large to the National Republican Convention at Chicago in 1888.

Last year he served as chairman of the Committees on Railroads and Canals, Militia, and Lunatic Asylums, and as a member of the Committees on Judiciary and Sinking Fund.

1886—Cranmer, Rep., 1,787; Conover, Dem., 1,044; Emley, Pro., 275. Cranmer's plurality, 743.

1889—Cranmer, Rep., 1,838; Emson, Dem., 1,566; Wood, Pro., 85. Cranmer's plurality, 272.

Passaic County.

(Population, 105,035.)

John Mallon.

(Dem., Paterson.)

Senator Mallon was born in Ireland, March 28th, 1842, but since April, 1847, has been a resident of the United States, his home being at Paterson all that time. Being thrown upon his own resources at an early age, he engaged in boating on the Morris canal, at which he worked for several years, until, by his diligence and trustworthiness, he attracted the attention of the officers of the canal company and was taken into its employ, where he has been for the past twenty-two years, holding now the very responsible position of Foreman and Collector at Paterson. In 1879 he was elected to the Board of Aldermen of Paterson, from the Eighth ward,

and he served ten years altogether in that body, during which period he was one of its most influential members. He is the first Democratic Senator Passaic county has had in sixteen years.

Last year he served on the Committees on Claims and Pensions, and Public Grounds and Buildings.

1885—Griggs, Rep., 6,476; Inglis, Jr., Dem., 5,619; Wells, Pro., 350. Griggs' plurality, 857.

1888—Mallon, Dem., 9,469; Emley, Rep., 9,380; Tallman, Pro., 245. Mallon's plurality, 89.

Salem County.

(Population, 25,148.)

James Butcher.

(Dem., Salem.)

Senator Butcher was born in Lower Alloways Creek township, Salem county, N. J., March 30th, 1849, and is a glass manufacturer at Elmer in that county. He was formerly a farmer and subsequently a merchant. He was elected a member of the Board of Freeholders in 1884 and served one term. In 1886 he was elected County Collector and served one term, and in 1887 he was elected Sheriff of Salem county. In 1890 he was elected State Senator by a plurality of 339. The Senator's successful career in politics is unprecedented in Salem county.

1887—Newell, Dem., 2,998; Lippincott, Rep., 2,831; Hitchner, Pro., 403. Newell's plurality, 167.

1890—Butcher, Dem., 3,213; Starr, Rep., 2,874; Waddington, Pro., 133. Butcher's plurality, 339.

Somerset County.

(Popu'ation, 28,290.)

William J. Keys.

(Dem., South Branch.)

Senator Keys was born at Dobbs Ferry, N. Y., April 13th, 1838. His home is at South Branch, Somerset county, New Jersey, having lived there since 1886, whence he came from New York city. He owns and resides on the Ellis Stock Farm; is a breeder of fine

horses, and is interested in business matters of considerable magnitude in New York and Philadelphia. While a resident of New York city he was closely identified with Tammany. In the great contest of 1876 he was Samuel J. Tilden's trusted friend and earnest supporter. Mr. Keys has never before held public office. Earlier in life he was engaged in the produce business in old Washington Market, New York city. He is President of the Hunterdon County Agricultural Society.

1887—Thompson, Rep., 3,104; Bergen, Dem., 2,464; Barber, Pro., 284. Thompson's plurality, 450.

1890—Keys, Dem., 2,906; Reed, Rep., 2,512; Williamson, Pro., 155. Keys' plurality, 394.

Sussex County.

(Population, 22,233.)

PETER D. SMITH.

(Dem., Waterloo.)

Senator Smith was born in Waterloo, Sussex county, N. J., August 10th, 1845, and is a merchant. He was a member of the Board of Freeholders of Sussex county for eight years, and the Director of the same body during three years.

Last year he served on the Committees on Education, Game and Fisheries, Lunatic Asylums, and Industrial School for Girls.

1885—McBride, Dem., 2,283; McDanolds, Rep., 1,054; Wilson, Pro., 196. McBride's plurality, 1,229.

1888—Smith, Dem., 3,302; McDanolds, Rep., 2,323; Bailey, Pro., 152. Smith's plurality, 979.

Union County.

(Population, 72,321.)

FREDERICK C. MARSH.

(Dem., Elizabeth.)

Senator Marsh was born at Elizabethport, Union county, N. J., January 27th, 1857, and is a lawyer by profession. He was a member of the Board of Education of Elizabeth for two years and President of that body one year. He was County Attorney of Union county for

three years. He served two years in the House of Assembly—in 1889 and 1890. In the latter year he was leader of the Democratic majority, and was elected Speaker *pro tem.* during the absence of Speaker Heppenheimer. He also served as chairman of the Committee on Judiciary and as a member of the Committees on Elections, Treasurer's Accounts, the Special Committee on State Prison Investigation, the Special Committee on Ballot Reform, of which he was secretary, and was appointed a member of the Special Commission on the Taxation of Property. Senator Marsh received the largest majority for Senator ever given a candidate for public office in Union county.

1887—Miller, Rep., 5,647; Livingston, Dem., 5,330; Bigelow, Pro., 343. Miller's plurality, 317.

1890—Marsh, Dem., 7,299; Rankin, Rep., 5,601; Bigelow, Pro., 163. Marsh's plurality, 1,698.

Warren County.

(Population, 36,525.)

Johnston Cornish.

(Dem., Washington.)

Senator Cornish was born at Bethlehem, Hunderton county, N. J., in 1857, and is a manufacturer of pianos and organs. He was Mayor of Washington in 1884, '85, '86.

1887—Wyckoff, Dem., 3,540; Howey, Rep., 3,316; Cline, Pro., 735. Wyckoff's plurality, 224.

1890—Cornish, Dem., 4,331; Reese, Rep., 2,551; Davis, Pro., 339. Cornish's plurality, 1,780.

Summary.

Senate—Democrats, 14	Republicans, 7 = 21		
House—Democrats, 40	Republicans, 20 = 60		
54	27	81	

Democratic majority on joint ballot, 27.

When Regular Senatorial Elections Occur.

In 1891—Passaic, Sussex, Hunterdon and Middlesex, now represented by Democrats. Burlington and Cape May, now represented by Republicans—6.

In 1892—Cumberland, Atlantic, Ocean and Mercer, now represented by Republicans. Bergen, Hudson and Morris, now represented by Democrats—7.

In 1893—Essex, Monmouth, Union, Somerset, Gloucester, Salem and Warren, now represented by Democrats, and Camden, now represented by a Republican—8.

The Senators who will be elected in 1891 and 1892 will each have a vote for United States Senator to succeed Rufus Blodgett, whose term will expire on March 4th, 1893. The Senators who will be elected in 1892 and 1893 will each have a vote for a United States Senator to succeed John R. McPherson, whose term will expire on March 4th, 1895.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

Atlantic County.

SMITH E. JOHNSON.

(Rep., Atlantic City.)

There is but one Assembly District in the county. Population, 28,807.

Mr. Johnson was born about thirty-eight years ago in Chestnut Neck, Galloway township, and is a son of Enoch Johnson. In his younger days he followed the sea, but later on he became a successful farmer and an extensive raiser of salt hay. He never held office until 1887, when he was elected Sheriff of Atlantic county by a considerable majority over Richard W. Sayre, a popular Democrat. He has always been an ardent worker in the Republican cause. After a hard-fought campaign he was elected Assemblyman over Dr. Willard Wright, a well-known Atlantic county citizen, by 195 plurality.

1889—Hudson, Rep., 2,744; Beckwith, Dem., 2,289; Beake, Pro., 254. Hudson's plurality, 455.

1890—Johnson, Rep., 2,280; Wright, Dem., 2,085; Monfort, Pro., 219. Johnson's plurality, 195.

Bergen County.

First District.

JOHN H. HUYLER.

(Dem., Tenafly.)

The First Assembly District is composed of the townships of Ridgefield, Englewood, Palisade, Harrington, Washington, Orville and Hohokus. Population, about 25,800.

Mr. Huyler was born at Tenafly, Bergen county, N. J., September 12th, 1852. He comes of a long line of patriotic and honorable ancestors. His great grandfather, Captain John Huyler, was of German lineage, and at an early date located in the township of Harrington. He was a captain of militia in the Revolutionary War and at the close of which he purchased the property now occupied by his grandson, George Huyler, the father of the subject of this sketch. The Assemblyman was born at the old homestead. His early education was received in the common schools and later he entered Rutgers College.

1889—De Ronde, Dem., 2,077; Dutton, Rep., 1,589; Tibbets, Pro., 52. De Ronde's plurality, 488.

1890—Huyer, Dem., 2,030; Cartland, Rep., 1,395; Onderdonk, Pro., 26. Huyler's plurality, 635.

Second District.

GEORGE ZIMMERMANN.

(Dem., Carlstadt.)

The Second Assembly District is composed of the townships of Franklin, Ridgewood, Saddle River, Midland, New Barbadoes, Lodi and Union. Population, about 21,500.

Mr. Zimmermann was born in New York City, January 27th, 1857, and is in the real estate and insurance business. When he was only nine months old his parents moved from New York to Carlstadt, where he has since resided. He was Clerk of Lodi township from 1879 to 1881, inclusive, and has been Township Collector since 1884. Last year he served on the Committees on Engrossed Bills, Miscellaneous Business and Soldiers' Home.

1889—Zimmermann, Dem., 2,119; Hanfield, Rep., 1,772; Sutton, Pro., 80. Zimmermann's plurality, 347.

1890—Zimmermann, Dem., 2,207; Shafer, Rep., 1,744; Wyatt, Pro., 55. Zimmermann's plurality, 463.

Burlington County.

First District.

A. Harry White.

(Dem., Pemberton.)

The First Assembly District is composed of the townships of Bordentown, Chesterfield, Easthampton, Mansfield, New Hanover, Pemberton, Springfield and Woodland. Population, about 17,400.

Mr. White was born at Jacksonville, Burlington county, N. J., September 13th, 1866, and is a student at law. This is the first time he ever held public office. In his earlier years Mr. White served his father in the usual labors on the farm, attending the district school in the winter season. He soon developed a love for books and became a diligent student at the well-known Coates' school in that school district, and there, under Miss Emily V. Grant, a well-known teacher, prepared for graduation from the public schools of the county, which he accomplished in 1883.

A serious spell of sickness interfered with a projected plan to enter Rutgers College, for which he was prepared, and Mr. White continued on the farm with his father, taking in the meantime a two-year course in Pierce's Business College, at Philadelphia. In October, 1887, he entered his name with Charles E. Hendrickson, of Mount Holly, as a student at law, and in less than another year will have completed the required term of study for admission to the bar of this State. During his clerkship he has participated in the moot court trials and examinations of the Law Students' Club of Mount Holly, and has tried many cases in the justices' courts of this county with credit to himself. He took the stump in Burlington county for Cleveland and Thurman in 1888, making speeches at Jacksonville, Juliustown, Medford, Cookstown and other places.

The district Mr. White represents has gone Republican three years out of four, and Mr. Hutchinson's majority last year was 351. After a hard fight Mr. White succeeded in overcoming this majority.

1889—Hutchinson, Rep., 2,092; Davis, Dem., 1,741; Woodruff, Pro., 88. Hutchinson's plurality, 351.

1890—White, Dem., 1,582; Townsend, Rep., 1,573. White's majority, 9.

Second District.

MITCHELL B. PERKINS.

(Dem., Beverly.)

The Second Assembly District is composed of Burlington, Beverly City and the townships of Beverly, Cinnaminson, Delran, Florence and Willingborough. Population, 18,125.

Mr. Perkins was born in Beverly township, August 7th, 1854, and is a farmer. He received a business education at the Bryant & Stratton Business College, Philadelphia, studied and followed photography from 1874 to 1876, and then returned home and took up the business of a farmer, which he has followed ever since. He has been Collector of Beverly township during the past seven years, was Trustee and Clerk of School District No. 17 from 1883 to 1886, and he is now a member of the vestry of St. Stephen's Church, Beverly. He has always been active in church-work. He ran for Assembly in 1888, when the district was Republican by 259 majority, and was defeated by only 28, having run ahead of his ticket by 231 votes. His district is considered Republican by over 100 majority, yet in 1889 he carried it by 70, with the candidacy of General Grubb for Governor to fight at home. He ran 94 ahead of his ticket in his own township. Last year he was re-elected by the increased plurality of 212. During his first term he served as chairman of the Committee on Sinking Fund, and as a member of the Committees on Agriculture and Fisheries.

1889—Perkins, Dem., 2,326; Hansell, Rep., 2,256; Ridgway, Pro., 137. Perkins' plurality, 70.

1890—Perkins, Dem., 2,246; Farner, Rep., 2,034; Woolston, Pro., 65. Perkins' plurality, 212.

Third District

LEWIS L. SHARP.

(Rep., Medford.)

The Third Assembly District is composed of the townships of Bass River, Chester, Evesham, Little Egg Harbor, Lumberton, Medford, Mount Laurel, Northampton, Randolph, Shamong, Southampton, Washington and Westhampton. Population, 22,913.

Dr. Sharp was born near Medford, November 11th, 1841, and is a physician by profession. He grew up on his father's farm. Having completed his preliminary

education at the age of seventeen, he commenced his medical studies and graduated in the Medical Department of the University of Pennsylvania in March, 1864. He immediately settled in his native town, where he has practiced his profession ever since. He was first elected to the lower branch of the Legislature in 1889 and served on the Committee of Railroads and Canals in that body.

1889—Sharp, Rep., 2,963; Haines, Dem., 1,870; Oatman, Jr., Pro., 251. Sharp's plurality, 1,093.

1890—Sharp, Rep., 2,498; Plaskett, Dem., 1,862. Sharp's majority, 636.

Camden County.

First District.

WILLIAM H. COLE.

(Rep., Camden.)

The First Assembly District is composed of the First, Second, Third, Fourth, Eighth and Ninth wards of the city of Camden, the First and Second precincts of Stockton township, the Second precinct of Centre township, the borough of Merchantville, and the townships of Delaware and Haddon. Population about 43,500.

Mr. Cole was born in Camden, N. J., July 15th, 1837. He is Building Inspector of the city of Camden, having occupied that position since June 1st, 1886. He was formerly a bricklayer and builder. He was a member of the Camden City Council for four years, and of the Board of Freeholders one year, and declined a re-election, and in 1873 and '74 he served as a member of the House of Assembly.

1889—Woolman, Rep., 5,760; Gardner, Dem., 3,155; Lippincott, Pro., 263. Woolman's plurality, 2 605.

1890—Cole, Rep., 4,660; Lummis, Dem., 2,766; Townsend, Pro., 55. Cole's plurality, 1,894.

Second District.

JOSEPH MERRIL ENGARD.

(Rep., Camden.)

The Second Assembly District is composed of the Fifth, Sixth and Seventh wards of Camden, and the Third and Fourth precincts of Stockton township. Population about 24,000.

Mr. Engard was born at Laurel, Sussex county, Del., September 30th, 1856, and is a journalist by profession. His father was also a native of Delaware, and when the war broke out he raised a company and went to the front. After the close of the rebellion the family removed to Philadelphia. He was in the employ of Bodine & Co., at Wilton, for a few years and then removed to Camden, when he became the business manager of the *Post*, which position he has held ever since. Prior to this Mr. Engard held several responsible positions, and was at one time in the clerical department of the Eddystone Print Works.

Mr. Engard has always been a consistent and active Republican. In the Hayes campaign he was President of a Republican Club—the Dragoons—in Gloucester City, and since his removal to Camden he has been President of the Blaine Campaign Club, and the South End Republican Club, the latter composed of members from the Fifth, Sixth, Seventh and Eighth wards. He was also Treasurer of the Young Republican Club, of Camden, during the Harrison campaign, and is at present President of the Board of Education, in which capacity he has shown great executive ability and brought about many needed reforms. He has been chosen for a second term. For the past ten years he has been in demand as a campaign orator. He made numerous speeches in the Harrison campaign.

1889—Harris, Rep., 2,491; Hubbs, Dem., 2,203; Sharpley, Pro., 97. Harris' plurality, 288.

1890—Engard, Rep., 2,166; McAdams, Dem., 1,783; Fisher, Pro., 26. Engard's plurality, 383.

Third District.

ABRAHAM W. NASH.

(Dem., Turnersville, Gloucester County.)

The Third Assembly District is composed of the First precinct of Centre township, Gloucester City, Gloucester township, and the townships of Waterford and Winslow. Population about 20,000.

Mr. Nash was born in an old-fashioned log house in Plumstead township, Bucks county, Pa., near the Delaware river, on January 6th, 1824. He was a merchant until 1883, when he retired from business. He was raised on a farm. In early life he entered the store of I. P. Smith & Co., Doylestown, Pa., to learn the mercantile

business. Subsequently he began the study of law, but his soul was too full of poetry and romance to pursue it. The works of Spenser, Milton, Shakespeare, Byron, Keats and Shelley, Burns and Tom Moore, had more charms for him than the dry commentaries of law, and they are still the dear companions of his leisure hours, and keep his heart young and happy as it was in youthful years. He removed to Lambertville, N. J., when only twenty years of age, and commenced business under the firm name of Barber & Nash. He sold out in 1846 and went to Philadelphia to engage in the wholesale dry goods business as salesman in the house of Charles M. Schatt & Co., and he afterwards followed the same vocation with James, Kent, Santee & Co., until they closed business. He lived in Camden during that period. He never held office before he was elected to the Assembly, except for one term as a member of the City Council of Camden. He had no aspirations for office, but still, at the same time, he always took an active part in important political contests. He began life a poor boy, but never knew "such word as fail." His Democracy was an inheritance, and, after years of experience, he holds it next in truth to our holy religion.

Mr. Nash took a very active part in legislation last year and won distinction as an orator and a debater. He served as chairman of the Committee on Commerce and Navigation and as a member of the Committees on Bill Revision, Agriculture and Stationery.

1889—Nash, Dem., 1,661; Kirkbride, Rep, 1,389; Hurlock, Pro., 44. Nash's plurality, 272.

1890—Nash, Dem., 1490; Coles, Rep., 1,211; Budd, 12. Nash's plurality, 279.

Cape May County.

Eugene Conrad Cole..

(Rep., Seaville.)

The District embraces the entire county. Population, 11,245.

Mr. Cole was born at Seaville, New Jersey, June 23d, 1851, and is a teacher by profession. He was educated in the public schools, and studied military tactics for a time at West Point in 1869. Since 1871 he has been closely connected with the educational interests of Cape May county, as teacher, Trustee and County Examiner. He studied law with Leaming & Black, of Camden, and was

admitted to the bar in February, 1886, practicing thereafter for two years with his instructors, when he resumed teaching. He served as Coroner from 1881 to 1884, and holds commissions as a Master in Chancery, Notary Public, Commissioner of Deeds, and Justice of the Peace. He was chairman of the Republican Conventions of 1886 and 1887, and was chosen in 1888, but declined, and was nominated on first ballot for Assembly, to succeed his classmate and close personal friend, Dr. Leaming, who was nominated for the Senate. He was re-elected to the Assembly in 1889 and 1890, being now in his third term. He served last year on the Committees on Education, Fisheries, State Prison, and the Special Committee on Ballot Reform.

1889—Cole, Rep., 1,271; Oliver, Dem, 1,073; Cresse, Pro., 126. Cole's plurality, 198.

1890—Cole, Rep., 886; Corson, Dem., 722; Ware, Pro., 195. Cole's plurality, 164.

Cumberland County.

First District.

James L. Van Syckel.

(Dem., Bridgeton.)

The First Assembly District is composed of the city of Bridgeton, and the townships of Commercia', Fairfield, Downe, Hopewell, Stoe Creek, Greenwich and Lawrence. Population, 23,650.

Mr. VanSyckel was born in Union township, Hunterdon county, N. J., June 8, 1848, and is a lawyer by profession. He was formerly an editor. He is a cousin to Supreme Court Judge VanSyckel. He studied law with Vice Chancellor Bird af er having received a collegiate education, and was admitted to the bar in 1869. He spent several years in the West, and in 1878 located in Millville, Cumberland county, N. J. In 1881 he was elected City Solicitor of Millville on a popular vote over Hon. Jas. H. Nixon. In 1883 he removed to Bridgeton, the county seat. He is the present City Solicitor of the city of Bridgeton. He was nominated for Assembly without the slightest solicitation on his part. His opponent was ex-Senator Nichols. The District is ordinarily Republican by 600 majority, but Mr. VanSyckel overcame this and was elected. He is considered a good advocate. Mr. VanSyckel was always fond of a news-

paper office and was for a while editor of the Millville *Herald*, and later established and edited the Cumberland *Courier*, which, while under his control, was a live and prosperous sheet. He is an ardent Democrat, and has done his party much service as a speaker and otherwise. His election to the Assembly is largely due to the laboring element, to which he has always been closely associated professionally and otherwise. In a recount of the votes, Mr. VanSyckel's plurality was increased from four to ten.

1889—Glaspell, Rep., 2,616; Richman, Dem., 2,013; Newcomb, Pro., 325. Glaspell's plurality, 603.

1890—VanSyckle, Dem., 1,977; Nichols, Rep., 1,967; Perry, Pro., 387. VanSyckel's plurality, 10.

Second District.

EDWARD CASPAR STOKES.

(Rep., Millville.)

The Second Assembly District is composed of the city of Millville, and the townships of Maurice River, Landis and Deerfield. Population, 21,690.

Mr. Stokes was born in Philadelphia, Pa., December 22d, 1860, and is a book-keeper. He was educated in the public schools of Millville and at Brown University, Providence, R. I. He is City Superintendent of Public Schools in Millville, having been elected to that position in 1889.

1889—Cheesman, Rep., 2,218; Vanlear, Dem., 2,003; Bingham, Pro., 298. Cheesman's plurality, 215.

1890—Stokes, Rep., 1,937; Dawson, Dem., 1,687; Washburn, Pro., 269. Stokes' plurality, 250.

Essex County.

First District.

GEORGE RABENSTEIN.

(Dem., Newark.)

The First Assembly District is composed of the Twelfth ward of Newark, with the exception of the First precinct. Population, about 17,000.

Mr. Rabenstein was born in Newark, May 9th, 1851, and is a saloon-keeper. He never held office before he was elected to the Assembly. Last year he served on

the Committees on Railroads and Canals and State Library.

1889—Rabenstein, Dem., 1,553; Heinkel, Rep., 974; Walker, Pro., 10. Rabenstein's plurality, 579.

1890—Rabenstein, Dem., 1,537; Burkhardt, Rep., 830; Smith, 28. Rabenstein's plurality, 707.

Second District.

JOHN NIEDER.

(Dem., Newark.)

The Second Assembly District is composed of the Fifth and Tenth wards and the First precinct of the Twelfth ward of Newark. Population, about 26,000.

Mr. Nieder was born in Germany, September 7th, 1862, and is a leather manufacturer. He was elected School Commissioner of Newark in 1889 for a term of two years.

1889—Trier, Dem., 2,396; Christie, Rep., 2,024; Ryno, Pro., 27. Trier's plurality, 372.

1890—Nieder, Dem., 2,398; Marlatt, Rep., 1,604. Nieder's majority, 794.

Third District.

THOMAS H. POLLOCK.

(Rep., Newark.)

The Third Assembly District is composed of the Third, Ninth and Fourteenth wards and the Eighth precinct of the Thirteenth ward of the city of Newark. Population, about 23,000.

Mr. Pollock was born in New York city, March 4th, 1845, and is a manufacturer of brushes for jewelers and silversmiths. When a small boy he moved with his widowed mother to Newark, attended the public schools in the Seventh ward, and subsequently learned the brush-making business. In 1864, when only eighteen years old, he enlisted in Parson's Battery, First New Jersey Artillery, and participated in General Grant's campaign up to and including the surrender of the Confederate Army at Appomattox. He is prominent in G. A. R. circles, is a member of James A. Garfield Post and its Junior Vice-Commander, and Vice-President of General Phil Kearney's Old Brigade Association. Last year he

served on the Committees on Treasurer's Accounts and Soldiers' Home.

1889—Pollock, Rep., 2,913; Mendels, Jr., Dem., 1,214; Hoagland, Pro., 53. Pollock's plurality, 1,699.

1890—Pollock, Rep., 2,878; Canfield, Dem., 1,272. Pollock's majority, 1,606.

Fourth District.

THOMAS SMITH.

(Dem., Box 318, Newark.)

The Fourth Assembly District is composed of the Second and Fourth wards of the city of Newark. Population, about 19,000.

Mr. Smith was born in London, England, January 18th, 1835, and is a merchant. He came to the United States when only eleven years of age and he has lived in Newark thirty-four years. His father was a jeweler and refiner, and made the first rolled gold plating in this country, at Pope, North & Co.'s, 12 Dutch street, New York. Mr. Smith was a Freeholder from the Fourth ward of the city of Newark for ten years, and he was a Commissioner of the Essex Public Road Board for five years.

Last year Mr. Smith was appointed by President Harrison a Commissioner from New Jersey to the World's Columbian Commission at Chicago, and was assigned on the Committees on Classification, Manufactures, and Buildings and Grounds. In the legislative session of 1890 he served as chairman of the Committee on Federal Relations and as a member of the Committees on Engrossed Bills and Corporations.

1889—Smith, Dem, 2,100; Gifford, Rep., 1,451; Kierstead, Pro., 24. Smith's plurality, 649.

1890—Smith, Dem., 1,907; Jargosch, Rep., 1,256. Smith's majority, 651.

Fifth District.

JOHN R. HARDIN.

(Dem., Newark.)

The Fifth Assembly District is composed of the First and Fifteenth wards, and the First and Second precincts of the Seventh ward of the city of Newark. Population, about 26,000.

Mr. Hardin was born in Green township, Sussex county, N. J., April 24th, 1860, and is a counselor-at-law. He was graduated from Princeton College in the class of 1880, entered the law office of McCarter & Keen, Newark, in June, 1881, was admitted to the New Jersey bar in June, 1884, as an attorney, and as a counselor in June, 1887. He was attorney of the Newark Board of Health from April, 1887, until February, 1890. He has represented the Fifteenth ward of Newark in the Board of Aldermen since February, 1890, and his term will expire in January, 1892.

1889—Kalisch, Dem., 2,534; Parker, Rep., 1,952; Ellis, Pro., 33. Kalisch's plurality, 582.

1890—Hardin, Dem., 2,501; Swan, Rep., 1,853. Hardin's majority, 648.

Sixth District.

GEORGE W. KETCHAM.

(Rep., Newark.)

The Sixth Assembly District is composed of the Eighth and Eleventh wards of the city of Newark. Population, about 28,200.

Mr. Ketcham is descended from an old Jersey family that settled in Pennington early in the eighteenth century. He was born in Newark, March 28th, 1839, and has always made that city his home. His early training was at the Newark Wesleyan Institute, and later at the Flushing Institute, Long Island. In 1857 he entered the Junior Class of Princeton College, and was graduated in 1859 with one of the honors, United States Senator George Gray being one of his classmates.

Since leaving Princeton Mr. Ketcham has been engaged in the manufacture of tin wares and sheet metal goods, employing many hundreds of persons. The firm of E. Ketcham & Co., with which he was connected from 1859 to 1885, was merged into a new corporation, one of whose factories is in Newark. Mr. Ketcham is a director as well as Secretary and Treasurer of the Central Stamping Company. During the years 1884-5 he represented the Eleventh ward in the Newark Board of Education; in 1886 he was sent to the Common Council, and for four years he has been an active member of that body. Besides being chairman of important committees and a member of the Committee on Finance, he has taken a leading interest in municipal questions, notably

those of a new water supply and rapid transit. He is also a director of the American Insurance Company of Newark, the largest company of its kind in the State of New Jersey.

1889—Price, Rep., 2,945; Mead, Dem., 2,118; Holmes, Pro., 236. Price's plurality, 827.

1890—Ketcham, Rep., 3,309; Freeman, Dem., 2,484. Ketcham's majority, 825.

Seventh District.

CHARLES TREFZ.

(Dem., Newark.)

The Seventh Assembly District is composed of the Sixth ward and the Third precinct of the Seventh ward of the city of Newark. Population, about 27,500.

Mr. Trefz is the youngest member of the present Legislature. He was born in the city of New York on June 18th, 1867. Shortly after his birth his parents removed to the city of Newark, where his father established a lager beer brewery, which was the beginning of the large business now managed by Mr. Trefz. After attending school at Newark, he was, in the year 1878, sent to the Military Academy, at College Point, N. Y., where he spent two years. After graduating at the Military Academy, Mr. Trefz attended the Heights Academy, at Short Hills, in this State, then under the management of Rev. Dr. Joel D. Rosi, where he received a thorough classical education. Upon leaving this last institution, Mr. Trefz entered the New Jersey Business College, in Newark, to fit himself for practical business pursuits. At all the educational institutions which he attended it was acknowledged that he exhibited rare executive ability. He is now the manger of the C. Trefz Brewing Company, which is numbered among the largest lager beer breweries in this country.

Mr. Trefz is a prominent and active member of the Jeffersonian Club. Last year he was chairman of the Committee on Unfinished Business and a member of the Committees on Banks and Insurance and Stationery.

1889—Trefz, Dem., 2,512; Aber, Rep., 1,952; Bailey, Pro., 42. Trefz's plurality, 560.

1890—Trefz, Dem., 2,698; Gillen, Rep., 1,922; Wylie, 11. Trefz's plurality, 776.

Eighth District.

JOHN J. BERTRAM.

(Dem., Newark.)

The Eighth Assembly District is composed of the whole of the Thirteenth ward of the city of Newark with the exception of the Eighth precinct. Population, about 27,000.

Mr. Bertram was born in Newark, March 20th, 1857, and is a book-keeper. He is at present Treasurer and Secretary of the Newark Opera House. He was elected a member of the Newark Board of Education in 1888 for a term of two years. Last year he served on the Committees on Education, Claims and Pensions, Riparian Rights and Lunatic Asylums.

1889—Bertram, Dem., 2,216; Ulrich, Rep., 1,848; Vogtlen, Pro., 9. Bertram's plurality, 368.

1890—Bertram, Dem., 2,126; Herzinger, Rep., 1,738. Bertram's majority, 388.

Ninth District.

EDGAR M. TAYLOR.

(Rep., South Orange.)

The Ninth Assembly District is composed of the city of Orange, and the townships of South Orange, West Orange and Clinton. Population, about 31,000.

Mr. Taylor was born in South Orange, N. J., October 22d, 1843, and is a farmer. He was educated in the public schools and at Fergusonville Academy, Delaware county, N. Y. In September, 1862, he enlisted in the Twenty-sixth Regiment, New Jersey Volunteers, and served until discharged at the end of his term of service. He was in the grocery business until 1876, and since then has been engaged at farming. He has held the office of Freeholder from South Orange township from 1887 to December 1st, 1889, when the office of Township Freeholder was abolished. He has served as a member of the Board of Trustees of the borough of South Orange for the last five years, an office he still holds.

1889—Snyder, Dem., 2,966; Riker, Rep., 2,361; Waterman, Pro., 90. Snyder's plurality, 605.

1890—Taylor, Rep., 2,827; Barrett, Dem., 2,665. Taylor's majority, 162.

Tenth District.

EDWARD WOOLSEY JACKSON.

(Rep., Belleville.)

The Tenth Assembly District is composed of the townships of East Orange, Bloomfield, Belleville, Franklin, Montclair, Caldwell, Livingston and Milburn. Population, about 40,000.

Mr. Jackson was born at Belleville, N. J., October 13th, 1861. He was educated at Geneva, Switzerland, and Heidelberg, Germany, and was in Europe from 1874 to 1883. Last year he served on the Committees on Fisheries, Passed Bills, and Commerce and Navigation.

1889—Jackson, Rep., 4,232; Mitchel, Dem., 2,513; Conners, Pro., 229. Jackson's plurality, 1,719.

1890—Jackson, Rep., 3,896; Zimmermann, Dem., 2,936. Jackson's majority, 960.

Gloucester County.

JAMES J. DAVIDSON.

(Dem., Swedesboro.)

There is only one Assembly District in the county. Population, 28,585.

Mr. Davidson was born at Clarksboro, Gloucester county, N. J., September 3d, 1846, and is a farmer. He was a shipper of farm produce from 1866 until 1871, when he engaged in farming. He was appointed postmaster of Swedesboro under the Cleveland administration, and took charge of the office August 10th, 1885, and held that position until May 13th, 1889, when his successor qualified. The patrons of the office, regardless of politics, regretted the removal of Mr. Davidson, so well had he managed its affairs.

1889—West, Rep., 3,336; Long, Dem., 2,935; Downer, Pro., 251. West's plurality, 401.

1890—Davidson, Dem., 3,041; Harris, Rep., 2,999; Holmes, Pro., 321. Davidson's plurality, 42.

Hudson County.

First District.

Michael Mullone.

(Dem., Jersey City.

The First Assembly District is composed of a part of Jersey City. Population, about 22,000.

Mr. Mullone was born in Jersey City, August 3d, 1846. He was formerly a newspaper proprietor and editor. He first attended the public and parochial schools, and subsequently St. Francis Xavier's College, N. Y. In August, 1862, while attending the college, he responded to his country's call for defenders, and enlisted as a private in Company G, Twenty-first New Jersey Volunteers. The regiment took part in a number of engagements, including Fredericksburg, Va., December 13th and 14th, 1862; Fredericksburg and Marye's Heights, Va., May 2d and 3d, 1863; Salem Heights, Va., May 3d and 4th, 1863, and Franklin's Crossing, Va., June 5th, 1863. He was mustered out of the service June 19th, 1863. Mr. Mullone is a member and Past Commander of Henry Wilson Post, No. 13, G. A. R. After returning from the war he became associated in the wagon manufacturing business with his father, and in April, 1866, he went to Havana and Mexico on a combined business and pleasure trip. In 1869, he was elected a member of the Board of Education by the Board of Aldermen, and served until consolidation. He secured an increase of the teachers' salaries, the first they had received in many years, and also initiated the movement which established the present High School. Mr. Mullone was proprietor of the Jersey City *Argus* from April, 1875, to September, 1886, when he disposed of it to the Argus Printing Company. He is not engaged in any active business at present, his time being sufficiently occupied in looking after his large property interests in Jersey City.

Last year Mr. Mullone served as chairman of the Committee on Soldiers' Home and also of the Special Committee on State Prison Investigation and as a member of the Committees on Municipal Corporations, Militia, Riparian Rights, Reform School for Boys and the Special Committee on Ballot Reform.

1889—Mullone, Dem., 2,440; Blakely, Rep., 651; Miller, Pro., 19. Mullone's plurality, 1,789.

1890—Mullone, Dem., 1,317; Brennan, Rep., 1,169; Meschutt, 8. Mullone's plurality, 148.

Second District.

HENRY BYRNE.

(Dem., Jersey City.)

The Second Assembly District is composed of a part of Jersey City. Population, about 32,000.

Mr. Byrne was born in Ireland about thirty-six years ago, is a contractor, and is also engaged in the produce and liquor business. He has been in the produce business about seventeen years, and in the liquor business about nine years. He has been a contractor two years. Last year he was chairman of the Committee on Printing and a member of the Committees on Engrossed Bills and Industrial School for Girls.

1889—Byrne, Dem., 3,369; Abernethy, Rep., 1,545; Bolan, Pro., 17. Byrne's plurality, 1,824.

1890—Byrne, Dem., 2,220; Ewald, Rep., 2,052; Witherell, 6. Byrne's plurality, 168.

Third District.

SIMEON H. SMITH.

(Rep., Jersey City.)

The Third Assembly District is composed of a part of Jersey City. Population, about 25,000.

Mr. Smith was born in Troy, N. Y., August 14, 1834, and is Superintendent of the Jersey City Stock Yards. He was formerly engaged in the lumber business. He was a member of the Board of Aldermen of Jersey City from 1871 to 1874, and at present holds that office. From 1878 to 1883 he was a member of the Board of Finance.

1889—Murphy, Dem, 1,866; Midlige, Rep., 1,282; Watt, Rep. 476; Noelke, Ind. Dem, 615; Merchutt, Pro., 11. Murphy's plurality, 584.

1890—Smith, Rep., 2,064; Heaney, Dem., 1,997; Porrett, Ind. Rep., 119. Smith's plurality, 67.

Fourth District.

JAMES MOYLAN.

(Dem., Jersey City.)

The Fourth District is composed of a part of Jersey City. Population, about 30,000.

Mr. Moylan was born in Ireland, August 25th, 1845, and is a civil engineer by profession, and a member of the American Society of Civil Engineers. He came to this country with his parents when he was only one year old, and he has been a resident of Hudson county since 1853. He received a liberal education in the public schools of Jersey City and New York, and in 1865 he entered the offices of Bacot, Post & Camp, civil engineers, of Jersey City, and studied civil engineering. Since that time he has been actively engaged in the practice of his profession. The New York Elevated Railroad was built under his supervision as Assistant Chief Engineer, and also other public works in various parts of the United States. He has never held public office, and his nomination to his present office was entirely unsought and unexpected.

1889—Heppenheimer, Dem., 2,221; Peck, Rep., 1,012; Kern, Ind. Dem., 1,157; Tirchok, Pro., 14. Heppenheimer's plurality over Peck, 1,209; over Kern, 1,064; majority over all, 38.

1890—Moylan, Dem., 2,090; Durrell, Rep., 1,682. Moylan's majority, 408.

Fifth District.

J. HERBERT POTTS.

(Rep., Jersey City.)

The Fifth Assembly District is composed of a part of Jersey City. Population, about 25,000.

Mr. Potts was born in Trenton, N. J., July 3d, 1851, and is a lawyer by profession. He studied law with United States Judge Edward T. Green, and was admitted to practice February 5th, 1874. He was a member of the Class of 1872 of Princeton College. He was a member of the Assembly in 1880 and 1881, representing the Sixth Assembly District of Hudson county, and has been an officer of the House since 1872, with the exception of a few sessions.

In the session of 1880 Mr. Potts was chairman of the Committee on the Revision of the Laws, and in the session of 1881 was chairman of the Committee on the Judiciary. Last year he served on the Committees on Ways and Means, Revision of Laws, and Treasurer's Accounts.

1889—Potts, Rep., 2,156; Aymar, Dem., 1,877; Banks, Pro., 4. Potts' plurality, 279.

1890—Potts, Rep., 2,257; Knoeller, Dem., 1,646; Conlan, 13. Potts' plurality, 611.

Sixth District.

HENRY PUSTER.

(Dem., Jersey City.)

The Sixth Assembly District is composed of a part of Jersey City and the city of Bayonne. Population, about 31,000.

Mr. Puster was born in Jersey City, N. J., March 10th, 1858, and is a lawyer by profession. He was formerly a jeweler. He received a German school education, and at the age of fifteen years began to learn the jewelry business, which he soon relinquished and became a law student. After four years study of the law he was admitted to the bar. He established an office for himself and has built up a large practice. In 1881 he was elected to the Board of Aldermen, and served two years. He has been a Democrat all his life time, having sprung from an old Democratic family, and is the son of Valentine Puster, Esq. Mr. Puster is a German-American; he is a member of Grant Lodge, No. 89, K. of P., Unique Council, Royal Arcanum, Order of Good Fellows, Past Grand of Lincoln Lodge, No. 126, I. O. O. F., Representative to the Home for Aged Indigent Odd Fellows of New Jersey, of which institution he is now serving his fifth year as Vice-President, and he has also served several years as the Representative to the Grand Lodge of Odd Fellows of New Jersey; he is one of the managers and counsel for the Aged German Home, known as "The German Pioneer Society"; he is also counsel to several Building and Loan Associations in Jersey City.

1889—Erwin, Rep., 2,564; Donnell, Dem., 2,289; Smith, Ind., 418; Wilson, Pro., 40. Erwin's plurality, 275.

1890—Puster, Dem., 2,842; Erwin, Rep., 2,659; Roake, Pro., 24. Puster's plurality, 183.

Seventh District.

JOHN F. MADDEN.

(Dem., Jersey City.)

The Seventh Assembly District is composed of a part of Jersey City and the Fourth ward of Hoboken. Population, about 30,000.

Mr. Madden was born in Troy, N. Y., October 24th, 1852, and is a wine and liquor merchant. He was formerly in the employ of Jewell, Harrison & Co., com-

mission merchants, New York, and subsequently was engaged as clerk with William H. Galliger, Commercial Hotel, Jersey City, and still later with Murphy & Myers, of the Park House, Jersey City, of which latter place Mr. Madden is now proprietor himself. He also owns an establishment at the corner of Eighth and Coles streets, Jersey City.

1889—Kelly, Dem., 2,532; Gallagher, Rep.-Dem., 1,185; Campbell, Pro., 9. Kelly's plurality, 1,347.

1890—Madden, Dem., 2,435; Kull, Rep., 768. Madden's majority, 1,667.

Eighth District.

ANDREW J. BOYLE.

(Dem., Jersey City.)

The Eighth Assembly District is composed of a part of Jersey City and the towns of Harrison and Kearny. Population, about 24,000.

Mr. Boyle was born in New York City, August 28th, 1862, and is in the paper-stock business. He was elected to the Board of Chosen Freeholders of Hudson county in the spring of 1887, and was re elected the year following. He served on prominent committees, and was chairman of the Committee on County Institutions in 1888 and 1889.

Last year in the Assembly he was chairman of the Committee on Stationery and a member of the Committees on Elections, Unfinished Business, and Incidental Expenses.

1889—Boyle, Dem., 2,372; Kerr, Rep., 1,490; Carter, Pro., 14. Boyle's plurality, 882.

1890—Boyle, Dem., 2,232; Ellison, Rep., 1,230. Boyle's majority, 1,002.

Ninth District.

WILLIAM D. DALY.

(Dem., Hoboken.)

The Ninth Assembly District is composed of the First, Second and Third wards of the city of Hoboken. Population, about 28,000.

Mr. Daly was born in Jersey City in 1851, and has resided in Hudson county all his life. He was educated

in Public School No. 1, Jersey City, and at the age of fourteen left school and entered the iron foundry of Uzal Cory, at the foot of Greene street, Jersey City, as an apprentice at iron moulding, and at the age of seventeen he was a journeyman iron moulder. He continued at his trade until the age of nineteen, working in the meantime in the Erie foundry and at Blackmoor's foundry, in Railroad avenue. Mr. Daly, while engaged at his trade, was always ambitious to become a lawyer, and at the time of the great strike on the Erie railroad, in 1870, was working in the Erie foundry and went out with the other moulders. Being then out of employment, he entered the law office of S. B. Ransom and ex-Judge Blair, in Jersey City, as a student at law. In May, 1871, and in June, 1874, he was admitted to the bar respectively as attorney and counselor. Since that time he has practiced law in all the courts of this State. He has probably been engaged in and has tried as many capital cases on the part of the defense as any lawyer in the State. Among the noted criminal cases in which he has been engaged was that of George Disque, for the killing of his wife. He also defended Young Schlemmer, who, in a fit of jealous passion in August, 1887, shot his wife and was sentenced to be executed. Mr. Daly carried this case to the highest courts, obtained a new trial and saved his client's life.

He was the defender of Morris O'Brien for the killing of his brother; Murphy, for the Henderson street bridge murder; Harney, for the killing of Ford; the Goodwin brothers, for the alleged killing of their father; and recently defended Murphy for the killing of Denning in Hoboken last summer, and Cunniff for the alleged killing of his wife by setting her on fire with a lamp. He was also counsel for the arrested freight handlers in the great Erie strike in 1878, none of whom were convicted, and also for the Cigar Makers' Union in their strike in Jersey City four years ago, and upon their trial they were acquitted.

He served as Assistant U. S. District Attorney for three years, having been appointed under the Cleveland administration. He was an alternate delegate to the St. Louis Democratic National Convention in 1888. He has been counsel for the Hudson County Liquor Dealers' Association for the past five years, and since 1872 he has been actively engaged in politics.

1889—Fagan, Dem., 2,597; Hudlick, Rep., 1,471; Boldover, Pro., 38. Fagan's plurality, 1,126.

1890—Daly, Dem , 2,582; Schultze, Jr., Rep., 1,465; Boldover, 24. Daly's plurality, 1,117.

Tenth District.

THOMAS B. USHER.

(Dem., West Hoboken.)

The Tenth Assembly District is composed of the townships of Weehawken, Union, North Bergen and the towns of West Hoboken, Guttenburg and Union. Population, 28,000.

Mr. Usher was born in the northern part of West Hoboken, N. J., better known as Bonnsville, March 31st, 1861. He is of Scotch parentage. He was educated in the public schools and Cooper Union, New York city, and is a mechanic.

Mr. Usher comes from the "rank and file," and is very popular with all classes in the district he represents, and was re-elected last year by the largest majority ever given to an Assembly candidate in the district. Last year he served as chairman of the Committee on Labor and Industries and as a member of Claims and Pensions and Bill Revision Committees. He was instrumental in framing and passing bills relating to improvements in towns and townships, and introduced a number of meritorious bills which excited the attention of the press, among which were the Weekly Payment Bill, separating the convicts in the State Prison according to their moral standing, allowing testators to probate wills during lifetime of testator, and establishing free reading-rooms throughout the different municipalities.

1889—Usher, Dem., 2,558; Frech, Rep., 1,731; Humphreys, Pro., 14. Usher's plurality, 827.

1890—Usher, Dem., 2,586; Frech, Rep., 1,209; Humphrey, 9. Usher's plurality, 1,377.

Hunterdon County.

First District.

WILLIAM B. NIECE.

(Rep., Lambertville.)

The First Assembly District is composed of the townships of West Amwell, East Amwell, Delaware, King-

wood and Raritan, the borough of Frenchtown and the city of Lambertville. Population, about 15,000.

Mr. Niece was born in Kingwood township, Hunterdon county, N. J., September 21st, 1832, is a miller and also a dealer in grain and lumber. He received his education in the District schools, and then learned the milling trade, which he followed for a short time. He moved to Lambertville in 1854 and secured a position with the Belvidere, Delaware Railroad Company and had charge of one of their repair shops for some years. In 1876 he became a member of the firm of Holcomb & Niece, and still later of Lear, Holcomb & Niece, who are extensively engaged in the grain, milling and lumber business in Lambertville.

Mr. Niece has, as a rule, refused to become a candidate for office, but from 1886 to 1889 he served as a member of the Common Council of Lambertville—at a period when its tax accounts were in a bad condition—and established an excellent record as a wise business man and financier by the services he rendered the city as chairman of the Finance Committee, in adjusting the accounts and devising a new and improved system of keeping them.

He has for years been prominent as an officer of the Building and Loan Association and other public enterprises of Lambertville. Mr. Niece is the first Republican Assemblyman elected in this district in seventeen years.

1889—Martin, Dem., 2,256; Webster, Rep., 1,445; Pittenger, Pro., 214. Martin's plurality, 811.

1890—Niece, Rep., 1,676; Callan, Dem., 1,533; Dalrymple, Pro., 275. Niece's plurality, 143.

Second District.

BENJAMIN E. TINE.

(Dem., Stanton.)

The Second Assembly District is composed of the townships of Alexandria, Holland, Bethlehem, Lebanon, Tewksbury, High Bridge, Union, Clinton, Readington and Franklin, and Clinton borough. Population, about 20,000.

Mr. Tine was born in Clinton township, Hunterdon county, N. J., September 18th, 1844, and is a farmer and commission merchant. He was educated in the public schools at Mount Pleasant, N. J., and at the Normal

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Institute at Carversville, Bucks county, Pa. He has been a farmer since 1864, and in 1873 he engaged in the produce commission business in New York city, which he still continues. In 1870 he was elected Clerk of Clinton township and served three years; was elected Assessor in 1875 and served two years; was a member of the Township Committee in 1879; served as a Justice of the Peace for ten years from 1880; was elected Chosen Freeholder in 1883, and served as Director of the board in 1884-'85. He served six years as a Director of the Hunterdon County Agricultural Society, two years as Vice-President and one year as President of that body. He is at present a Director of the society.

1889—Trimmer, Dem., 2,512; Nunn, Rep., 1,600; Beavers, Pro., 370. Trimmer's plurality, 912.

1890—Tine, Dem., 2,063; Johnson, Rep., 1,223; Volk, Pro., 429. Tine's plurality, 840.

Mercer County.

First District.

JACOB R. WYCKOFF.

(Rep., Dutch Neck.)

The First Assembly District is composed of the townships of Hopewell, Princeton, Lawrence, West Windsor, East Windsor, Washington and Hamilton, the First and Tenth wards and the First precinct of the Ninth ward of the city of Trenton. Population, about 31,000.

Mr. Wyckoff was born in Dutch Neck, Mercer county, N. J., September 3d, 1855, and is a farmer. He attended Peddie Institute for four years and was graduated from Princeton College in 1877. In the year following he was graduated from the Poughkeepsie (N. Y.) Business College. Last year he served on the Committees on Engrossed Bills and State Library.

1889—Wyckoff, Rep., 3,794; Steen, Dem., 2,680; Hammell, Pro., 295. Wyckoff's plurality, 1,114.

1890—Wyckoff, Rep., 3,389; Howell, Dem., 2,526; Norcross, Pro., 145. Wyckoff's plurality, 863.

Second District.

JAMES H. MULHERON.

(Rep., Trenton.)

The Second Assembly District is composed of the Second, Fifth, Seventh and Eighth wards of Trenton and the township of Ewing. Population, about 24,000.

Mr. Mulheron was born in New York City, June 7th, 1854, and is an operative potter. He is interested in the Egyptian Pottery Works at Trenton. When he was six years old he removed with his parents from New York to Jersey City and remained there until 1879, when he came to Trenton, where he has resided ever since. He represented the Fifth ward in the Common Council of Trenton from 1886 to 1889. He served on the Police Committee and took an active part in the re-organization of the police force and the establishment of a patrol system and a new police station. He has always been prominently identified with labor interests and enjoys the confidence of the employers as well as the wage-workers.

1889—Stull, Dem., 2,743; Chambers, Rep., 2,574; Hudson, Pro.. 60 Stull's plurality, 169.

1890—Mulheron, Rep., 2,346; Stull, Dem., 2,340; Watson, Pro., 23. Mulheron's plurality, 6.

Third District.

PATRICK T. BURNS.

(Dem., Trenton.)

The Third Assembly District is composed of the Third, Fourth, Sixth and Eleventh wards, and the Second and Third precincts of the Ninth ward of the city of Trenton. Population, about 24,500.

Mr. Burns was born in the city of Dublin, Ireland, March 15th, 1852, and came to this country with his parents when but six months old. He is Superintendent of the Street Department of the Trenton Gas Light Company, and by occupation is a gas-fitter. He was elected to the Trenton Common Council in 1886 for one year, was re-elected in 1887 for three years, and again in 1890 for three years more. He has been President of the Good Will Fire Company since 1886.

1889—Schroth, Dem., 2,521; Mackenzie, Rep., 1,953; Salter, Pro., 42. Schroth's plurality, 568.

1890—Burns, Dem., 2,301; Hazlett, Rep., 1,699. Burns' majority, 602.

Middlesex County.

First District.

LUTHER HAMILTON TAPPEN.

(Dem., Metuchen.)

The First Assembly District is composed of the townships of Raritan, Piscataway and Woodbridge and the city of Perth Amboy. Population, about 18,500.

Mr. Tappen was born in Bonhamtown, Raritan township, February 5th, 1841, is an auctioneer and a dealer in fire-brick and building materials. He was formerly a farmer. He served as Surveyor of Highways from 1876 to 1879; Town Committeeman in the latter year; Chosen Freeholder from March, 1880, to 1884; Clerk of the Board of Freeholders from May, 1885, to 1889, and was Director of the Board from May, 1883, to May, 1885. He was Town Committeeman of Raritan in March, 1887, for three years, and was made Treasurer of the township in March, 1889. He has also held other township offices. Bonhamtown, where Mr. Tappen lives, was named after Nicholas Bonham, who owned the land by allotment, in the year 1682. Last year he served on the Committees on Fisheries, Railroads and Canals, and State Library.

1889—Tappen, Dem., 1,786; Eggert, Rep., 1,626; Bronson, Pro., 116. Tappen's plurality, 160.

1890—Tappen, Dem., 1,539; Brown, Rep., 1,440; Parker, Pro., 218. Tappen's plurality, 99.

Second District.

WILLIAM C. JAQUES.

(Dem., New Brunswick.)

The Second Assembly District is composed of the city of New Brunswick. Population, about 20,000.

Mr. Jaques was born in New Brunswick, N. J., March 20th, 1857, and is a hotel-keeper. He served as Chief Engineer of the Fire Department for two years, from April, 1886, to April, 1888, and was elected an Alderman of New Brunswick for a term of two years in April, 1888. Last year he served on the Committees on Municipal Corporations, Riparian Rights, and Public Grounds and Buildings.

1889—Jaques, Dem., 2,361; Janeway, Rep., 1,962. Jaques' majority, 399.

1890—Jaques, Dem., 2,112; Schmidt, Rep., 1,707; Blauvelt, Pro., 8. Jaques plurality, 405.

Third District.

CHARLES HENRY MANAHAN.

(Dem., South River.)

The Third Assembly District is composed of the townships of North Brunswick, South Brunswick, East Brunswick, Cranbury, Monroe, Madison, Sayreville and South Amboy. Population, about 21,000.

Mr. Manahan was born in South River, N. J., December 22d, 1851, and is a timber merchant. He was formerly in the livery business. He was elected a member of the Township Committee of East Brunswick for one year in 1883, and was re-elected for three years in 1884. During three years he was chairman and treasurer of the committee. He was elected a Chosen Freeholder from the same township for two years in 1888, an office he at present holds. He was a member of the United States Grand Jury in 1888. Last year he served on the Committees on Corporations, Unfinished Business, and Reform School for Boys.

1889—Manahan, Dem., 2,138; Kane, Ind. Dem. and Rep., 2,022; Sperling, Pro., 66. Manahan's plurality, 116.

1890—Manahan, Dem., 1,929; De Graw, Rep., 1,548; Mount, 8. Manahan's plurality, 381.

Monmouth County.

First District.

AARON E. JOHNSTON.

(Dem., Freehold.)

The First Assembly District is composed of the townships of Howell, Freehold, Manalapan, Millstone and Upper Freehold. Population, about 17,000.

Mr. Johnston was born at New Bargain, Monmouth county, N. J., April 18th, 1857, and is a counselor-at-law. He was formerly a farmer and a school teacher. He worked regularly on a farm until he was sixteen, and afterwards during the summer until he was twenty-one, studying and teaching school during the winter, by which he earned the means to secure a collegiate education. He was prepared for college at Pennington Seminary, graduating at that institution in the Class of '75. He entered Princeton in the Class of '79, where he remained three years, but was prevented, by an attack of typhoid fever, from graduating with his class. In June, 1879, he commenced the study of law in the office of the late Judge Chilion Robbins, and was licensed as an attorney at the February term of the Supreme Court, in 1884. He opened an office and commenced practice the same year, at Freehold. He was admitted to the bar as a counselor at the November term of 1887. In the spring of 1885 he was elected Town Clerk of Howell, which office he held for four years. He is also the legal adviser of that township, and of the township of Freehold and the borough

of South Amboy. Last year he was chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means, and a member of the Committees on Revision of Laws and Printing.

1889—Johnston, Dem., 2,184; Conover, Rep., 1,084; Fielder, Pro., 154. Johnston's plurality, 1,100.

1890—Johnston, Dem., 1,867; Denise, Rep., 1,264; Taylor, Pro., 95. Johnston's plurality, 603.

Second District.

WILLIAM DENISE CAMPBELL.

(Dem., Long Branch.)

The Second Assembly District is composed of the townships of Atlantic, Matawan, Marlboro, Neptune, Ocean, Wall and Eatontown. Population, about 30,000.

Mr. Campbell was born at Shrewsbury, Monmouth county, N. J., October 17th, 1859, and is a lawyer by profession. He is a son of Peter B. Campbell, a well-known farmer of Shrewsbury. His grandfather was James Schureman, one of the early United States Senators from New Jersey, and his grandmother was a sister of Gen. Garret D. Wall, also a member of the United States Senate. He traces revolutionary ancestors on both sides of his genealogical tree. He received his primary education in the public and private schools at his home, and finished at a grammar school in New York and under a private tutor at home; studied law in the office of Applegate & Nevius and R. Allen, Jr., at Red Bank; was licensed as an attorney June 8th, 1881, and commenced practice at Long Branch on the twenty-fifth of the same month. In the following September he was appointed solicitor of the Board of Commissioners of Long Branch and re-appointed the next year, but resigned the position. In 1885 he was appointed counsel for the township of Ocean, which position he still holds. In 1887 he was appointed Police Magistrate and served in that capacity one year. He has been President of the Long Branch Democratic Club for the past nine years, and was a member of the Democratic Township Executive Committee during the last Presidential campaign. Last year he was chairman of the Committee on Industrial School for Girls and a member of the Committees on Judiciary and Federal Relations.

1889—Campbell, Dem., 3,370; Van Deventer, Rep., 2,650; Pawley, Pro., 258. Campbell's plurality, 720.

1890—Campbell, Dem., 3,380; Thompson, Rep., 2,644; Brown, Pro., 98. Campell's plurality, 736.

Third District.

CHARLES H. IVINS.

(Dem., Red Bank.)

The Third Assembly District is composed of the townships of Middletown, Raritan, Shrewsbury and Holmdel. Population, about 22,000.

Mr. Ivins was born in Rumson, Shrewsbury township, Monmouth county, N. J., May 25th, 1855, and is a lawyer by profession. He was formerly a farmer and a school teacher. He worked on his father's farm at Rumson until he was nineteen years of age, and then spent three years in "Friends' New England Boarding School," at Providence, R. I., and subsequently taught in the public school at Little Silver, N. J., for one year. He studied law with R. Allen, Jr., and John F. Hawkins, and was admitted to the bar at the February term, 1884. He has since practiced at Red Bank. Mr. Ivins was appointed acting Prosecutor of the Pleas last November, owing to the absence of General Haight on account of illness. Last year he was chairman of the Committee on Bill Revision and a member of the Committees on Revision of Laws and School for Deaf Mutes.

1889—Ivins, Dem., 2,285; Sproul, Rep., 1,958; Carter, Pro., 98. Ivins' plurality, 327.

1890—Ivins, Dem., 2,012; Emery, Pro., 230. There was no Republican opposition. Ivins' plurality, 1,792.

Morris County.

First District.

JAMES P. ALBRIGHT.

(Dem., Madison.)

The First Assembly District is composed of the townships of Chatham, Mendham, Morris and Passaic. Population, about 18,000.

Mr. Albright was born at Blairstown, N. J., August 18th, 1841, and is a lawyer by profession. He was a student in Princeton College from 1861 to 1863; was graduated from Union College in 1864 and was admitted to the bar of New York in 1866. In the fall of 1889 Mr. Albright interested himself with the incorporation of Madison as a borough, and was elected its first Mayor, an office he still holds. He gave much attention and

assisted in the establishment of water works in the borough and in preparing for an electric light plant. Such progress was made that during the first year of the incorporation the people of the borough voted to raise $75,000 on 10-30 bonds, and the contract for the water was promptly made, and the work is now nearly completed, covering nearly eight miles of the borough territory. It is expected that the water and light plant will both be in working order early in 1891.

Last year he was chairman of the Committee on Lunatic Asylums and a member of the Committees on Incidental Expenses and Revision of Laws.

1889—Albright, Dem., 1,864; Weir, Rep., 1,576; Oliver, Pro., 171. Albright's plurality, 288.

1890—Albright, Dem., 1,636; Fennell, Rep., 1,553; Quimby, Pro., 64. Albright's plurality, 83.

Second District.

JOHN F. POST.

(Rep., Riverdale.)

The Second Assembly District is composed of the townships of Boonton, Jefferson, Pequannock, Montville, Hanover and Rockaway. Population, about 20,000.

Mr. Post was born at Pompton, N. J., November 6th, 1842, and is a merchant. He was formerly book-keeper and paymaster of the Boonton Iron Works. He was a member of the House of Assembly during the sessions of 1881 and 1882, and was Inspector of the New Jersey State Prison and secretary of the Board of Inspectors from 1882 to 1888.

1889—Norris, Rep., 2,055; Miller, Pro., 95.

1890—Post, Rep., 1,580; Miller, Pro., 48.

No Democratic opposition.

Third District.

FORD D. SMITH.

(Dem., Dover.)

The Third Assembly District is composed of the townships of Chester, Randolph, Washington, Mount Olive and Roxbury. Population, about 16,000.

Mr. Smith was born near Dover, Morris county, N. J., April 29th, 1845, and is a lawyer by profession. He read

law with Lyman A. Chandler at Morristown. He was licensed as an attorney and counselor-at-law in Illinois in 1867, and returned to Dover in 1874, when he was admitted to the New Jersey bar as an attorney and in 1881 was admitted as counselor.

1889—Naughright, Dem., 1,723; Thorp, Pro., 226.

1890—Smith, Dem., 1,440; Jenkins, Pro., 246. No Republican opposition.

Ocean County.

ADOLPH ERNST.

(Rep., Toms River.)

There is only one Assembly District in the county. Population, 15,960.

Mr. Ernst was born in Hanover, Germany, June 19th, 1838, and is a manufacturer of cigars. He was educated in the common school and teachers' institute. He came to the United States in 1854 and worked at book-binding, clerking, and then learned cigar-making. In 1860 he cast his first vote for Abraham Lincoln. He served in the 29th N. Y. Vols., during the war, and moved from Gloucester county to Ocean county in 1876. He has held several offices of trust. Last year he served on the Committees on Labor and Industries, Agriculture, and Unfinished Business. Last year his plurality was increased to 517 from 174 the previous year.

1889—Ernst, Rep., 1,788; Hilliard, Dem., 1,614; Clough, Pro., 100. Ernst's plurality, 174.

1890—Ernst, Rep., 1,784; Cox, Dem., 1,267; Simpson, Pro., 53. Ernst's plurality, 517.

Passaic County.

First District.

ROBERT WILLIAMS.

(Rep., Paterson.)

The First Assembly District is composed of the townships of West Milford, Pompton, Wayne, Manchester and the First, Third and Fourth wards of the city of Paterson. Population, about, 36,000.

Mr. Williams was born in Paterson, March 16th, 1860, and is a lawyer by profession. He was graduated from Princeton College in 1881, and from Columbia College Law School in 1884. In 1884 he was admitted to the bar

as an attorney, and in 1887 as a counselor. He is Judge Advocate of the First Battalion, National Guard. Last year he served on the Committees on Claims and Pensions and Unfinished Business, and on the Special Committees on State Prison Investigation and alleged election frauds.

1889—Williams, Rep., 4,157; Van Hovenberg, Dem., 1,926; Van Horn, Pro., 135. Williams' plurality, 2,231.

1890—Williams, Rep., 3,853; Connell, Dem., 2,468; Beardsley, Pro., 21. Williams' plurality, 1,385.

Second District.

JOHN FRANCIS KERR.

(Dem., Paterson.)

The Second Assembly District is composed of the Second and Seventh wards of the city of Paterson and the township of Little Falls. Population, about 23,000.

Mr. Kerr was born at Scranton, Pa., April 30th, 1857, and is a lawyer by profession. He was educated at Seton Hall College, N. J., from which he graduated in June, 1876. On July 5th, 1876, he entered the law office of the late H. A. Williams (ex-Senator of Passaic county) as a law student. He was admitted to the bar of New Jersey at the Novermber term, 1879, as an attorney, and three years later as a counselor. His services as a political speaker have always been sought for, and in every campaign since 1876 he has advocated the cause of Democracy. This is his second term. Last year he took a very active part in legislation, and proved himself a ready debater. He served as chairman of the Committee on Elections and as a member of the Committees on Bill Revision, Judiciary and the Special Committee on Ballot Reform.

1889—Kerr, Dem., 1,588; Parker, Rep., 1,533; Jackson, Pro., 61. Kerr's plurality, 55.

1890—Kerr, Dem., 1,580; Parker, Rep., 1,441; Jackson, Pro., 24. Kerr's plurality, 139.

Third District.

RICHARD CARROLL.

(Dem., Paterson.)

The Third Assembly District is composed of the Fifth and Sixth wards of the city of Paterson. Population, about 20,000.

Mr. Carroll was born in Ireland, May 8th, 1852, and is a wine merchant. He was formerly a tailor and cutter. He received his education in the National School of Castletown, Queens county, Ireland. At the age of seventeen he came to this country and learned the tailoring and cutting trade, which he followed until 1879, when he engaged in the wine and liquor business which he still continues. He has always taken an interest in politics but never ran for any office, which was much against the wishes of his friends, until he was nominated and elected to the House of Assembly.

1889—McCran, Rep., 1,471; Barnes, Dem., 1,051; St. Lawrence, Ind. Dem., 130; Bryson, Pro., 21. McCran's plurality, 420.

1890—Carroll, Dem., 1,239; McCran, Rep., 1,219. Carroll's majority, 20.

Fourth District.

JOHN KING.

(Rep., Passaic.)

The Fourth Assembly District is composed of the Eighth ward of the city of Paterson, the township of Acquackanonk and the city of Passaic. Population, about 26,000.

Mr. King was born at Dublin, Ireland, February 10th, 1850, and is a grocer. He was formerly a gold miner. He assisted the late John J. Breslin in April, 1876, in rescuing six political prisoners from Western Australia, who were sentenced by the British Government for treason-felony to penal servitude for life. Last year he served on the committees on Militia and Sinking Fund.

1889—King, Rep., 2,253; Keys, Dem., 1,739; Spreitzer, Ind., Dem., 44; Twist, Pro., 59. King's plurality, 514.

1890—King, Rep., 2,352; Feeney, Dem., 2,110; Twist, 7. King's plurality, 242.

Salem County.

JAMES STRIMPLE.

(Dem., Pedricktown.)

There is only one Assembly District in the county. Population, 25,148.

Mr. Strimple was born near Pedricktown, September 13th, 1852. He is a dealer in sturgeon and a manufac-

turer of caviar, and has been a wholesale produce commission merchant since 1873. He was formerly a farmer. He is connected with one of the greatest industries of South Jersey, and for seventeen years he has made a study of the sturgeon business. He has pursued his calling on the following rivers: the Kennebec, Maine, Merrimac, Delaware, Edisto, South and North; Santel, Pides and Black rivers, Wingate Bay, S. C.; Columbia river, Oregon, and Sacremento, Cal.; and he represents the oldest firm in that line in the United States. He was elected to the Assembly without solicitation on his part, and when he consented to stand for the office he simply obeyed a unanimous call for duty to his party.

1889—Ward, Rep., 3,109; Strang, Dem., 2,989; Bradway, Pro., 195. Ward's plurality, 120.

1890—Strimple, Dem., 3,079; Stanton, Rep., 3,013 Cooper, Pro., 133. Strimple's plurality, 66.

Somerset County.

James J. Bergen.

(Dem., Somerville.)

There is only one Assembly District in the county. Population, 28,290.

Mr. Bergen was born in Somerville, N. J., October 1st, 1847, and is a lawyer by profession. He attended school in the old brick academy, and afterwards graduated from Mr. Butler's Seminary, Somerville. He commenced reading law with H. M. Gaston, in 1864, before he was seventeen years of age. He was admitted to practice in November, 1868. He formed a partnership with H. M. Gaston, January 1st, 1870, which lasted until January 1st, 1890—just twenty years.

Mr. Bergen has occupied many positions of trust and honor, all of which he has filled in a satisfactory manner. He was elected to the Legislature in the fall of 1875, and re-elected in 1876. During his term of office he served on a joint committee which was appointed to consider the constitutionality of several proposed laws under the amended constitution. He has been a member of the Board of Commissioners of Somerville for about six years, and at present is President of the Board. Many of the improvements of the town are directly traceable to Mr. Bergen. Through his instrumentality

ordinances were passed regulating the fire and police departments. He was one of the first to bring the matter of sewering the town to the attention of the Board, and by his untiring energy Somerville is now putting in a sewerage system which will be a credit to it.

1889—Klotz, Dem., 2,868; Garretson, Rep., 2,774; Voorhees, Pro., 194. Klotz's plurality, 94.

1890—Bergen, Dem., 2,925; Schomp, Rep., 2,477; Mair, Pro., 157. Bergen's plurality, 448.

Sussex County.

JACOB SWARTWOUT.

(Dem., Deckertown.)

There is only one Assembly District in the county. Population, 22,233.

Mr. Swartwout was born at Port Jervis, N. Y., November 9th, 1844, and is a farmer. A short time after his birth his parents moved to Ontario county, N. Y., and at the age of seven years they removed to Montague, Sussex county, N. J. He made his home with his grandfather, the late Jacob Shimer. He attended school at Mount Retirement for a short time, and at the age of seventeen went to Port Jervis and engaged as clerk in a dry goods and grocery store. After serving two years in that position he formed a partnership with W. H. Nearpass, now editor and proprietor of the Port Jervis *Gazette*. In 1871 he sold his interest to his partner, and in December, 1872, bought the Delaware House, N. Y., which he conducted for one year and then sold it. In 1874 he bought the Lewis House, at Binghampton, N. Y., where he remained for six months, sold out, and then moved back to Sussex county, N. J. In 1877 he bought the farm where he now resides, and which is situated about four miles north of Deckertown.

1889—Bale, Dem., 2,803; Young, Rep., 1,837; Lewis, Pro., 167. Bale's plurality, 966.

1890—Swartwout, Dem., 2,232; Layton, Rep., 1,336; Grenelle, Pro., 60. Swartwout's plurality, 896.

Union County.

First District.

JOHN CARROLL.

(Dem., Elizabeth.)

The First Assembly District is composed of the First, Second, Sixth, Seventh and Eighth wards of the city of Elizabeth, and the township of Linden. Population, about 26,000.

Mr. Carroll was born in Ireland, April 17th, 1849. The following year his family came to this country and settled in Providence, R. I. In 1854 his family moved to Elizabeth, where Mr. Carroll has ever since resided. He is by trade a machinist, but is now engaged with his brother in the wholesale produce business at Elizabeth, under the firm name of John Carroll & Brother. He has never held any public office before, although frequently urged by his many friends, but has always been an active and loyal Democrat.

Mr. Carroll succeeds Mr. Foster M. Voorhees, who was the Republican leader on the floor of the House last year.

1889—Voorhees, Rep., 2,173; Connelly, Dem., 2,010; McLeod, Pro., 21. Voorhees' plurality, 163.

1890—Carroll, Dem., 2,822; Robinson, Rep., 1,872; McLeod, Pro., 21. Carroll's plurality, 950.

Second District.

THOMAS F. LANE.

(Dem., Summit.)

The Second Assembly District is composed of the Third, Fourth and Fifth wards of the city of Elizabeth, and the townships of Union, Springfield, Summit, Cranford and New Providence. Population, about 25,000.

Mr. Lane was born early in the sixties, in Nashua, New Hampshire, where his parents were school teachers. He resided at his birthplace only a few years, when his family removed to Summit—in 1871—then a small collection of houses, and his life has since been spent in that town.

He received the benefit of a good common school education, and seven years ago entered a diamond-importing business in Maiden Lane, New York. He remained in that business about two years, when he resigned his

position to accept a place as cashier with a Wall street banking firm. This last place he retained until the latter part of 1886, when, his mother having received the appointment as postmistress at Summit, he left the business to assist in the management of the office. He remained in the postoffice until the defeat of President Cleveland, when he immediately resigned.

Mr. Lane had been actively connected with the *New York Herald* and *World* and the *Newark News* and *Journal* and a little more than a year ago he purchased the *Summit Record*. He proceeded to infuse new life into that journal and has made it one of the most aggressive and influential Democratic weekly newspapers in that section of New Jersey.

He has for several years been very closely identified with the interests of the Democratic party and is now secretary for Union county of the State Association of Democratic Clubs.

He succeeds Senator Marsh, who was the Democratic leader of the House last year.

1889—Marsh, Dem., 2,134; Benjamin, Rep., 1,632; Armstrong, Pro., 87. Marsh's plurality, 502.

1890—Lane, Dem., 2,309; Mullen, Rep., 1,783; Armstrong, Pro., 80. Lane's plurality, 526.

Third District.

GEORGE KYTE.

(Rep., Fanwood.)

The Third Assembly District is composed of the city of Rahway, and the townships of Clark, Fanwood, Westfield and the city of Plainfield. Population, about 21,300.

Mr. Kyte was born in South America, May 22d, 1846, and is a real estate agent. He was formerly a merchant. When only two years of age, he migrated with his parents to this country, and at the age of seventeen enlisted in the United States Army and served during the Rebellion. He has been a member of the Township Committee of Fanwood six years, and has been a Chosen Freeholder since 1887. He also served as Justice of the Peace.

1889—Ulrich, Rep., 2,141; Coddington, Dem., 1,796; Massett, Pro., 102. Ulrich's plurality, 345.

1890—Kyte, Rep., 2,120; Cook, Dem., 1,937; Hoffman, Pro., 75. Kyte's plurality, 183.

Warren County.

First District.

ELIPHALET HOOVER.

(Dem., Washington.)

The First Assembly District comprises the townships of Greenwich, Franklin, Washington, Mansfield, Independence, Allamuchy, Frelinghuysen, Blairstown and Hardwick, the Second voting precinct of Oxford township, the town of Hackettstown and the borough of Washington. Population, about 17,500.

Mr. Hoover was born at Beattystown, Warren county, N. J., December 28th, 1842, and is a hotel-keeper at Washington. He followed the occupation of a farmer until 1867. He was collector of Allamuchy township for eleven years—from 1863 to 1874. This is his fourth term in the House of Assembly, which is something unusual in Warren county. At this election Mr. Hoover had no Republican opposition.

Last year he was chairman of the Committees on Treasurer's Accounts and Public Grounds and Buildings, and a member of the Committees on Sinking Fund and School for Deaf-Mutes.

1889—Hoover, Dem., 1,867; Stone, Rep., 1,415; Alleger, Pro., 457. Hoover's plurality, 452.

1890—Hoover, Dem., 2,288; Dufford, Pro., 649. Hoover's majority, 1,639.

Second District.

DANIEL WINTERS HAGERTY.

(Dem., Phillipsburg.)

The Second Assembly District is composed of the townships of Pahaquarry, Knowlton, Hope, Harmony, Lopatcong, Pohatcong, and the First voting precinct of the township of Oxford, and the towns of Belvidere and of Phillipsburg. Population, about 18,500.

Mr. Hagerty was born at Bangor, Pa., April 15th, 1850, and owns a saw-mill, and is in the business of builders' supplies. He is a carpenter by trade. He was a member of the Board of Freeholders for one term, 1887, and a member of the City Council for three years, 1885, '86 and '87, when he served on all the important committees. Last year he was chairman of the Committee on Claims

and Pensions and a member of the Committees on Stationery, and Labor and Industries.

1889—Hagerty, Dem., 2,439; Black, Rep., 1,362; Gibbs, Pro., 172. Hagerty's plurality, 1,077.

1890—Hagerty, Dem., 2,250. No opposition at all.

Summary.

HOUSE—DEMOCRATS, 40	REPUBLICANS, 20=60		
SENATE—DEMOCRATS, 14	REPUBLICANS, 7=21		
54	27	81	

Democratic majority on joint ballot, 27.

THE JUDICIARY.

United States Courts.

EDWARD T. GREEN, Trenton.

Edward T. Green, Judge of the District Court of the United States for the District of New Jersey, and the Associate of Hon. Joseph P. Bradley, Circuit Justice, and the Hon. William McKennan, Circuit Judge, in the Circuit Court, was born in Trenton, N. J., in 1837. He is a son of the late George S. Green and nephew of the late Chancellor Green. He was graduated at Princeton College in 1854, was admitted to the bar as an attorney in November, 1858, and as a counselor in November, 1861. He was attorney for several years for the old Camden and Amboy Railroad Company. For twenty years he was general counsel for the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, a position he held at the time of his appointment as Judge. At one time he was City Solicitor for Trenton. He was sworn into office on Tuesday, October 29th, 1889, and succeeded the late Judge John T. Nixon. His salary is $4,000 a year.

Court of Chancery.

ALEXANDER T. MCGILL, CHANCELLOR, Jersey City.

(Term, seven years. Salary $10,000 per annum.)

Chancellor McGill was born in Pittsburgh, Pa., about forty-six years ago. He came to New Jersey in 1854, when his father accepted a professorship in the Theological Seminary of the College of New Jersey. The Chancellor graduated from that college in 1864, and from Columbia Law School, New York, in 1866. He continued the study of the law with Edward W. Scudder, now a Justice of the Supreme Court, at Trenton, and was admitted to the bar as an attorney in 1867, and as a counselor in 1870. He was counsel for the city of Bayonne for two years, in 1874 and 1875, when he also represented the then First District of Hudson county in the House of Assembly. He served on leading committees and took a very active part in legislation. He was at one time a law partner of ex-Attorney General Gilchrist. He served one term as Prosecutor of the Pleas of Hudson county, succeeding A. Q. Garretson, who was appointed Law Judge, and when the latter resigned that office Mr. McGill again succeeded him as Judge, an office he held when he was appointed Chancellor by Governor Green, on March 29th, 1887. He was unanimously confirmed by the Senate the 31st of the same month. His term expires on May 1st, 1894.

Vice Chancellors.

(Term, seven years. Salary, $5,000 a year, and $10 for each actual day's work.)

ABRAHAM V. VAN FLEET, Newark.

Vice Chancellor Van Fleet was born in Hillsboro, Somerset county, January 6th, 1831. He was admitted to the bar in November term, 1852, and made counselor in 1858. He commenced the practice of his profession in Flemington, where he soon built up a large and lucrative business. He was appointed Vice Chancellor by Chancellor Runyon, and commissioned by Governor Bedle, in 1875, for a term of seven years. He was re-appointed, in 1882, for another term, but tendered his resignation to Chancellor McGill, in 1887, which was accepted, and he was re-appointed for another full term.

He is considered one of the finest Chancery lawyers in the State. In politics he is a Republican. His term expires in 1894.

JOHN T. BIRD, Trenton.

Vice Chancellor Bird was born in Bethlehem township, Hunterdon county, August 16th, 1829. He attended the public schools of his neighborhood, and spent three years at a classical academy, at Hackettstown. He studied law with Hon. A. G. Richey, then residing at Asbury, N. J., and was admitted to the bar in November term, 1855. For three years he practiced at Bloomsbury, this State. In 1863 he was appointed Prosecutor of the Pleas for Hunterdon county by Governor Parker. He then removed to Clinton and remained there till 1865, when he changed his residence to Flemington. He served one term of five years as Prosecutor of the Pleas. In 1868 he was elected by the Democratic party to Congress, and in 1870 he was re-elected. In 1882 he was appointed Vice Chancellor, to succeed Hon. Amzi Dodd, who had resigned, and in 1889 he was re-appointed for another term of seven years. His term expires in 1896.

HENRY C. PITNEY, Morristown.

Vice Chancellor Pitney was born at Mendham, Morris county, N. J., in 1828. He was graduated from Princeton College, in the Class of '48, and was subsequently a tutor in Lafayette College. He was admitted to the bar as an attorney in July, 1851, and as a counselor in November, 1854. He is regarded as one of the ablest constitutional lawyers in New Jersey. He was appointed Vice Chancellor for a term of seven years, in the spring of 1889. In politics he is a Republican. His term expires in 1896.

ROBERT STOCKTON GREEN, Elizabeth.

Vice Chancellor Green was born at Princeton, N. J., March 25th, 1831. He is the son of James S. Green, a lawyer and a sturdy Jerseyman, whose father, Rev. Dr. Ashbel Green, was President of Princeton College. The Vice Chancellor's great-grandfather, Rev. Jacob Green, of Hanover, Morris county, N. J., was chairman of the committee which prepared the first constitution for the State of New Jersey at the Provincial Congress, held at Burlington in 1776.

The Vice Chancellor was graduated from Nassau Hall in 1850. He was admitted to the bar in 1853 and became a counselor in 1856. He removed to Elizabeth in 1856

and at once became interested in the movement then on foot for the creation of Union county. He was largely instrumental in the passage of the act of 1857, which designated Elizabeth as the county seat. During 1857 he was appointed Prosecutor of the Borough Courts by Governor Newell, and the following year became City Attorney of Elizabeth. In 1868 he was elected to the City Council from a strong Republican ward, and so great was his popularity that he continued to hold the office by successive re-elections until 1873, when he retired. He was elected Surrogate of Union county in 1862 and appointed Presiding Judge of the Court of Common Pleas and County Courts in 1868. During the succeeding year he was appointed by Governor Randolph to the Commercial Convention at Louisville as a representative of New Jersey. In 1873 he was appointed by Governor Parker, and confirmed by the Senate, as one of the Commissioners to suggest amendments to the Constitution of the State. In 1884 he was elected to Congress from the Third district of New Jersey by a majority of 1,848 over John Kean, Jr.

The Vice-Chancellor was one of the delegates to the Baltimore Convention of 1860, which nominated Stephen A. Douglas for the Presidency, and was a delegate to the National Convention in 1880, which nominated General Hancock. In January, 1874, he became a member of the bar of New York as a partner of the firm of Brown, Hall & Vanderpoel, which afterwards became changed to Vanderpoel, Green & Cuming. He has been very successful in his profession, and is ranked as one of the ablest constitutional lawyers in the State.

In 1886 he was elected Governor, after a very exciting canvass, by a plurality of 8 020 over ex-Congressman Benjamin F. Howey, Rep., of Warren county.

He was appointed Vice-Chancellor in 1890 for a term of seven years. His term will expire in the spring of 1897.

JUSTICES OF THE SUPREME COURT.

(Term of office, seven years. The salary of the Chief Justice is $10,000 a year, and that of each Associate Justice $9,000.)

Chief Justice.

MERCER BEASLEY, Trenton.

Chief Justice Beasley, LL.D, was born in Mercer county, N. J., in 1815. His father was Rev. Frederick Beasley, for many years President of the University of

Pennsylvania, and at one time Rector of St. Michael's Church, in Trenton. His mother was Maria Williamson, daughter of Mathias Williamson, who was a brother of ex-Governor Isaac Williamson. He entered the Junior Class of Princeton College when a lad, and after remaining a year came to Trenton to study with his father, at the same time reading law under the tutelage of Samuel L. Southard, and later in the office of ex-Chancellor Isaac H. Williamson, at Elizabeth. He was admitted to practice at the September term of the Supreme Court in 1833, becoming a counselor in February, 1842. As a young man at the bar, he was noted as a special pleader. He was particularly accomplished in the preparation of pleadings and famous for his accuracy and discernment. Upon his elevation to the bench, the advocates lost from among their number one of the very brightest in the whole State, and the Judiciary gained a member whose name is now known in all the courts of the land; who is excelled in knowledge of the law by few if any of the eminent jurists of America, and whose decisions are quoted constantly before foreign as well as home tribunals. Mr. Beasley, in his younger days, served as City Solicitor of Trenton, when that office paid only $15 a year. In 1851 he was the Whig candidate for Mayor of Trenton, when he was defeated by William Napton, Dem., by a vote of 783 to 491. He was a member of the Trenton Common Council, and served as President of that body in 1850. Of those who were admitted to the bar at the same time the Chief Justice was, but few are still in the land of the living. Justice Bradley, of the United States Supreme Court, Barker Gummere, ex-Secretary of the Navy Robeson, ex-Judge Caleb S. Green, Judge Depue and a host of others, well known to the bench and bar, are younger members of the profession. In 1864 he was appointed by Governor Parker Chief Justice of the Supreme Court. He was re-appointed by Governor Randolph in 1871, by Governor McClellan in 1878, and again by Governor Abbett in 1885. In politics he is a Democrat. His term expires March 8th, 1892.

His circuit comprises the counties of Monmouth and Middlesex. Total population, 128,549.

Associate Justices.

(Eight altogether.)

David Ayres Depue, Newark.

Justice Depue, LL.D., was born at Mount Bethel, Northampton county, Pa., October 27th, 1826. He is of

Huguenot descent, and his ancestors were among the earliest settlers of Pahaquarry, Warren county, N. J. The family moved, in 1840, to Belvidere, Warren county. The Justice entered Princeton College in 1843, and he was graduated three years later. He studied law under John M. Sherrard, and was admitted to the bar in 1849. In the same year he began practice in Belvidere. In 1866 he was appointed by Governor Ward a Justice of the Supreme Court, to succeed Justice Haines. He was re-appointed by Governor Parker in 1873, and was assigned to the then Essex and Union circuit. He then removed to Newark, where he has since resided. In 1880 he was re-appointed by Governor McClellan for another term of seven years, and again in 1887 by Governor Green. He received the honorary degree of LL.D. from Rutgers College in 1874. In politics he is a Republican. His present term expires in 1894.

His circuit comprises Essex county. Population, 255,660.

Edward W. Scudder, Trenton.

Justice Scudder was born at Scudder's Falls, Mercer county, August 12th, 1822. He was graduated from Princeton College in 1841, and studied law with Hon. W. L. Dayton. He was admitted to the bar in 1844, at the September term, and was made counselor in October, 1848. He was a member of the State Senate from Mercer county for one term of three years, from 1863 to 1865, inclusive, and he was President of that body in the latter year. He practiced extensively in all the courts of the State until 1869, when he was appointed by Governor Randolph one of the Justices of the Supreme Court. In 1876 he was re-appointed by Governor Bedle, again in 1883 by Governor Ludlow, and again in 1890. His term expires March 23d, 1897. He is a Democrat in politics.

His circuit is composed of the counties of Mercer, Hunterdon and Warren. Total population, 151,643.

Bennet Van Syckel, Trenton.

Justice Van Syckel was born April 17th, 1830, in Bethlehem, Hunterdon county, N. J. He was prepared for college at Easton, Pa., entered Princeton College in 1843, and was graduated in 1846, in the same class with David A. Depue, now one of the Associate Justices of the Supreme Court. Immediately after graduating he entered the law office of Alexander Wurts, of Flemington,

in which he remained until he was admitted to the bar, in 1851. He at once began the practice of his profession at Flemington. In 1869 he was appointed to a seat on the bench of the Supreme Court, and was re-appointed in 1876, again in 1883, and again in 1890. He is a Democrat in politics. His present term expires February 15th, 1897.

His circuit comprises the counties of Union and Ocean. Total population, 88,281.

MANNING M. KNAPP, Hackensack.

Justice Knapp was born in Bergen county, in 1823. He was admitted to the bar in July term, 1846, and was made counselor in 1850. He practiced extensively in all the courts of the State until 1875, when he was appointed by Governor Bedle as one of the Supreme Court Justices. In 1882 he was re-appointed by Governor Ludlow and in 1889 by Governor Green. He is a Democrat in politics. His present term expires in 1896.

His circuit comprises the county of Hudson. Total population, 274,855.

JONATHAN DIXON, Jersey City.

Justice Dixon was born in the city of Liverpool, England, July 6th, 1839. He remained there until his eighth year, and attended the public schools for two or three years. His family then removed to Marypont, Cumberland county, in the same country, where his education was continued. His father came to the United States in 1848, and his family followed him two years later, and settled in New Brunswick, N. J. Jonathan became an inmate of the home of Cornelius L. Hardenbergh, a lawyer, who suffered from blindness, and to him the lad acted as attendant and amanuensis for nearly five years, or until September, 1855. In that year he entered Rutgers College, and graduated from that institution in 1859. He then entered the law office of his former tutor, Warren Hardenberg, and studied there for twelve months. Upon Mr. Hardenberg removing to New York, Mr. Dixon then entered the office of George R. Dutton, and subsequently that of Robert Adrain, both of these gentlemen being members of the bar of New Brunswick. While studying law, he taught school as a means of livelihood. He was admitted as an attorney in November, 1862, and three years later as a counselor. After being admitted as an attorney, he moved to Jersey City and entered the law office of E. B. Wakeman, in a clerical capacity, and in the spring of 1864 he formed a copartnership with his

employer, which lasted one year. For five years he practiced by himself, and then formed a copartnership with Gilbert Collins. In April, 1875, he was appointed as Justice of the Supreme Court by Governor Bedle, in 1882 he was re-appointed by Governor Ludlow, and in 1889 by Governor Green. He is a Republican in politics, and was the candidate of his party for Governor in 1883, when he was defeated by Governor Abbett. His present term expires in 1896.

His circuit comprises the counties of Passaic and Bergen. Total population, 152,258.

ALFRED REED, Camden.

Justice Reed was born December 23d, 1839, in Ewing township, Mercer county. He attended the Lawrenceville High School in 1856, and the Model School, at Trenton, in 1857–58, entering Rutgers College, at New Brunswick, in 1859. In the fall of 1860 he was matriculated at the State and Normal Law School, at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., and in the summer of 1862 admitted to the practice of law in New York. He returned to Trenton and renewed his study of law, being admitted to the bar of NewJersey at the June term, 1864. In the spring of 1865, he was elected to the Common Council of Trenton, of which he was made President. He was elected Mayor of Trenton in 1867, serving for one year, and in the spring of 1869, he was appointed Law Judge of Mercer county, a position he held for a full term of five years. On April 8th, 1875, he was appointed by Governor Bedle a Justice of the Supreme Court, in 1882 he was re-appointed by Governor Ludlow, and in 1889 by Governor Green. In politics he is a Democrat. His present term expires in 1896.

His circuit comprises the counties of Cape May, Cumberland, Salem and Atlantic. Total population, 110,540.

WILLIAM J. MAGIE, Elizabeth.

Justice Magie was born at Elizabeth, Union county, N. J., December 9th, 1832. His father, David Magie, was for nearly forty-five years pastor of the Second Presbyterian Church of Elizabeth, and was also a native of the same town. He entered Princeton College in 1852, and graduated in 1855. He studied law with the late Francis B. Chetwood, of Elizabeth, was admitted as an attorney in 1856, and as a counselor in 1859. For six years he was associated in practice with Mr. Chetwood, and after practicing alone for some time he formed another co-

partnership with Mr. Cross. From 1866 to 1871 he was Prosecutor of the Pleas for Union county. He was connected with the banks of Elizabeth, and acted as counsel to several corporations. He was elected to the State Senate from Union county in 1875, for a term of three years, and in 1880 he was appointed a Justice of the Supreme Court by Governor McClellan. He was reappointed by Governor Green in 1887. His term expires in 1894. In politics he is a Republican.

His circuit consists of Morris, Sussex and Somerset counties. Total population, 104,608.

CHARLES GRANT GARRISON, Camden.

Justice Garrison was born in Swedesboro, Gloucester county, N. J., August 3d, 1849. He is a son of Rev Joseph Fithian Garrison, D.D., a well-known divine of the Protestant Episcopal Church, who is now a professor in a Philadelphia College. The Judge was educated at Edge Hill School, Princeton, at the Episcopal Academy, Philadelphia, and in the University of Pennsylvania, from which he graduated as a physician in 1872. He practiced that profession until 1876 at Swedesboro, and then entered the law office of Samuel H. Grey, of Camden, where he remained until he was admitted to the bar, in 1878. He is a thorough classical scholar. He was made Judge-Advocate General of New Jersey in 1884, and in 1882 he was made Chancellor of the Southern Diocese of the Protestant Episcopal Church of New Jersey. He was appointed to the Supreme Court bench in January, 1888, in the place of the late ex-Governor Joel Parker, for a full term of seven years. He is the youngest member of the court. In politics he is a Democrat. His term expires in 1895.

His circuit consists of the counties of Burlington, Camden and Gloucester. Total population, 174,623.

U. S. OFFICERS FOR NEW JERSEY.

U. S. District Attorney.

HENRY SIMMONS WHITE, Jersey City and Red Bank.

Mr. White was born at Red Bank, Monmouth county, New Jersey, July 13th, 1844. He studied medicine and graduated from the College of Physicians and Surgeons

of New York city, taking the degree of M.D. in March, 1866. He passed his examination, however, in 1864, but being under age did not receive his degree, and entered the U. S. Army as an assistant surgeon. At the close of the war he located at Red Bank and practiced medicine for two years. He then studied law at Columbia Law School, from which he was graduated in 1870, and also with Hon. William A. Lewis, of Jersey City. He was admitted to the bar of New York in June, 1870, as an attorney in New Jersey in November, 1872, and as counselor in November, 1875, since which time he has practiced the profession of the law in New Jersey and in New York. He has offices in Jersey City and New York, and lives at Red Bank, N. J.

He was appointed United States District Attorney for New Jersey in 1890, to succeed George S. Duryee, who had resigned the position. Salary, fees.

Sherrerd Depue, a son of Supreme Court Justice Depue, is Assistant United States District Attorney, and resides in Newark.

Clerk U. S. Circuit Court.

S. DUNCAN OLIPHANT, Trenton.

General Oliphant was born at Franklin Forge, on the Youghiogheny river, Fayette county, Pa., in 1824. Graduated from Jefferson College, Washington county, Pa., in September, 1844; from Harvard Law School, Cambridge, Mass., in July, 1847, and was admitted to practice in Fayette county, Pa., in September of the same year. In the fall of 1849 he entered into partnership with the Hon. Thomas Williams, of the Pittsburgh bar, and practiced law there until the spring of 1852, and then, on account of the health of his family, returned to Vincentown, and resumed and continued in the practice of law there until April, 1861.

On the 19th of April, 1861, he recruited a volunteer company of one hundred men, entered the military service of the United States with the rank of Captain, and was, from time to time, promoted to the rank of Major, Lieutenant-Colonel and Colonel, and near the close of the war to the rank of Brigadier-General by brevet, "for faithful and meritorious services," and assigned to the command of the Second Brigade of the garrison of Washington, and was honorably discharged and mustered out of service in September, 1866.

In the spring of 1867 he moved from Fayette county, Pa., to Princeton, and was admitted to practice law at the bar of New Jersey. In September, 1870, he was appointed Clerk of the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of New Jersey, by the Hon. William McKennan, which position he continues to hold. In the spring of 1874 he moved from Princeton to Trenton, where he now resides. Salary, fees.

Clerk U. S. District Court.

Linsly Rowe, Trenton.

Mr. Rowe was born at New York City, January 19th, 1848. His father was Peter Rowe, one of the old-time merchants of New York. He received a classical education at the best private schools of the city. Being naturally studious, his inclinations led him to choose the law as a profession, but yielding to the wishes of his father, whose desire it was that his son should succeed him in business, he entered his father's office, and, for several years, devoted himself to mercantile pursuits. On his father's retirement from business, however, his fondness for the law asserted itself too strongly to be resisted, and he accordingly went to Jersey City and entered his name as a student in the office of Muirheid & McGee, afterwards Bedle, Muirheid & McGee. He was admitted to the bar of this State in 1875, and at once opened an office in Jersey City, where he soon acquired an extensive practice.

He was appointed United States Commissioner in 1879, and, as such, had charge of many important criminal cases, one of the most conspicuous of which was the extradition of Frederick Hoffman, at the request of the Belgian government, for the crime of attempted murder on the high seas. He was also appointed Deputy Clerk in Admiralty of the United States District Court, in 1879, and devoted himself to increasing the admiralty business of the court with such success that during the three years he held office the number of admiralty suits in the court was more than double what it had previously been.

In June, 1882, he was appointed, by the Hon. John T. Nixon, Clerk of the United States District Court, to succeed William S. Bellville, deceased, and entered upon his new duties on July 1st of that year. His term of

office is during the discretion of the United States District Court Judge. Salary, fees.

U. S. Marshal.

William Budd Deacon, Mount Holly.

Mr. Deacon was born near Rancocas, Burlington county, N. J., November 19th, 1837. He studied law with Hon. John C. Ten Eyck, and was admitted to the bar at the June term of the Supreme Court, 1859. In 1861, he was elected Clerk of the Board of Freeholders of Burlington county, and held that office until 1866. He was Deputy U. S. Marshal, under his father, from 1861 to 1868, when his father died. He was appointed U. S. Marshal by Justice Greer to serve for the balance of his father's term, which expired in May, 1869. He was U. S. Collector of Internal Revenue from 1866 to 1869. In March, 1871, he accepted a position in the State Treasurer's office, which he held until 1875, when he resigned. In August, 1875, he was elected a member of the Board of School Trustees of Mount Holly. In 1877 he was elected a member of the 102d Legislature over Cronk, Democrat, by 18 majority. He was re-elected to the Assembly in 1878 over Lloyd, Greenbacker, and Woodington, Temperance, by a majority of 1,165. He was elected to the Senate after a long and active canvass, defeating Caleb G. Ridgway, who occupied the Senatorial office, and Axtell, Greenbacker, by a majority of 842. On the 20th day of February, 1882, he was appointed U. S. Marshal by President Arthur for the full term of four years, and on the expiration of his term, February 20th, 1886, President Cleveland failed to appoint his successor, and he was appointed by Justice Bradley, of the Supreme Court, to fill the vacancy, and held the office until April 20th, following, when he was succeeded by A. E. Gordon, of New Brunswick. On the 20th of March, 1889, he was again appointed Marshal for a full term, which expires in March 1893.

Mr. Deacon has always resided at Mount Holly, where he is President of the Mount Holly Gas Light Company, one of the Directors of the Camden and Burlington County Railroad, and Secretary and Treasurer of a turnpike company. He has always retained his law office, and when not prevented by official duties, practices his profession. He has always been an earnest and active

Republican, but has never permitted politics to interfere in the discharge of his official duties or disturb his social relations.

STATE OFFICERS.

Secretary of State.

HENRY COOPER KELSEY, Trenton.

Mr. Kelsey was born at Sparta, Sussex county, in the year 1837. He was educated and brought up in that town. At one time he was editor of the *Jersey Herald;* was Postmaster at Newton, and Judge of the Court of Common Pleas in Sussex county for four years. He was appointed Secretary of State by Governor Randolph, to fill a vacancy caused by the resignation of Mr. H. N. Congar, and took possession of the office July 1st, 1870. His term expired in 1871, and Mr. Kelsey was re-appointed by Governor Randolph, and confirmed by a Republican Senate, for a full term, which expired in 1876. Again Mr. Kelsey was re-appointed by Governor Bedle, and confirmed by a Republican Senate, for another full term, which expired April 6th, 1881. Governor Ludlow nominated him for another term of five years, and the Senate refusing to confirm the nomination, the Governor appointed Mr. Kelsey to fill the vacancy for one year. In 1882 Governor Ludlow again nominated him for another term of five years, and he was confirmed by a Republican Senate. In 1887 he was again renominated by Governor Green for another full term, and was unanimously confirmed by a Republican Senate.

His salary is $6,000 per year, and his present term expires April 1st, 1892.

By virtue of his office, Mr. Kelsey is a member of the Board of Bank Commissioners; Clerk of the Board of State Canvassers; Clerk of the Court of Errors and Appeals; Clerk of the Court of Impeachment; Clerk of the Court of Pardons; Clerk of the Prerogative Court; Commissioner of the State Library; Scientific School Commissioner, and State Commissioner of Insurance. In 1885 the Legislature appointed him a member of the State House Rebuilding Commission.

JOHN J. TOFFEY

Mr. Kelsey is also a member of other boards, and the duties of his office in other respects are multifarious.

Mr. ALEXANDER H. RICKEY is Assistant Secretary of State. He "shall, during the absence or inability, through sickness or other cause, of the Secretary of State, have the same powers and perform all the duties which are now imposed by law on the Secretary of State."

State Treasurer.

JOHN J. TOFFEY, Jersey City.

Colonel Toffey was born in Pawling, N. Y., June 1st, 1844. In 1862 he enlisted as a private in the Twenty-first New Jersey Volunteers and remained with the regiment until his term of service (nine months) expired, when he returned to Jersey City and recruited a company for the Thirty-third Regiment, and went with it as First Lieutenant. At the battle of Missionary Ridge, Tenn., Mr. Toffey was severely wounded and sent home. When recovered he received from President Lincoln a Lieutenant's commission in the Veteran Reserve Corps, and served in Washington, D. C., until 1866. He was at one time Lieutenant-Colonel of the Fourth Regiment, National Guard, New Jersey, an Alderman of Jersey City and a Director in the Hudson City Savings Bank. In 1875 and 1876 he was a member of the House of Assembly from the then Fifth District of Hudson county. In 1878 he was elected Sheriff of Hudson county by a majority of 3,900, although the usual Democratic majority there is over 4,000. He served a full term of three years and made a very creditable record. He is at present Treasurer of the Republican State Executive Committee. In January, 1885, he was elected by the Legislature as State Treasurer, and in 1888 re-elected, after each time receiving a unanimous nomination for the office in the Republican caucus. He was appointed, by the Legislature of 1885, on the Board of Commissioners for the rebuilding of the burned portion of the State House. His term as Treasurer expires on March 16th, 1891. His salary is $6,000 a year.

State Comptroller.

EDWARD J. ANDERSON, Trenton.

Edward J. Anderson, the present Comptroller of the Treasury, is a native of New Jersey, of pre-Revolutionary stock. His great-grandfather, on his father's side, was a native of the Colonies, and held an office in the British service prior to the Revolution, but joined the patriot cause on the breaking out of hostilities, and fought through the war on the side of liberty. On his mother's side Mr. Anderson's earliest ancestor in this country was Samuel Fleming, who, in 1756, founded and gave his name to Flemington, the county seat of Hunterdon county, and whose daughter Esther married Colonel Thomas Lowrey, who commanded a regiment of the New Jersey contingent of troops during the Revolutionary War, subsequently held many important public trusts in this State, and in 1790 was designated by the Legislature as a member of the Commission which selected the site upon which the present State Capitol stands. His son, William Lowrey, was also an officer of the New Jersey troops during the Revolutionary War, and his daughter was the grandmother of the subject of the present sketch.

Mr. Anderson was born at Flemington, Hunterdon county, N. J., December 15th, 1830. After receiving a common school education, he engaged in mercantile pursuits in Philadelphia, Pa., until the breaking out of the Civil War, in 1861, when he returned to his native State, and was appointed principal assistant in the Adjutant-General's Department of the State, which position he filled until the close of the war, when he resigned and engaged in business in New York City, retaining, however, his residence in New Jersey. In 1871 the office of Comptroller of the Treasury passed into the hands of the Republican party, and Mr. Anderson, after urgent solicitation, consented to perform, for a short time, the duties of first assistant in the department. Illness and death in his family disarranged his business plans, and led to his remaining until 1872 in a position which he had never intented to occupy more than a few weeks. In 1877 the office of Comptroller passed into the hands of the Democratic party, and Mr. Anderson, although a Republican, was continued as first assistant until 1880, when, the office of Comptroller becoming vacant by expiration of the term of the incumbent, and the Legis-

EDWARD J. ANDERSON,

Comptroller of the Treasury.

lature being Republican, he was chosen as the head of the department. When his term of three years expired the two houses of the Legislature were opposite in politics, and the Senate refusing to concur in the election of a Comptroller to displace Mr. Anderson, he held over until 1884, when the same political conditions existed, and he remained in office until 1885. He then received a unanimous vote in the Republican caucus, and was again chosen for another term of three years.

On the expiration of his term, in 1888, he was again unanimously nominated by the party caucus, and elected for another term. His present term expires March 15th, 1891, and as a Democratic Legislature will choose his successor, he will retire from office after a continuous service in the financial department of the State of twenty years, during which time he has been the originator of much of the legislation affecting the financial interests of the State.

By virtue of his office, the Comptroller is a member of the following boards: Trustees of the Fund for the Support of Public Schools, State Board of Education, Commissioners of the State Library, Bank Commissioners, Commissioners of the Agricultural College Fund, and Trustees of the State School for Deaf Mutes. Of the latter board, the present Comptroller is also Treasurer. Mr. Anderson has taken an active part in the affairs of these several boards and commissions, and by reason of his position as head of the financial department of the State, his duties in many of them are peculiarly arduous. From 1880 until 1889 he was a member of the Board of Inspectors of the State Prison, and for nearly five years was chairman of that board, in which position he took an active interest in the affairs of the prison, and was the author and promoter of many of the improvements introduced in that institution. In 1885, the Legislature appointed him a member of the commission to rebuild the burned portion of the State Capitol, and he has devoted much time and energy to the accomplishment of this work.

Mr. Anderson has not sought nor held any public positions other than those mentioned above, excepting that of Commissioner of Fisheries, which he accepted in 1878 at the urgent request of Governor McClellan, and the duties of which he performed without compensation until 1883.

He is an active and ardent Republican; was for thirteen years, and until 1889, a member of the Republican

Committee of Mercer County, and is now, and has been for twelve years, a member of the Republican State Committee, but has never allowed his political predilections to interfere with his social relations or influence his official action.

The term of Comptroller, as fixed by the Constitution, is three years, and the salary is $6,000 per annum.

Attorney-General.

JOHN P. STOCKTON, Trenton.

John Potter Stockton was born at Princeton, August 2d, 1826, and is a son of the late Commodore Stockton, U. S. N. He graduated from Princeton College in the Class of 1843, and studied law with the late Judge R. S. Field. He was admitted to practice as an attorney at the April term, 1847, of the Supreme Court, and was called to the bar as counselor in 1850, and practiced law in New Jersey until 1857, when he was appointed U. S. Minister to Rome by President Buchanan. He held that position until 1861, when he returned to his native land, and recommenced the practice of law in Trenton. He was elected to the Senate of the United States for six years, for the term commencing March 4th, 1865, to succeed Hon. J. C. Ten Eyck, but was unseated after serving one year. He was, however, re-elected to the United States Senate for the term commencing March 4th, 1869, and served the full term, when he returned to Trenton and recommenced the practice of law.

Senator Stockton was appointed, with Judges Ryerson and Randolph, as Commissioner to revise and simplify the proceedings and practice in the courts of law, and made a report to the Legislature, which was adopted.

He has been a delegate to several National Democratic Conventions, including that of 1884, in Chicago, which nominated President Cleveland.

He was appointed Attorney-General of the State for a term of five years, on April 8th, 1877, and in 1882 and 1887 he was re-appointed. His salary is $7,000 per year, with an annual allowance of $1,500 for clerical assistants. His present term expires April 5th, 1892.

Commander of the National Guard.

MAJOR-GENERAL JOSEPH W. PLUME, Newark.

Joseph W. Plume was born in Troy, N. Y., on the 23d of August, 1839. His grandfather was William Turk, M.D., of the United States Navy, a descendant of Antonie Janssen Salers, a wealthy Hollander, who settled in Gravesend (now a part of Brooklyn, L. I.,) in 1631. Surgeon Turk married a daughter of Captain John W. Livingston, of New York, a Revolutionary officer, the lady being one of the fourth generation in descent from Robert Livingston, grandfather of William Livingston, Governor of New Jersey during the whole Revolutionary epoch, who emigrated from Scotland to America in 1674, and subsequently became the original grantee of the famous baronial manor of that name, on the Hudson river. On his father's side, General Plume is a lineal descendant of Samuel Plum, one of the colony from Bradford, Connecticut, which settled Newark in 1666; and, grand-paternally, is descended from Captain Bastain Visscher, a Dutch navigator, who, in Hendrick Hudson's party, about 1609, explored the upper Hudson river, and, with others, afterwards organized the "Colonie of Rensselaerswyck," where the city of Albany is now situated.

In 1843 his father returned to Newark, and, since that date, General Plume has been a resident of that city. He was educated in the best private schools, and in early youth entered the banking business, which calling he has followed during the greater part of his life. He is now the cashier of the Manufacturers' National Bank of Newark, having held that office since the establishment of the institution, in 1871.

In 1857 he entered the ranks of Company C of the "City Battalion" of Newark—an organization which enjoyed a high prestige, during its existence, by reason of its fine personnel and its tactical proficiency—and remained a private therein for four years. On the 29th of May, 1861, he was commissioned First Lieutenant and Adjutant of the Second New Jersey Volunteers, holding this position until February 15th, 1862, when he was appointed Aide-de-Camp on the staff of Brigadier-General William H. French, the commander of the Third Brigade of Sumner's Division. On the 1st of June, 1862, he was appointed Acting Assistant Adjutant-General of this brigade, and on the 8th of September next succeeding, he was appointed Acting Assistant Adjutant-General of the Third Division of the Second Corps. He resigned

the latter appointment on the 19th of December, 1862, with a view of accepting the position of Assistant Adjutant-General, the resignation being accepted on the 20th of January, 1863. When, on January 31st, 1863, a commission as Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General was offered to him, he declined the same and retired from the service, as he deemed himself entitled to the rank, at least, of Major. While connected with the Army of the Potomac, however, he participated in the battles of First Bull Run, Yorktown, Fair Oaks, Seven Pines, Gaines' Mills, Peach Orchard, Savage Station, White Oaks Bridge, Malvern Hill, Second Bull Run, Antietam and Fredericksburg.

On the 4th of November, 1863, he was appointed Major and Brigade Inspector of the National Guard of the State of New Jersey. During the following year, upon the recommendation of United States Senator William Wright, he was appointed a First Lieutenant in the Regular Army, but declined the honor. In the organization of the Thirty-seventh Regiment, New Jersey Volunteers, he was elected its Colonel, but declined the compliment on account of the regiment being enlisted for only one hundred days' service. On the 6th of July, 1865, he was commissioned Colonel of the Second Regiment, New Jersey Rifle Corps; and on April 26th, 1869, he was elected Colonel of the Second Regiment, N. G. N. J.; on the 8th of May, 1869, he was commissioned Brigadier-General of the First Brigade, N. G. N. J., and on the tenth anniversary of the date of this commission, he was also commissioned Brevet Major-General, by General (then Governor) George B. McClellan. On the 4th of April, 1885, he was commissioned Major-General of the National Guard of the State of New Jersey, to succeed General Gershom Mott, whose sudden death had left the position vacant.

General Plume was four years a private, two years in the army, four years a Colonel, and sixteen years a Brigadier-General.

Adjutant-General.

William S. Stryker, Trenton.

General Stryker was born at Trenton, N. J., June 6th, 1838. He was educated at the College of New Jersey, graduating there in the year 1858. He commenced the study of law, and had nearly completed the course when

the war broke out. As stated in "New Jersey and the Rebellion," he entered the military service of the country, in response to the first call for troops. He then assisted in organizing the Fourteenth Regiment, New Jersey Volunteers, and in February 1863, was ordered to Hilton Head, South Carolina, and made Major and A. D. C. to Major-General Gilmore, then in command of the Tenth Army Corps. He participated in the capture of Morris Island and the bloody night attack on Fort Wagner. Subsequently, he was transferred to the North, on account of illness, and placed in charge of the Pay Department, U. S. Army, at Parole Camp, Columbus, Ohio. He was brevetted Lieutenant-Colonel for meritorious service during the war, and resigning in June, 1866, was soon after placed upon the staff of the Executive of New Jersey. On April 12th, 1867, he was made Brigadier-General and Adjutant-General of New Jersey, which position he holds at the present time. He was brevetted Major-General, for long and meritorious service, February 9th, 1874. He has compiled officially and published a "Roster of Jerseymen in the Revolutionary War," a "Roster of New Jersey Volunteers in the Civil War," and several works on historical subjects relating to New Jersey. He was made a counselor-at-law of the State of Ohio in the year 1866, was at one time President of the Trenton Banking Company, is a member of a large number of State and county historical societies, a Fellow of the American Geographical Society, and a member of the Society of the Cincinnati. His salary is $1,200 per year.

Quartermaster General.

RICHARD GRANT AUGUSTUS DONNELLY, Trenton.

General Donnelly was born at Richmond, Staten Island, in the year 1841, of an Irish father and an American mother of Scotch descent. He was educated in the district school of Richmond, and at a select boarding school near Belleville, Essex county, N. J. In 1854, he removed to Hoboken, N. J., and entered the law office of Hon. J. Dunn Littell, remaining there until the decease of his instructor, which occurred in 1857. He then entered into mercantile pursuits as a clerk. He began his military career in February, 1860, as a private in Company B, First Regiment, Hudson Brigade. At the breaking out of the War of the Rebellion he enlisted as

a private in Company I, First New Jersey Volunteers, attached to Kearny's Brigade, Army of the Potomac, and was advanced to the grades of Corporal and Sergeant respectively, passing a creditable examination for promotion just previous to the battle of Gaines' Mills. At this engagement he was twice wounded, slightly in the left arm during the early part, and severely during the latter part of the fight. Left on the field of battle, he was taken prisoner and confined in Libby Prison until exchanged. He was discharged from the United States service at McKim's Mansion Hospital, Baltimore, Md., by reason of physical disability caused by gun-shot wounds received in battle. He returned home, and, after a period of four months, was capable of resuming his position in New York City as a salesman.

In the year 1867 he removed to Trenton, and embarked in the hosiery and furnishing goods business, which he still carries on with the addition of that of ready-made clothing. General Donnelly re-entered the military service of New Jersey, March 18th, 1879, as Paymaster of the Seventh Regiment, National Guard. He was promoted Major, January 20th, 1881; Lieutenant-Colonel, May 31st, 1882, and Colonel, September 7th, 1882. He was appointed Quartermaster-General by Governor Green, January 13th, 1890, which appointment was sent to the Senate by Governor Abbett, and unanimously confirmed by that body March 5th, 1890.

General Donnelly was selected by Governor Ludlow as the Major of the provisional battalion which distinguished itself at Yorktown at the centennial celebration in 1881, and was proffered by Governor Green the command of the veteran camp at Gettysburg during the ceremonies of the unveiling of the monuments in 1888 to the New Jersey heroes of the battle of Gettysburg, which he was obliged to decline in consequence of other engagements. He was chairman of the Board of Commissioners to select grounds and erect buildings for the new Soldiers' Home at Kearny, the work of which has just been completed. He was appointed a Trustee of the New Jersey State Reform School at Jamesburg by Governor Abbett in 1885. He was re-appointed by the Joint Meeting of the Legislature in 1888. He is one of the Managers of the Home for Disabled Soldiers, having been appointed by Governor Green, on the recommendation of the Chief Justice, to fill a vacancy caused by the death of the Hon. Rynear H. Veghte. In addition to the management of a large mercantile business, General Donnelly is

interested in several stock companies and land associations as a director, notwithstanding which, he gives time to many beneficial and social societies to which he is attached, and indulges in a fair amount of healthful outdoor recreations, which receive his encouragement. Taking the statement of the press throughout, the appointment of General Donnelly as Quartermaster-General gave much satisfaction, especially to the National Guard and the Grand Army of the Republic, of which latter organization he is also an active member, being a Past Commander of Aaron Wilkes Post, No. 23.

The office of Quartermaster-General carries with it the responsible positions of Commissary-General, Paymaster-General and Chief of Ordnance. Salary, $1,200.

General Donnelly is a Democrat in politics. He was twice elected to the House of Assembly, and has served two terms as Mayor of the city of Trenton.

Clerk of the Supreme Court.

BENJAMIN F. LEE, Trenton.

Mr. Lee was born in Port Elizabeth, Cumberland county, N. J., in 1828. His father, Hon. Thomas Lee, was a prominent public man, having served several terms in Congress and the State Legislature, and been a successful merchant in Port Elizabeth, where he died in 1856. The Hon. Thomas Lee was a brother of Colonel Francis Lee, of the Regular Army, and a graduate of West Point, who distinguished himself in the Mexican war, and the father of Dr. Thomas Lee, a surgeon in the Regular Army, who died in 1838 from disease contracted in the Florida war. This branch of the Lee family are descendants of the Lees and Alexanders (Scotch and Irish) who emigrated to this country prior to the Revolution.

The subject of this sketch finished a thorough English education under the tutorship of John Gummere, at Burlington, in 1845, and immediately entered his father's store, at Port Elizabeth, as partner. In time he succeeded the firm of Thomas & Benjamin F. Lee, and finally, in 1860, retired from the business altogether. In 1863 he was elected Treasurer of the Cape May and Millville Railroad Company, and in 1866 Treasurer of the West Jersey Marl and Transportation Company, which position he resigned upon entering on the duties of

Clerk of the Supreme Court. He was for several years a Director of the State Agricultural Society of New Jersey. Like his father, he was always an earnest and active supporter of the Democratic doctrine, and took an active part in politics. In 1856 he was a Presidential Elector, and had served a term on the State Central Committee. In 1858 his friends of the First District presented his name in convention for nomination for Congress, and he received thirty-nine of the forty-one votes necessary to a choice. He was afterwards nominated for the Legislature from this district, which was largely Republican, and after an exciting contest, was defeated by only three votes. In 1870 Mr. Lee was nominated for Congress in the First District. The district usually gave 3,700 Republican majority, and that year about 1,500 colored voters were added, making nearly 6,000 to overcome, but he was defeated by only 1,800 votes. This was the first inroad made upon the large Republican majority in the district. In the Gubernatorial Convention that nominated Hon. Joel Parker, in 1871, Mr. Lee received 118 votes as a candidate for Governor—the entire strength of his district. In 1872 he was appointed, by Governor Parker, Clerk of the Supreme Court, which appointment was unanimously confirmed by the Senate. In 1877 he was re-appointed by Governor Bedle, and his appointment had the singular and unusual compliment of a confirmation by the Senate without the customary reference to a committee; and again, in 1882, he was similarly honored by Governor Ludlow and the Senate, thus giving him a third term. And again, in 1887, he was re-appointed by Governor Green, and unanimously confirmed by the Senate. He is at present Treasurer of the Democratic State Committee. His present term expires November 2d, 1892.

Clerk in Chancery.

Allan Langdon McDermott.

Mr. McDermott was born in South Boston, Mass., March 30th, 1854, and has lived in New Jersey since 1856. He served his apprenticeship as a "typo," leaving his trade in 1871 to enter the law office of Hon. Leon Abbett. In 1872 he concluded to "see the country," and for two years traveled through the West and South as a newspaper correspondent. Returning in 1874, he re-

sumed his legal studies with Hon. A. B. Dayton; graduated from the Law School of the New York University in May, and was admitted to the bar of that State in June, 1877, being admitted as an attorney in New Jersey in November of the same year, and as counselor three years later. In April, 1879, Mr. McDermott was appointed Corporation Attorney of Jersey City, which position he resigned in 1883, having been appointed District Court Judge by Governor Ludlow. In 1884 Governor Abbett appointed him a member of the State Board of Assessors, and in 1886 to his present office, Clerk in Chancery. In 1883 Mayor Taussig appointed Mr. McDermott a member of the Board of Finance and Taxation of Jersey City, and he acted as President of that body for nearly two years. The reforms inaugurated under his recommendations while in this position won for him the high esteem of the people of Jersey City. Upon his retirement from the board, in 1885, the Jersey City *Argus* paid Mr. McDermott the following compliment: "The withdrawal of Allan L. McDermott from the management of our municipal finances is a public calamity. His clear head, his honesty of purpose and untiring energy have rendered him of inestimable value to our city. He was conspicuously the right man in the right place. By his efforts, mainly, the assessments upon corporate property have been so re-adjusted as to yield annually an increased revenue of $217,000 to Jersey City. This service alone would be sufficient to merit for him the gratitude of the community. But he has done much more. He has introduced and enforced rigid principles of economy in our local expenditures, and has, with the aid of his colleagues, established an admirable financial system which has placed our credit above cavil or suspicion. In his retirement from this station, which he has so much honored, he will carry with him the respect and esteem of the people, who, so far as he is concerned, will accord to him the approbation due to the good and faithful servant who has done well."

Mr. McDermott was elected from the Fourth District of Hudson county to the Assembly in 1879 and 1880, and, in 1881, was the Democratic candidate for Speaker of the House. He was Temporary Chairman of the State Convention which nominated Governor Abbett, and Permanent Chairman of the Convention which nominated Governor Green. He is now Chairman of the Democratic State Committee. To his services in that capacity is due, in no small measure, the extraordinary majority

given for Governor Green in Hudson county; for Grover Cleveland, for President, in 1888; for Governor Abbett, in 1889, and, also, for the marvellous success of his party in the legislative campaign of 1890. His term expires March 29th, 1891.

Superintendent of Public Instruction.

EDWIN OSBORN CHAPMAN, Trenton.

Mr. Chapman was born at Waterford, Conn., April 1st, 1842, was formerly an editor and literary writer, and for many years a school teacher. At seventeen years of age he was graduated at the Connecticut State Normal College. He taught school in New London, in that State, also in New York city, and he was Principal of the High School of Hudson City, N. J., for two years previous to its consolidation with Jersey City and Bergen. Mr. Chapman, at the opening of the war of the Rebellion, served in the Second Connecticut Infantry, under Colonel (now General) Alfred C. Terry, and holds a commission as Colonel in the Union Veteran Army. He was elected Superintendent of Schools at the first charter election of the consolidated city of Jersey City, but was legislated out of office by the new charter of 1871. From that time, and until he was first appointed to his present office, he edited the trade publications of the American News Company. He has been connected with several newspapers in New York. He was a member of the Board of Education of Jersey City from 1874 to 1878, and served as President one term. He served three years in the House of Assembly from the Fourth District of Hudson county. This district was then considered Republican, but Mr. Chapman carried it, each year, by a considerable majority. While in the House he served on some of the most important committees, he invariably led in debate, and was prominent in the shaping of wise legislation. He was appointed by the State Board of Education, Superintendent of Public Instruction, March 21st, 1885, and served three years. In 1888 he was succeeded by Colonel Charles W. Fuller, who served one year. The power of appointment was conferred on the Governor and Senate in 1889, when Mr. Chapman was nominated and confirmed for a term of three years. His salary is $3,000 a year, and his term will expire on February 27th, 1892.

State Prison Keeper.

JOHN H. PATTERSON, Trenton.

Mr. Patterson was born in the township of Middletown, Monmouth county, N. J., March 12th, 1834, on the farm that had been owned and occupied by his ancestors almost from the first settlement of the country. His grandfather was surveyor and one of the commissioners that located the Delaware and Raritan canal, was a member of the Assembly and Council (now Senate), and was one of the Judges of the Monmouth County Court for thirty-two years. His father, James Patterson, was an active business man. He was Director of the Board of Chosen Freeholders of Monmouth county for seventeen years, was a member of the Assembly and Council, and President of the Council during the administration of Governor Pennington. Four of the Prison Keeper's brothers were graduates of colleges, one from Princeton, one from Madison University, of New York, and two from Columbia. The old people, in former years, did not consider it necessary for their children to have a collegiate education, except to enter a profession, as they termed it, and they believed a common-school education was all that was necessary for a farmer. Consequently, John H. was sent to a district school until he was thirteen years of age, when he went to work on the farm. In the summer he learned all kinds of farm work, and attended school in the winter. Before he was twenty years of age he caught the gold fever, then raging in California, and, much against the wishes of his people, he determined to migrate, and left New York in April, 1853, on the old ship "Illinois," commanded by Capt. Herndon, for San Francisco, and arrived there about May 1st. He started at once for Northern California, and, arriving in Shasta, engaged in mining and shipping goods from that place to the different mining camps. He returned home in the winter of 1856, at the earnest solicitation of his father, who was growing old, and located on the homestead of his ancestors on the north bank of the Shrewsbury river, Monmouth county, where he has since been engaged in farming, oystering, and the lime and vessel business. His grandfather and father were both Jeffersonian Democrats. The first vote Mr. Patterson cast was for John Bigler, the second time he ran for Governor of California, when he was defeated by Neilly Johnson, the Know-Nothing candidate; and for Joseph McKibben, who was elected to Congress, and who at one time was

one of the proprietors of the Girard House, Philadelphia. Mr. Patterson was a member of the State Convention of California that selected delegates to the Baltimore Convention which nominated James Buchanan for the Presidency. He was always active in politics in his own county, and was nominated for Sheriff in 1868, was elected for one year, and re-elected for two years. In 1872 he was nominated for Congress over Robert S. Green, late Governor, and Hon. Miles Ross, who were candidates before the Convention. This was during the celebrated Greeley campaign, and owing to dissension in the party, caused by the nomination of Mr. Greeley, there was then only one Democrat elected to Congress in the State. Mr. Patterson was badly defeated, and he has often wished that either of his competitors had carried off the honors. When the Democrats gained the ascendency in the Forty-Fourth Congress, Mr. Fitzhugh, of Texas, was elected Doorkeeper of the House of Representatives. He was very soon removed, and Mr. Patterson was appointed to the position. He was a candidate for re-election, but, in the distribution of the patronage, this office was conceded to the South, and Colonel Polk, nephew of ex-President Polk, and a conspicuous Confederate Army officer, was chosen in his stead, but was removed two months afterwards for irregularities in office. Mr. Patterson returned to his farm and business, which engrossed his attention until he received the appointment of Keeper of the New Jersey State Prison from Governor Abbett, which was unanimously confirmed by the Senate. His whole life has been an earnest, active and busy one.

His salary is $3,500 per year, and his term expires April 22d, 1891.

State Librarian.

Morris R. Hamilton, Trenton.

Col. Hamilton was born at Oxford Furnace, Sussex county, N. J., May 24th, 1820, and is the son of the late Gen. Samuel R. Hamilton, of Trenton, who was Quartermaster-General of the State for twenty-five years, being the immediate predecessor of General Lewis Perrine in that office. He was of Scotch descent, Col. Hamilton being a great-grandson of John Hamilton, Provincial Governor of New Jersey from 1736 to 1747, and of Andrew Robeson, Surveyor-General of the Province at the same

time—both being Scotch emigrants. The State Librarian was educated at the old Trenton Academy, Lawrenceville High School, and Princeton College, from which he graduated in 1839. He studied law with his father, and was admitted to the bar in 1842. He practiced in Camden two years, and in Philadelphia two years, in addition to being employed in the Philadelphia Post Office, from 1844 to 1849, when he resigned to take editorial charge of the Trenton *True American*, which he conducted until 1853, when it was sold to Judge Naar. Since that time he has been professionally connected with the press of New Jersey, New York, Missouri and Pennsylvania, having occupied editorial positions upon the *New York National Democrat*, the *Sussex Herald*, the *Camden Democrat*, *Newark Journal*, *Sussex Record*, *Kansas City News*, *Elizabeth Herald* and *Philadelphia Record*, during a period of thirty-five years. He obtained the title of Colonel by serving upon Governor Fort's staff from 1851 to 1854. He was elected State Librarian, by the Commissioners, February 27th, 1884, for a term of five years, and was re-elected for another term in 1889. His salary is $2,000 a year.

State Board of Assessors.

ALEXANDER G. CATTELL, President, Merchantville.

Ex-United States Senator Alexander G. Cattell, who has his home in Merchantville, Camden county, is a son of Thomas W. Cattell, and was born at Salem, N. J., February 12th, 1816, where he obtained his education. On arriving at manhood he engaged in mercantile pursuits, which he followed in his native town until 1846. He was elected to the New Jersey Legislature in 1840, when but twenty-four years of age, and was Clerk of the House in 1842–43. In 1844 he was a member of the convention to revise the State Constitution, and the youngest member of that body. In 1846 he went to Philadelphia, and has been engaged in mercantile pursuits and banking in that city and Camden ever since, although he removed his residence to Merchantville, N. J., in 1863. He was a member of both branches of Councils in Philadelphia; one of the early Presidents of the Corn Exchange Association, and in 1857 organized the Corn Exchange Bank, of which he was for thirteen years President. He was elected United States Senator from New Jersey, in 1866, to succeed Hon. J. P. Stockton, and

on account of ill health, declined a second term. He served in the Senate on the Finance Committee, and was Chairman of the Library Committee. He was appointed by President Grant as a Commissioner of the District of Columbia, but declined the office. Later, his services were brought into requisition on the first Board of Civil Service Commissioners, of which George William Curtis was Chairman, and at the end of two years resigned to accept the position of Financial Agent of the United States in London, to conduct the refunding of the six per cent. bonds at a lower rate of interest. He spent one year in London in this work and succeeded in refunding $100,000,000 at five per cent. General Grant regarded him as one of his wisest advisers and best friends. At this time Mr. Cattell is a hale and active man of affairs, engaged in a number of business enterprises, confined chiefly to New Jersey. He is President of the New Jersey Trust and Safe Deposit Company, of Camden—the first institution of the kind formed in his native State. One of Mr. Cattell's marked peculiarities is his power of attracting and holding the friendship and confidence of men in all stations of life in which he has been placed—a quality which is due in part to the unswerving honesty and fidelity of his nature and conduct in all the relations of life, and in part to that rare possession called personal magnetism.

Mr. Cattell was appointed a member of the State Board of Assessors in 1884, and was re-appointed in 1887. He was elected President of the Board in 1889. His term of office will expire May 2d, 1891.

ABRAHAM M. REYNOLDS, Newark.

Mr. Reynolds was born in Bloomfield, Essex county, N. J., July 13th, 1830. He received a liberal education, and early became engaged in mercantile pursuits in Newark, of which city he has been a resident since 1845. During several years he was engaged in the business of banking and exchange in Newark. In 1861 he was elected Sheriff of Essex county by a majority of 1,500, although the county was strongly Republican. He filled the office for three years. Afterwards he resumed the banking business. He also held several other offices of honor and trust. He was appointed Railroad Commissioner of New Jersey, April 1st, 1882, and held that office until the creation of the State Board of Assessors in

April, 1884, when he became a member of that body. He was re-appointed in 1887 for a term of four years. His term will expire on April 5th, 1891.

FERDINAND H. WISMER, Newark.

Mr. Wismer was born in Berlin, Germany, July 27th, 1833. He was educated in the common school, and is a tailor by trade. He came to the United States in 1851 and to Newark in 1852, where he has since resided. In 1856 he cast his first vote for James Buchanan. In 1857 he engaged in the wholesale manufacture of clothing. He was elected twice a member of the Aqueduct Board of Newark, and was a Director of the German National Bank from 1876 until 1890, when he withdrew. He has been President since its organization (1881) of the Newark German Building and Loan Association. He was appointed a member of the State Board of Assessors by Governor Green in 1887. His term expires in 1891.

BIRD W. SPENCER, Passaic.

General Spencer was born in New Jersey, in 1845. He entered the service of the New York, Lake Erie and Western Railroad Company January 1st, 1860, where he remained for twenty five years. During that period he served as clerk, division superintendent, paymaster, cashier, assistant treasurer and treasurer. In 1863 he enlisted in the Seventh Regiment, N. Y., and has served continuously in the militia from that year until the present time. On May 4th, 1876, he was appointed Colonel and Aid-de-Camp on the staff of Governor Bedle; June 4th, 1878, Major and Deputy Qurtermaster, and on May 23d, 1881, Brigadier-General and Inspector-General of Rifle Practice.

He is now a member of the firm of Campbell, Morrell & Co., merchants, Passaic, and he is also president of the State Trust and Safe Deposit Company. He has been Mayor of the city of Passaic three terms, or six years altogether, from 1879 to 1885. He was a member of Common Council for five years prior to his election as Mayor and he has also held that office since 1885. He was appointed a member of the State Board of Assessors

by Governor Green, in May, 1889, for a term of four years. His term will expire in May, 1893.

Superintendent State Capitol.

BERNARD J. FORD, Trenton.

Mr. Ford was born in Ireland, August 27th, 1835, and came to this country at the age of eight with his parents. At the age of fourteen he began to learn the hat finishing business with the old established firm of Rankin, Duryee & Co., of Newark, N. J. Mr. Rankin was the grandfather and Mr. Duryee, the father of Hon. George S. Duryee. Mr. Ford has been identified with the hat-finishing trade union and took an active part in its organization. He was president for three years and a delegate to the national convention. He was elected treasurer of the National Association, but declined the office, and was unanimously elected a director of that body for four years. He has taken an active part in politics, and has been a delegate to the Democratic State Conventions for twenty-five consecutive years. In 1860 he was appointed Sealer of Weights and Measures by the Common Council of Newark, but after three months' service resigned. He was appointed Sergeant of Police in Newark, which office he held for one year and resigned, because police duty was not agreeable to him. In 1876 he was appointed Excise Commissioner of Newark by the late Mayor Perry, was re-appointed in 1880 by Mayor Henry J. Yates, and in 1883 was again appointed by Mayor Joseph E. Haynes. In 1885 he was appointed Deputy Collector of Internal Revenue by Mr. Samuel Klotz, which office he held until appointed by Governor Green to the position he now holds. He was a strong advocate of Grover Cleveland in 1884, and went to the Chicago Convention to do what he could for his nomination. He has attended every Democratic National Convention since 1864, and knows every prominent man in the State of both parties. Among his warm personal friends were the late Governor Randolph, Governor Parker, Francis S. Lathrop and ex-U. S. Senator William Wright; also ex-Governor Bedle and Lewis C. Grover. He was identified with the Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Co. and the New Jersey Central Railroad for fifteen years, whose interests he looked after in the Legislature. His term of office expires in 1892.

EXECUTIVE APPOINTMENTS.

1891.

The following offices will be filled by the Governor, with the advice and consent of the Senate, in 1891:

A Judge of the Court of Errors and Appeals, in the place of Martin Cole, April 10th; also one in place of John McGregor, deceased.

A Clerk in Chancery, in the place of Allan L. McDermott, March 29th.

A Keeper of the New Jersey State Prison, in the place of John H. Patterson, April 22d.

Supervisor of the New Jersey State Prison, Henry L. Butler, (holding over).

Riparian Commissioner, in the place of Willard C. Fisk, May 1st.

Three members of the State Board of Assessors, in the place of Alexander G. Cattell, May 2d; Abraham M. Reynolds, April 5th, and Ferdinand H. Wismer, April 6th.

A Judge of the District Court of Jersey City, in the place of Alfred B. Dayton, March 24th.

Law Judges as follows: Richard S. Kuhl, Hunterdon, and Lewis J. Martin, Sussex; both April 1st.

Lay Judges, Richard J. Byrnes, Atlantic, April 1st; Hiram D. White, *ad interim*, Warren.

Prosecutors of the Pleas: William B. Gourley, Passaic; Sylvester C. Smith, Warren; both April 1st; Octavius P. Chamberlain, Hunterdon, April 6th; William R. Wilson, Union, April 19th; Middlesex county, vacancy.

Managers of Morristown Asylum: James S. Green, Hiram C. Clark; both March 24th; George W. Terreberry and Nathan W. Voorhees, holding over.

Trustees of the School for Deaf-Mutes: Theodore W. Morris and Richard L. Howell; both April 1st. Vacancies, Henry B. Crosby and Samuel Rhinehart; latter resigned.

Trustees of the State Reform School for Boys: Patrick Farrely, P. Hampton Wyckoff; both January 31st; Nathaniel S. Rue, Richard A. Donnelly; both March 17th.

Trustees of the Industrial School for Girls: Aaron Carter, Jeremiah O'Rourke, George C. Maddock, January 31st; Edward H. Stokes, March 19th.

Visitors to Agricultural College: Wilson D. Haven, Abraham T. Sergeant, Oliver Crane, William M. Force; all April 18th.

A member of the State Board of Charities and Corrections, in place of Martin V. B. Searing, April 18th.

WITHOUT THE CONSENT OF THE SENATE.

State Board of Health, Ezra M. Hunt, May 1st.
Board of Pharmacy, William R. Laird, June 1st.
State Board of Medical Examiners: Hugh C. Hendry, Henry G. Wagoner, Anthony H. Worthington; all July 8th.

JOINT MEETING APPOINTMENTS.

1891—A State Treasurer, and State Comptroller, and two Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, State Director of Railroads and Canals, Commissioners of Deeds, Police Justices, and all the Trustees of the State Normal School.

EXECUTIVE APPOINTMENTS.

1892.

The followlng offices will be filled by the Governor, with the advice and consent of the Senate, in 1892:

A Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, in the place of Mercer Beasley, March 8th.

A Secretary of State, in the place of Henry C. Kelsey, April 1st.

An Attorney-General, in the place John P. Stockton, April 5th.

A Clerk of the Supreme Court, in the place of Benjamin F. Lee, November 2d.

A Judge of the Court of Errors and Appeals, in the place of the successor of John McGregor, deceased, April 7th.

A Superintendent of Public Instruction, in the place of Edwin O. Chapman, February 27th.

A Superintendent of the State House, in the place of Bernard J. Ford, May 22d.

Riparian Commissioner, in the place of Richard B. Reading, March 27th.

Commissioners of Pilotage; Thomas S. Negus, Robert Simonson, Daniel C. Chase, William M. Gamble, William Errickson; all April 19th.

Deputy Inspectors of Factories: Patrick Callan, John D'Arcy, Evan R. White, April 9th; Joseph S. Winthal, Thomas Cogan, Francis Sayre, June 20th.

Harbor Master for Hudson county, Peter H. Daly, February 27th.

Law Judges: Passaic, John Hopper; Camden, Alfred Hugg; both April 1st.

Lay Judges: Atlantic, Enoch Cordery; Bergen, Garret G. Ackerson; Burlington, Benajah P. Wills; Cape May, Jesse D. Ludlam; Cumberland, Eli B. Hendee; Essex, Michael J. Ledwith; Gloucester, Edmund Jones; Hudson, Elijah T. Paxton; Mercer, Josiah W. Wright; Middlesex, Matthew O'Gorman; Monmouth, Charles A. Bennett, Sr.; Morris, De Witt C. Quimby; Ocean, William A. Low; Salem, William A. Wood; Somerset, Charles M. Jamison; Union, Lewis S. Hyer; all April 1st.

Prosecutor of the Pleas: Ocean, Thomas W. Middleton, March 16th.

Trustees of the School for Deaf-Mutes: Robert S. Woodruff, March 29th; James M. Seymour, April 18th.

Trustees of the State Reform School for Boys: Henry F. Goeken, John F. Downing, April 19th.

Trustees of the Industrial School for Girls: Lewis Parker, Ephraim R. Cook, April 20th.

Managers of the Home for Feeble-Minded Women: Mrs. Emily H. Williamson, Joseph Parrish, March 28th.

State Board of Charities, Benjamin Edge, April 19th.

WITHOUT THE CONSENT OF THE SENATE.

State Board of Pharmacy, Harry O. Ryerson, July 12th.

State Board of Health, Ezra A. Osborn, May 1st.

State Board of Medical Examiners: William L. Newell, Eugene Tiessler, William Perry Watson, July 8th.

U. S. GOVERNMENT.

President—Benj. Harrison, of Indiana. Salary, $50,000.

Vice President—Levi P. Morton, of New York. Salary, $10,000.

Secretary of State—James G. Blaine, of Maine. Salary, $8,000.

Secretary of the Treasury—William Windom, of Minnesota. Salary, $8,000.

Secretary of War—Redfield Proctor, of Vermont. Salary, $8,000.

Secretary of the Navy—Benjamin F. Tracy, of New York. Salary, $8,000.

Secretary of the Interior—John W. Noble, of Missouri. Salary, $8,000.

Attorney-General—William H. H. Miller, of Indiana. Salary, $8,000.

Postmaster-General—John Wanamaker, of Pennsylvania. Salary, $8,000.

Secretary of Agriculture—Jeremiah M. Rusk, of Wisconsin. Salary, $8,000.

Chief Justice of the Supreme Court—Melville W. Fuller, of Illinois. Salary, $10,500.

Associate Justices—Stephen J. Field, of California; Joseph P. Bradley, of New Jersey; John M. Harlan, of Kentucky; Samuel Blatchford, of New York; Horace Gray, of Massachusetts; L. Q. C. Lamar, of Mississippi; David J. Brewer, of Kansas; Henry B. Brown, of Michigan. Salary, $10,000 each.

Commissioner of Internal Revenue—John W. Mason, of West Virginia. Salary, $6,000.

Commissioner of Pensions—Green B. Raum, of Illinois. Salary, $5,000.

Commissioner of Patents—Charles E. Mitchell, of Connecticut. Salary, $4,500.

Commissioners of Indian Affairs—E. Darwin James, New York; Philip C. Garrett, Pennsylvania. Salary, $4,000 each.

Solicitor-General—Orlow W. Chapman, of New York. Salary, $7,000.

General of the Army—J. M. Schofield. Salary, $13,500.

Admiral of the Navy—David D. Porter, District of Columbia. Salary, $13,000.

U. S. Treasurer—James N. Huston, of Indiana.

Comptroller of Currency—E. S. Lacy, of Michigan.

Superintendent of Census—Robert P. Porter.

U. S. COURT OFFICIALS.

The United States District Court was organized at New Brunswick, on Tuesday, December 22d, 1789.

DISTRICT JUDGES.

David Brearley.....1789	Philemon Dickerson.....1841
Robert Morris.....1790	Richard S. Field.....1863
William S. Pennington.....1817	John T. Nixon.....1870
William Rossell.....1826	Edward T. Green.....1889
Mahlon Dickerson.....1840	

CLERKS.

Jonathan Dayton.....1789	Andrew Dutcher.....1862
Andrew Kirkpatrick.....1790	Ralph H. Shreve.....1863
Robert Boggs.....1791	E. Mercer Shreve.....1868
William Pennington.....1817	Robert C. Belville.....1871
Joseph C. Potts.....1840	William S. Belville.....1875
Edward N. Dickerson.....1844	Linsly Rowe.....1882
Philemon Dickerson, Jr.....1853	

MARSHALS.

Thomas Lowrey.....1789	W. Budd Deacon.....1868
John Heard.....1802	Samuel Plummer.....1869
Oliver Barnett.....1802	Robert L. Hutchinson.....1877
Oliver W. Ogden.....1808	W. Budd Deacon.....1882
Robert S. Kennedy.....1849	A. E. Gordon.....1886
George H. Nelden.....1853	W. Budd Deacon.....1889
Benijah Deacon.....1866	

DISTRICT ATTORNEYS.

Richard Stockton.....1789	James S. Green.....1837
Abraham Ogden.....1792	William Halstead.....1849
Lucius H. Stockton.....1798	Garritt S. Cannon.....1853
George C. Maxwell.....1802	Anthony Q. Keasbey.....1861
Joseph McIlvaine.....1804	Job H. Lippincott.....1886
Lucius Q. C. Elmer.....1824	Samuel F. Bigelow.....1887
Garret D. Wall.....1828	George S. Duryee.....1888

Henry S. White, 1890.

U. S. OFFICIALS, 1891.

Circuit Judge	William McKennan.
District Judge	Edward T. Green.
District Attorney	Henry S. White.
Assistant District Attorney	Sherrerd Depue.
Marshal	W. Budd Deacon.
Clerk of District Court	Linsly Rowe.
Deputy Clerk of District Court	Frank R. Brandt.
Clerk of Circuit Court	S. Duncan Oliphant.
Deputy Clerk of Circuit Court	Henry D. Oliphant.
Postmaster at Trenton	Alexander C. Yard.
Internal Revenue Collector—First District	Isaac Moffett.
" " " Fifth District	George H. Large.

STATE OFFICERS.

Governor—Leon Abbett; term expires 1893.

Private Secretary to the Governor—Leon Abbett, Jr., 1893.

Secretary of State—Henry C. Kelsey, 1892.

Assistant Secretary of State—Alexander H. Rickey, 1892.

Treasurer—John J. Toffey, 1891.

Comptroller—Edward J. Anderson, 1891.

Attorney-General—John P. Stockton, 1892.

Adjutant-General—William S. Stryker.

Assistant Adjutant-General—S. Meredith Dickinson.

Quartermaster-General—Richard A. Donnelly.

Inspector-General—William C. Heppenheimer.

Judge Advocate-General—William F. Abbett.

Major-General—Joseph W. Plume.

Chancellor—Alexander T. McGill, 1894.

Vice Chancellors—Abraham V. Van Fleet, 1894.
John T. Bird, 1896.
Henry C. Pitney, 1896.
Robert S. Green, 1897.

Vice Ordinary and Vice Surrogate-General—Abraham V. Van Fleet, 1894.

Clerk of Supreme Court—Benjamin F. Lee, 1892.

Deputy Clerk of Supreme Court—Alfred Lawshe, 1892.

Clerk in Chancery—Allan L. McDermott, 1891.

Chancery Reporter—S. Meredith Dickinson, 1895.

Law Reporter—Garret D. W. Vroom, 1893.

State Librarian—Morris R. Hamilton, 1894.

State Superintendent of Public Instruction—Edwin O. Chapman, 1892.

Keeper of the State Prison—John H. Patterson, 1891.

Supervisor of the State Prison—Henry L. Butler (holds over).

State Geologist—John C. Smock.

Chief of Bureau of Statistics—James Bishop, 1893.

Superintendent of the State House and Public Grounds—Bernard J. Ford, 1892.

Warden Morris Plains Asylum—M. B. Monroe.

Inspector of Factories and Workshops—Lawrence T. Fell, Orange, 1894. Deputies—John D'Arcy, E. R. White, Patrick Callan, Joseph S. Winthal, Thomas Cogan, Francis Sayre; all 1892.

Secretary State Board of Health—Ezra M. Hunt, M.D., 1891.

State Dairy Commissioner—George W. McGuire.

Chief Justice of the Supreme Court—Mercer Beasley, 1892.

Associate Justices of the Supreme Court—Manning M. Knapp, 1896; Edward W. Scudder, 1897; Bennett Van Syckel, 1897; David A. Depue, 1894; Alfred Reed, 1896; Jonathan Dixon, 1896; William J. Magie, 1894; Charles G. Garrison, 1895.

Court of Errors and Appeals—The Chancellor, the Justices of the Supreme Court, and Lay Judges Hendrick H. Brown, 1896; John Clement, 1894; Jonathan S. Whitaker, 1893; Martin Cole, 1891; (vacancy); Abraham C. Smith, 1895. Clerk, Secretary of State.

Court of Pardons—Governor, Chancellor and Lay Judges of the Court of Errors and Appeals. Clerk, Secretary of State.

State Board of Agriculture—President, Edward Burrough, Camden; Vice-President, Morris Bacon, Greenwich; Treasurer, D. D. Denise, Freehold; Secretary, Franklin Dye, Trenton.

Managers of Morristown Asylum—James S. Green, 1891; Eugene Vanderpool, 1893; George A. Halsey, 1893; Hiram C. Clark, 1891; John Adams Wells, 1893; John W. Jackson, 1895; Josiah Meeker, 1893; N. W. Voorhees holds over; George W. Terriberry holds over; Romeo F. Chabert, 1894. Medical Director, H. C. Harris, M.D.

Managers of Trenton Asylum—Chester Van Syckel, 1891; Caleb S. Green, 1894; D. McLean Forman, 1892; Joseph H. Bruere, 1895; G. D. W. Vroom, 1894; James Bishop, 1892; Benjamin F. Carter, 1892; Wm. L. Dayton, 1892; J. Howard Pugh, 1894; William S. Stryker, 1894. Superintendent, John W. Ward, M.D.; President, Caleb S. Green; Secretary, G. D. W. Vroom.

State Board of Education—Governor, Attorney-General, Comptroller, Secretary of State, President of the Senate, Speaker of the Assembly, the Trustees and Treasurer of the Normal School, and the State Superintendent of Public Instruction.

Trustees of the School Fund—Governor, Secretary of State, President of the Senate, Speaker of the Assembly, Attorney-General, and Comptroller.

Trustees of Normal School—First District, Isaac N. Bagley, William L. Newell. Second District, J. Howard Pugh, Cornelius Shepherd. Third District, Francis X. Schoonmaker, James Deshler (*ad interim*). Fourth Dis-

trict, E. G. Reed, Edward P. Conkling. Fifth District, Nicholas Murray Butler, James Holmes. Sixth District, James L. Hays, Andrew A. Smalley. Seventh District, John Newman, William R. Barricklo (*ad interim*). All their terms expired in 1890, but under the law they all hold over. President, James L. Hays; Vice-President, Cornelius Shepherd; Secretary, Edwin O. Chapman; Treasurer, James B. Woodward. Principal, James M. Green.

Trustees of School for Deaf-Mutes—The Governor, Comptroller, Superintendent of Public Instruction; Marcus Beach, 1893; Theodore W. Morris, 1891; Richard L. Howell, 1891; Thomas T. Kinney, 1893; Robert S. Woodruff, 1892; Henry B. Crosby, 1890; one vacancy, and James M. Seymour, 1892. Superintendent, Weston Jenkins. Steward, John Wright.

Inspectors of State Prison—George A. Heaney, 1895, of Hudson; Hermann Schalk, of Essex; John P. Flanagan, of Middlesex; Thomas P. Curley, of Camden; and Charles H. Mickel, of Cumberland. All their terms, except that of Mr. Heaney, expire in 1894.

Trustees of State Industrial School for Girls—George C. Maddock, 1891; Edward H. Stokes, 1891; Aaron Carter, 1891; Ephraim R. Cook, 1892; Lewis Parker, 1892; Jeremiah O'Rourke, 1891.

Trustees of Reform School for Boys—Richard A. Donnelly, 1891; Patrick Farrely, 1891; P. Hampton Wyckoff, 1891; Nathaniel S. Rue, 1891; Henry F. Goeken, 1892; John F. Downing, 1892. Superintendent, Ira Otterson.

Council of State Charities and Correction—Governor Abbett, President; Martin V. B. Searing, Morris, 1891; Frank P. McDermott, Monmouth, 1896; Benjamin Edge, Hudson, 1892; Henry Fredericks, Camden, 1896; Aaron K. Baldwin, Essex, 1896.

District Court Judges—Camden, E. Ambler Armstrong; Elizabeth, Joseph Cross; Hoboken, Abel I. Smith; Jersey City, Alfred B. Dayton, William P. Douglass; Newark, Thomas S. Henry, John A. Miller, Jr.; Paterson, Francis Scott, Jr.; Trenton, William M. Lanning. Judge Henry's term expires in 1895, Judge Dayton's in 1891, and the terms of all the other Judges in 1893.

United States Senators—John R. McPherson, 1895; Rufus Blodgett, 1893.

Representatives in Fifty-First Congress—1st District, Christopher A. Bergen; 2d, James Buchanan; 3d, Jacob A. Geissenhainer; 4th, Samuel Fowler; 5th, Cornelius A. Cadmus; 6th, Thomas Dunn English; 7th, Edward F. McDonald.

Commissioners of State Library—Governor, Chancellor, Chief Justice, Secretary of State, Treasurer and Comptroller.

Commissioners of Agricultural College Fund—Governor, Secretary of State, Treasurer, Attorney-General and Comptroller.

Commissioners of Sinking Fund—Henry M. Sawyer, Cape May, 1891; John H. Laird, Englishtown, 1891. Secretary, Charles S. Knisell.

Riparian Commissioners—Willard C. Fisk, Jersey City, 1891; Miles Ross, New Brunswick, 1894; Richard B. Reading, Raven Rock, 1892; Richard N. Herring, Camden, 1893.

Commissioners of Pilotage—Thomas S. Negus, 1892; Robert Simonson, 1892; William M. Gamble, 1892; William Errickson, 1892; Daniel C. Chase, 1892.

State Board of Health—Laban Dennis, 1894; Franklin Gauntt, 1896; Ezra M. Hunt, 1891; E. A. Osborne, 1892; Edward J. O'Reilly, 1893; Cyrus F. Brackett, 1895; Albert R. Leeds, 1897.

State Board of Assessors—Abraham M. Reynolds, 1891; Alexander G. Cattell, 1891; Ferdinand H. Wismer, 1891; Bird W. Spencer, 1893.

State Medical Board—Hugh C. Hendry, Newark; Henry G. Wagoner, Somerville; Anthony H. Worthington, Trenton; all in 1891. William L. Newell, Millville; Eugene Tiessler, Orange; William Perry Watson, Jersey City; David R. Atwell, Hoboken; all in 1892. Armin Uebelacker, Morristown; George W. Brown, Long Branch; all in 1893.

State Board of Dentistry—Edward M. Beasley, Belvidere, 1894; Alvin R. Eaton, Elizabeth, 1891; Frederick A. Levy, Orange, 1893; Frederick C. Barlow, Jersey City, 1892; G. Carlton Brown, Elizabeth, 1890.

State Board of Pharmacy—William R. Laird, Jersey City, 1891; Harry O. Ryerson, Newton, 1892; Albert P. Brown, Camden, 1893; August Drescher, Newark, 1894; Albert S. Elwell, Bridgeton, 1895.

New Jersey Home for Disabled Soldiers—Managers: Colonel Edward H. Wright, Newark; Amzi Dodd, Newark; Marcus L. Ward, Newark; General J. Watts Kearny, Kearny; General E. Burd Grubb, Edgewater Park; General Richard A. Donnelly, Trenton. Officers: Superintendent, Major Peter P. Rogers; Surgeon, Dr. J. A. Brumley; Adjutant, Thomas Arrowsmith; Chaplain, Rev. Isaac Tuttle.

Commissioner of Insurance—Secretary of State, *ex-officio.*

State Director of Joint Companies—E. F. C. Young, Jersey City. (Yearly.)

Fish Commissioners—Robert D. Foote, Morristown, 1893; Francis M. Ward, Newton, 1893; Albert Newell, Salem, 1894.

Fish Wardens—Atlantic, John F. Cordery, Samuel E. Tilton; Bergen, Abram Terhune, George Ricardo; Burlington, Charles H. Vansciver, Levi French; Camden, John McCormick, Henry J. Neutze; Cape May, Edwin F. Westcott, Zebulon L. York; Cumberland, James H. Elkinton; Essex, Charles F. Murphy, Thomas A. Sisco; Gloucester, James H. Pierson, Charles B. Platt; Hunterdon, William M. Huffman, Thomas M. Warford; Mercer, Roeloff Van Dyke, Henry Fahrenbach, Jr.; Middlesex, Vanderbilt S. Voorhees, James M. Parsons; Monmouth, John Borden, William I. Conover; Morris, Howard P. Frothingham, Stephen A. Guerin; Ocean, Joseph Helfrich; Passaic, Charles A. Shriner, George Waldron; Salem, William Lawrence, Paul Jacquett; Somerset, Cornelius L. Honeyman, John S. Field; Sussex, David Couse, Jr., Warren H. Vansickel, Donald McVicar; Union, Percy Ohl, William F. Force; Warren, John C. Kitchen, Timothy T. Cook.

State Board of Visitors to the Agricultural College: 1st District—James Newell, Salem, 1892; Thomas H. Dudley, Camden, 1892. 2d District—Wilson D. Haven, Trenton, 1891; William F. Morgan, Burlington, 1892. 3d District—David A. Denise, Monmouth, 1892; James Neilson, New Brunswick, 1892. 4th District—Caleb Wyckoff, Warren, 1892; Abraham S. Sergeant, Hunterdon, 1891. 5th District—Samuel R. Demarest, Bergen, 1892; Oliver Crane, Morristown, 1891. 6th District—William R. Ward, Newark, 1892; William M. Force, Newark, 1891. 7th District—Abram W. Duryee, Jersey City, 1892; James Stevens, Jersey City, 1892.

Board of Managers of the New Jersey Home for the Care and Training of Feeble-Minded Women—Alexander G. Cattell, Merchantville, 1894; Belmont Perry, Woodbury, 1894; Benjamin F. Lee, Trenton, 1894; Joseph Parrish, Burlington, 1892; Mrs. Emily H. Williamson, Elizabeth, 1892; Mrs. Annie E. Gile, Orange, 1896; Mrs. Caroline B. Alexander, Hoboken, 1896.

COUNTY DIRECTORY.

COUNTY OFFICERS, WITH THE DATE OF THE EXPIRATION OF THEIR TERM OF OFFICE, TIME OF HOLDING COURTS, &c.

County Collector's term of office is one year.

Atlantic County.

County Seat—Mays Landing. Population, about 800.

Sheriff—Charles R. Lacey, 1893.
Coroners—John S. Westcott, 1892; Harvey E. Bowles, 1891; Joseph C. Farr, 1893.
County Clerk—Lewis Evans, 1895.
Surrogate—John S. Risley, 1892.
County Collector—Allen B. Endicott, Atlantic City.
President Judge—Alfred Reed, 1896.
Lay Judges—Enoch Cordery, 1892; Joseph Scull, 1893; Richard J. Byrnes, 1891.
Prosecutor of the Pleas—Joseph Thompson, 1893.
County Board of Registry—Harry S. Scull, James S. Tilton, Dems.; James D. Southwick, Joseph E. P. Abbott, Reps.
Terms of Court—April, September and December—second Tuesday.

Bergen County.

County Seat—Hackensack. Population, about 4,300.

Sheriff—James A. Haring, 1892.
Coroners—Jacob M. Hill, 1892; Charles P. Yoe, 1892; Nelson W. Young, 1893.
County Clerk—Samuel Taylor, 1895.
Surrogate—David A. Fell, 1893.
County Collector—John W. Bogart, Hohokus.
President Judge—Jonathan Dixon, 1896.
Law Judge—James M. Van Valen, 1893.
Lay Judges—Garret G. Ackerson, 1892; Aaron G. Garrison, 1894.

Prosecutor of the Pleas—A. D. Campbell, 1895.
County Board of Registry—John O. Grode, William Ely, Dems.; Peter Dammer, Abraham C. Holdrum, Reps.
Terms of Court—April, first Tuesday; September, second Tuesday; and December, second Tuesday.

Burlington County.

County Seat—Mount Holly.

Sheriff—Charles H. Shinn, 1893.
Coroners—Enoch De Worth, 1892; Joshua D. Janney, 1893; Charles W. Heisler, 1893.
County Clerk—Charles T. Parker, 1893.
Surrogate—Henry Darnell, 1891.
Auditor—Joseph S. Gibson.
County Collector—Joseph Powell, Lumberton.
President Judge—Charles G. Garrison, 1895.
Lay Judges—Stacy H. Scott, 1894; Benajah P. Wills, 1892; Joshua Forsyth, 1893.
Prosecutor of the Pleas—Eckard P. Budd, 1895.
County Board of Registry—James O. Glasgow, Enoch Hollingshead, Dems.; Nathan Haines, Henry J. Irick, Reps.
Terms of Court—April and December, third Tuesday; September, fourth Tuesday.

Camden County.

County Seat—Camden. Population, 58,274.

Sheriff—Henry J. West, 1893.
Coroners—Edwin R. Smiley, Edward E. Jefferies, Edwin Tomlinson, 1893.
County Clerk—Robert L. Barber, 1895.
Register of Deeds—Jacob Sickler, 1895.
Surrogate—George S. West, 1892.
County Collector—Jonathan Duffield, Camden.
President Judge—Charles G. Garrison, 1895.
Law Judge—Alfred Hugg, 1892.
Lay Judges—Thomas McDowell, 1893; John Gaunt, 1894.
Prosecutor of the Pleas—Wilson H. Jenkins, 1894.
Port Warden—William C. Scudder, 1895.

County Board of Registry—Henry B. Paul, William J. Thompson, Dems.; Edward Bettle, Christopher J. Mines, Jr., Reps.

Terms of Court—Second Tuesday in January, first Tuesday in May and second Tuesday in October.

Cape May County.

County Seat—Cape May Court House. Population, 1,610.

Sheriff—Charles E. Nichols, 1892.

Coroners—Swayne S. Reeves, Isaac M. Downs, Absalom E. Cox, 1893.

County Clerk—Edward L. Rice, 1895.

Surrogate—William Hildreth, 1892.

County Collector—E. L. Ross, Cape May Court House.

President Judge—Alfred Reed, 1896.

Lay Judges—Jesse D. Ludlam, 1892; Somers Gandy, 1893; Stephen H. Bennett, 1894.

Prosecutor of the Pleas—Richard T. Miller, 1894.

County Board of Registry—A. C. Gile, William Lake, Dems.; Alfred Cooper, Eugene Way, Reps.

Terms of Court—Fourth Tuesday in April and September, third Tuesday in December.

Cumberland County.

County Seat—Bridgeton. Population 11,471.

Sheriff—Ebenezer Whitecar, 1893.

Coroners—Edward H. Bedwell, 1891; John P. Miller, 1892; Charles E. Bellows, 1893.

County Clerk—William B. Trenchard, 1894.

Surrogate—Samuel P. Fithian, 1893.

County Colllector—James W. Trenchard, Bridgeton.

President Judge—Alfred Reed, 1896.

Law Judge—James R. Hoagland, 1894.

Lay Judges—Nathaniel Stratton, 1893; Eli B. Hendee, 1892.

Prosecutor of the Pleas—William A. Logue, 1894.

County Board of Registry—Samuel Wells, Mulford Ludlam, Dems.; Eli E. Rogers, Oregon J. Ward, Reps.

Terms of Court—First Tuesday in January, May and October.

Essex County.

County Seat—Newark. Population, 181,518.

Sheriff—Jacob Haussling, 1893.
Corners—Emanuel Schwartz, Thomas F. Phelan, Edward De L. Bradin, 1893.
County Clerk—Samuel A. Smith, 1892.
Surrogate—John B. Dunsenbury, 1894.
County Collector—Thomas J. Regan, Newark.
Register of Deeds—Richard E. Cogan, 1893.
President Judge—David A. Depew, 1894.
Law Judge—Andrew Kirkpatrick, 1895.
Lay Judges—Carl Buttner, 1894; Michael J. Ledwith, 1892.
Prosecutor of Pleas—Elvin W. Crane, 1894.
County Board of Registry—Leonard Kalisch, Edwin A. Raynor, Dems.; William R. Williams, Joseph L. Munn, Reps.
Terms of Court—First Tuesday in April, second Tuesday in September and second Tuesday in December.

Gloucester County.

County Seat—Woodbury. Population, 3,867.

Sheriff—David J. Packer, 1893.
Coroners—J. Ellis Paulin and Joseph L. Franklin, 1892; Edmund L. Scott, 1893.
County Clerk—Henry C. Loudenslager, 1892.
Surrogate—Milliard F. Du Bois, 1894.
County Collector—Henry S. Tallman, Woodbury.
President Judge—Charles G. Garrison, 1895.
Lay Judges—William Beckett, 1893; Edmund Jones, 1892; Edward L. Stratton, 1894.
Prosecutor of the Pleas—Belmont Perry, 1894.
County Board of Registry—Thomas W. Hurff, Charles T. Maloney, Dems.; George E. Pierson, Charles W. Justice, Reps.
Terms of Court—First Tuesday in April, second Tuesday in September and December.

Hudson County.

County Seat—Jersey City. Population, 163,987.

Sheriff—John J. McPhillips, 1893.
Coroners—James Murrer, 1891; William N. Parslow, Michael J. Boylan, 1893.

County Clerk—Dennis McLaughlin, 1895.
Surrogate—James H. O'Neil, 1891.
County Collector—Hugh Dugan, Jersey City.
Register of Deeds—George B. Fielder, 1895.
President Judge—Manning M. Knapp, 1896.
Law Judge—Job H. Lippincott, 1893.
Lay Judges—Elijah T. Paxton, 1892; Albert Hoffman, 1894.
Prosecutor of the Pleas—Charles H. Winfield, 1893.
Port Warden—Edwin R. Stanton, 1893.
Harbor Masters—James H. Moore, 1893; Peter H. Daly, 1892.
County Board of Registry—Charles C. Black, James Minturn, Dems.; John R. Wiggins, Edward W. Wooley, Reps.
Terms of Court—First Tuesday in April, second Tuesday in September and second Tuesday in December.

Hunterdon County.

County Seat—Flemington. Population, 1,909.

Sheriff—W. Howard Lake, 1893.
Coroners—Peter Voorhees, George Hansen, William Lyman, 1893.
County Clerk—William D. Bloom, 1893.
Surrogate—Isaac S. Cramer, 1894.
County Collector—Edward Humphrey, Glen Gardner.
President Judge—Edward W. Scudder, 1897.
Law Judge—Richard S. Kuhl, 1891.
Lay Judges—Peter Martenis, 1893; Henry P. Cullen, 1894.
Prosecutor of the Pleas—Octavius P. Chamberlain, 1891.
County Board of Registry—Henry E. Park, Oliver J. Blackwell, Dems.; Edward H. Holcomb, John H. Nunn, Reps.
Terms of Court—Second Tuesday in April, second Tuesday in September and second Tuesday in December.

Mercer County.

County Seat—Trenton. Population, 58,488.

Sheriff—Spafford W. Bergen, 1893.
Coroners—Louis Coutier, John Bucknum, Edward Jewell, 1893.
County Clerk—Randolph H. Moore, 1893.

Surrogate—John W. Cornell, 1894.
County Collector—John H. Heil, Trenton.
President Judge—Edward W. Scudder, 1897.
Law Judge—Robert S. Woodruff, 1895.
Lay Judges—Josiah W. Wright, 1892; William S. Yard, 1893.
Prosecutor of the Pleas—Bayard Stockton, 1893.
County Board of Registry—Foster W. Van Kirk, Edwin R. Walker, Dems.; Joseph H. Mount, George R. Whittaker, Reps.
Terms of Court—Third Tuesday in January, second Tuesday in May and first Tuesday in October.

Middlesex County.

County Seat—New Brunswick. Population, 18,459.

Sheriff—Thomas N. Acken, 1893.
Coroners—Charles F. Newton, 1891; Edward B. Dana, Jr., Patrick A. Shannon, 1893.
County Clerk—Patrick Convery, 1894.
Surrogate—Benjamin F. Howell, 1892.
County Collector—Richard Serviss, New Brunswick.
President Judge—Mercer Beasley, 1892.
Law Judge—J. Kearny Rice, 1895.
Lay Judges—Matthew O'Gorman, 1892; Manning Freeman, 1893.
Prosecutor of the Pleas—Robert Adrain.
County Board of Registry—Hendrick H. Brown, Oliver Kelly, Dems.; Woodbridge Strong, Anthony Schroder, Reps.
Terms of Court—First Tuesday in April, second Tuesday in September and second Tuesday in December.

Monmouth County.

County Seat—Freehold. Population, 2,124.

Sheriff—Rulif P. Smock, 1893.
Coroners—Austin P. Johnson, William E. Vandyke, Amzi Posten, 1893.
County Clerk—John T. Haight, 1895.
Surrogate—David S. Crater, 1893.
County Collector—William S. Throckmorton, Freehold.
President Judge—Mercer Beasley, 1892.
Law Judge—J. Clarence Conover, 1895.

Lay Judges—Charles A. Bennett, Sr., 1892; Pitney Curtis, 1893.

Prosecutor of the Pleas—Charles Haight, 1893.

County Board of Registry—Alexander H. Yard, Archibald A. Higgins, Dems.; J. Wesley Danser, Mathias Woolley, Reps.

Terms of Court—First Tuesday after the first day of January, first Tuesday in May and October.

Morris County.

County Seat—Morristown. Population, about 5,418.

Sheriff—Oscar Lindsley, 1893.

Coroners—John W. Fancher, George C. Kyte, Orion W. Hughson, 1893.

County Clerk—Elias B. Mott, 1893.

Surrogate—Charles A. Gillen, 1893.

County Collector—Mahlon Hoagland, Sr., Rockaway.

President Judge—William J. Magie, 1894.

Law Judge—Francis Child, 1893.

Lay Judges—De Witt C. Quimby, 1892; Charles Hardin, 1893.

Prosecutor of the Pleas—Willard W. Cutler, 1893.

County Board of Registry—John R. Pitney, Thomas Hoagland, Dems.; Melvin S. Condit, John B. Vreeland, Reps.

Terms of Court—Third Tuesday in January, first Tuesday in May and second Tuesday in October.

Ocean County.

County Seat—Toms River. Population, about 1,300.

Sheriff—John Hageman, 1893.

Coroners—Edward Inman, David O. Parker, Edward Ricketts, 1893.

County Clerk—Abram C. B. Havens, 1893.

Surrogate—Charles H. Wardell, 1892.

County Collector—Eugene F. Cranmer, West Creek.

President Judge—Bennet Van Syckel, 1897.

Lay Judges—William A. Low, 1892; Richard H. Conover, 1893; Enoch H. Jones, 1894.

Prosecutor of the Pleas—Thomas W. Middleton, 1892.

County Board of Registry—Ephraim P. Emson, Thomas W. Middleton, Dems.; George W. Cowperthwaite, Jonathan Goble, Reps.

Terms of Court—Second Tuesday in April, first Tuesday in September and first Tuesday in December.

Passaic County.

County Seat—Paterson. Population, 78,358.

Sheriff—Richard Rossiter, 1893.
Coroners—Frank L. Habben, 1892; J. Alexander Brown, Richard A. Terhune, 1893.
County Clerk—William M. Smith, 1891.
Surrogate—Charles M. King, 1895.
County Collector—P. Henry Shields, Paterson.
President Judge—Johnathan Dixon, 1896.
Law Judge—John Hopper, 1892.
Lay Judges—James Inglis, Jr., 1893; John J. Warren, 1894.
Prosecutor of the Pleas—William B. Gourley, 1891.
County Board of Registry—Abel Horton, James G. Sigler, Dems.; Samuel S. Sherwood, James H. Rogers, Reps.
Terms of Court—First Tuesday after the first day of January, fourth Tuesday in April and September.

Salem County.

County Seat—Salem. Population, 5,512.

Sheriff—James Newell, 1893.
Coroners—Charles W. Denn, Joseph B. Fox, Ellsworth S. Irelan, 1893.
County Clerk—Clinton Kelty, 1894.
Surrogate—George R. Morrison, 1892.
County Collector—Richman Coles, Woodstown.
President Judge—Alfred Reed, 1896.
Lay Judges—William A. Wood, 1892; William Plummer, 1893; Robert M. Hitchner, 1894.
Prosecutor of the Pleas—Jonathan W. Acton, 1895.
County Board of Registry—John P. Flynn, Millard F. Riley, Dems.; D. Harris Smith, Henry Combs, Reps.
Terms of Court—Third Tuesday in January, May and October.

Somerset County.

County Seat—Somerville. Population, 3,316.

Sheriff—Lewis M. Coddington, 1892.

Coroners—Arthur Kenny, Isaac L. Compton, Ephraim L. Stelle, 1893.

County Clerk—Matthew H. Vanderveer, 1895.

Surrogate—A. T. Huff, 1893.

County Collector—E. B. Allen, Plainfield.

President Judge—William J. Magie, 1894.

Law Judge—John D. Bartine, 1895.

Lay Judges—Charles M. Jemison, 1892; Arthur S. Ten Eyck, 1894.

Prosecutor of the Pleas—William V. Steele, 1894.

County Board of Registry—Elisha Coriell, John H. Mattison, Dems.; Cornelius S. Hoffman, William H. Long, Reps.

Terms of Court—Third Tuesday in April, fourth Tuesday in September and fourth Tuesday in December.

Sussex County.

County Seat—Newton. Population, 2,648.

Sheriff—William L. Williams, 1893.

Coroners—Jacob S. Newman, J. Cole Price, William J. Little, 1893.

County Clerk—Charles W. Shaw, 1892.

Surrogate—Jonas S. Decker, 1893.

County Collector—Theodore Morford, Newton.

President Judge—William J. Magie, 1894.

Law Judge—Lewis J. Martin, 1891.

Lay Judges—Robert A. Sheppard, 1893; Samuel T. Smith, 1894.

Prosecutor of the Pleas—Theodore Simonson, 1893.

County Board of Registry—James L. Decker, Peter P. Swarts, Dems.; Obadiah P. Armstrong, William H. Palmer, Reps.

Terms of Court—First Tuesday in April, Second Tuesday in September and Second Tuesday in December.

Union County.

County Seat—Elizabeth. Population, 37,670.

Sheriff—William H. Hicks, 1893.

Coroners—Alfred Q. Donovan, 1891; John M. Randolph, William C. Boone, 1893.

County Clerk—J. L. Crowell, 1892.
Surrogate—George T. Parrott, 1892.
County Collector—E. M. Wood, Elizabeth.
President Judge—Bennet Van Syckel, 1897.
Law Judge—Thomas F. McCormick, 1893.
Lay Judges—Louis S. Hyer, 1892; James J. Wiley, 1894.
Prosecutor of the Pleas—William R. Wilson, 1891.
Harbor Master for Elizabeth and Elizabeth Creek—John Driscoll, 1892.
County Board of Registry—James T. Wiley, Robert L. Livingston, Dem.; Edward C. Woodruff, William Chamberlain, Reps.
Terms of Court—First Tuesday in January, May and October.

Warren County.

County Seat—Belvidere. Population, 1,814.

Sheriff—Michael W. Weller, 1893.
Coroners—Peter H. Hogerty, 1891; Jesse Smith, Michael Kenney, 1893.
County Clerk—John A. Wildrick, 1895.
Surrogate—William O'Neil, 1894.
County Collector—P. W. Squier, Marksboro.
President Judge—Edward W. Scudder, 1897.
Law Judge—Irving W. Schultz, 1894.
Lay Judges—William H. Dawes, 1894; Hiram D. White, *ad interim*.
Prosecutor of the Pleas—Sylvester C. Smith, 1891.
County Board of Registry—Stephen Larrison, Robert M. Petty, Dems.; A. Blair Kelsey, William R. Laire, Reps.
Terms of Court—Fourth Tuesday in April, fourth Tuesday in September, and the first Tuesday after the fourth Tuesday in December.

TIME OF HOLDING COURTS.

The Court of Chancery meets on the first Tuesday in February, the third Tuesday in May and the third Tuesday in October.

The Supreme Court meets on the third Tuesday in February, the first Tuesday in June and the first Tuesday in November.

The Court of Errors and Appeals meets on the first Tuesday in March, the third Tuesday in June and the third Tuesday in November.

The Court of Pardons meets on the same days as the Court of Errors and Appeals.

The Prerogative Court meets on the same days as the Court of Chancery.

The U. S. Circuit Court meets on the fourth Tuesday in March and the fourth Tuesday in September.

The U. S. District Court meets on the third Tuesday in January, April, June and September.

The Circuits of New Jersey are divided as follows:

1st District—Cape May, Cumberland, Salem and Atlantic. Justice Reed.

2d District—Gloucester, Camden and Burlington. Justice Garrison.

3d District—Mercer, Hunterdon and Warren. Justice Scudder.

4th District—Middlesex and Monmouth. Chief Justice Beasley.

5th District—Somerset, Morris and Sussex. Justice Magie.

6th District—Bergen and Passaic. Justice Dixon.

7th District—Essex. Justice Depue.

8th District—Hudson. Justice Knapp.

9th District—Union and Ocean. Justice Van Syckel.

For the time of holding of county courts, see County Directory.

NEW JERSEY STATE ELECTION RETURNS.

OFFICIAL, 1890.

Atlantic County.

	Con.			Ass'y.		
	Haven, Dem.	Buchanan, Rep.	Brown, Pro.	Wright, Dem.	Johnson, Rep.	Monfort, Pro.
Absecon	58	42	12	53	46	7
Atlantic City—						
1st Ward, 1st Dist	128	210	7	150	186	5
1st Ward, 2d Dist	95	195	6	117	174	4
1st Ward, 3d Dist	102	155	6	119	135	5
	325	560	19	386	495	14
2d Ward, 1st Dist	110	174	8	131	150	6
2d Ward, 2d Dist	134	159	13	154	140	7
2d Ward, 3d Dist	145	176	11	165	153	7
2d Ward, 4th Dist	94	148	35	120	123	30
	483	657	67	570	566	50
	808	1217	86	956	1061	64
Brigantine	7	24	.....	9	23	.....
Beuna Vista	77	89	4	78	87	.....
Egg Harbor City	182	101	.....	170	114	.....
Egg Harbor Township	115	103	28	119	97	19
Galloway	200	189	6	180	206	3
Hamilton	104	150	11	103	141	11
Hammonton	142	225	59	152	210	59
Linwood	40	53	3	36	52	6
Mullica	40	72	14	39	73	12
Pleasantville	91	103	38	111	88	31
Somers Point	43	10	1	14	40	1
South Atlantic City	12	6	.....	14	4	.....
Weymouth	51	38	6	51	38	6
	1970	2422	268	2085	2280	219
Majority in county		452			195	

Bergen County.

1st District.	Con. Cadmus, Dem.	Con. Beckwith, Rep.	Con. Bradbrook, Pro.	Ass'y Huyler, Dem.	Ass'y Cartland, Rep.	Ass'y Onderdonk, Pro.
Englewood, East Dist.	184	118	5	171	128	4
West Dist.	296	109	4	288	112	4
Harrington	259	146	6	232	168	5
Hohokus	188	193	1	189	193	.....
Orvil	167	189	8	170	185	5
Palisade	261	127	2	275	104	1
Ridgefield, East Dist.	229	160	7	232	160	3
West Dist.	199	156	2	191	159	2
Washington, 1st Dist.	124	93	.....	120	91	.....
2d Dist.	170	94	2	162	95	2
	2077	1385	37	2030	1395	26
Majority	692			635		

2d District.	Con. Cadmus, Dem.	Con. Beckwith, Rep.	Con. Bradbrook, Pro.	Ass'y. Zimmermann, Dem.	Ass'y. Shafer, Rep.	Ass'y. Wyatt, Pro.
Boiling Springs	108	75	5	106	74	4
Franklin	233	216	2	221	228	2
Lodi, 1st Dist.	320	131	.....	305	145	.....
2d Dist.	131	138	.....	138	127	.....
Midland	158	175	1	163	169	1
New Barbadoes, 1st Dist.	259	134	15	253	144	13
2d Dist.	207	200	11	202	205	6
3d Dist.	176	46	2	177	45	1
	642	380	28	632	395	20
Ridgewood	152	207	5	155	205	3
Rutherford	178	192	29	168	193	25
Saddle River	167	142	.....	168	142	.....
Union	149	70	2	151	66	.....
	2238	1726	72	2207	1744	55
Majority	512			463		
	4345	3111	109			
Majority in county	1204					

Burlington County.

1st District.	—Con.— Haven, Dem.	Buchanan, Rep.	Brown, Pro.	—Ass'y.- White, Dem.	Townsend, Rep.
Bordentown, 1st Dist.	173	263	14	155	219
2d Dist.	260	171	8	223	209
3d Dist.	102	78	5	111	70
	535	452	27	489	498
Chesterfield	70	192	11	69	191
Easthampton	82	71	4	80	74
Mansfield	192	178	25	165	206
New Hanover	226	193	11	225	191
Pemberton, East Dist.	195	176	16	210	163
West Dist.	103	79	7	106	80
Springfield	207	140	8	190	154
Woodland	48	17	.....	48	16
	1658	1498	109	1582	1573
Majority	160			9	

2d District.	—Con.— Haven, Dem.	Buchanan, Rep.	Brown, Pro.	—Ass'y.— Perkins, Dem.	Farner, Rep.	Woolston, Pro.
Beverly City	157	197	24	198	158	12
Beverly Township	135	174	19	191	117	12
Burlington, 1st Dist.	196	174	4	192	178	.....
2d Dist.	258	274	.....	260	266	.....
3d Dist.	236	241	9	221	258	.....
4th Dist.	211	256	10	224	242	.....
	901	945	23	897	944	.....
Cinnaminson, 1st Dist.	240	330	43	257	307	30
2d Dist.	118	83	5	126	75	.....
Delran	309	139	24	300	151	.....
Florence	165	228	20	176	219	6
Willingboro	99	66	9	101	63	5
	2124	2162	167	2246	2034	65
Majority		38		212		

3d District.	—Con.— Haven, Dem.	Buchanan, Rep.	Brown, Pro.	—Ass'y.— Plasket, Dem.	Sharp, Rep.
Bass River	106	32	5	107	32
Chester, East Dist	90	189	24	95	188
West Dist	147	192	30	155	189
Evesham	137	148	10	134	152
Little Egg Harbor	77	179	42	75	173
Lumberton	143	224	16	134	230
Medford	163	220	16	147	236
Mount Laurel	132	146	9	132	136
Northampton, 1st Dist.	147	218	18	145	222
2d Dist	152	170	17	154	171
3d Dist	163	253	18	163	254
	462	641	53	462	647
Randolph	15	32	3	16	31
Shamong	124	127	4	123	128
Southampton, East Dist	114	91	5	112	94
West Dist	108	129	6	105	132
Washington	13	44	.....	13	44
Westhampton	53	86	2	52	86
	1884	2480	225	1862	2498
Majority		596			636
	5666	6140	501		
Majority in county		474			

Camden County.

1st District.	Con			Sen.				Ass'y.		
Camden City—	Newell, Dem.	Bergen, Rep.	Nicholson, Pro.	Brewer, Dem.	Rogers, Rep.	Bowden, Pro.	Harned, Ind. R.	Lummis, Dem.	Cole, Rep.	Townsend, Pro.
1st Ward, 1st Dist.....	82	204	7	77	181	10	16	83	194	.....
1st Ward, 2d Dist.....	71	139	3	68	127	2	21	69	128	.....
1st Ward, 3d Dist	133	234	18	130	225	21	19	133	230	3
1st Ward, 4th Dist.....	125	227	14	120	225	14	15	123	224	.....
2d Ward, 1st Dist	99	231	20	100	214	21	21	98	222	.....
2d Ward, 2d Dist.....	190	179	17	186	173	18	16	185	179	.....
2d Ward, 3d Dist.....	166	263	25	165	251	26	21	169	253	.....
2d Ward, 4th Dist.....	94	141	13	90	140	13	7	90	145	.....
3d Ward, 1st Dist.....	179	204	29	182	192	30	6	179	200	6
3d Ward, 2d Dist	171	258	20	164	253	21	19	168	256	2
4th Ward, 1st Dist. ...	152	244	25	143	234	22	33	155	238	.....
4th Ward 2d Dist.....	120	154	23	119	147	22	11	121	147	.....
4th Ward, 3d Dist.....	67	152	8	69	147	10	7	69	147	1
8th Ward, 1st Dist.....	198	238	12	192	232	10	28	199	236	.....
8th Ward, 2d Dist.....	104	292	5	105	287	.....	15	105	287	.....
9th Ward, 1st Dist.....	133	197	10	126	193	10	16	133	194	7
9th Ward, 2d Dist	61	160	21	56	156	21	18	62	158	3
9th Ward, 3d Dist.....	121	180	6	121	173	6	11	121	179	.....
Centre, 2d Dist.....	11	103	8	11	104	4	30	11	104	.....
Delaware.....	94	133	7	93	133	7	8	94	133	.....
Haddon, 1st Dist.....	117	317	53	114	316	51	7	117	320	12
2d Dist.....	59	79	19	59	78	19	2	58	75	15
Merchantville.....	64	122	8	88	101	7	2	63	125	.....
Stockton, 1st Dist.....	108	248	16	128	227	15	5	108	244	6
4th Dist.....	57	40	4	54	42	5	2	53	42	.....
	2776	4739	391	2760	4551	385	366	2766	4660	55
Majority.....		1963			1791				1894	

2d District.	Con			Sen.				Ass'y.		
Camden City—	Newell, Dem.	Bergen, Rep.	Nicholson, Pro.	Brewer, Dem.	Rogers, Rep.	Bowden, Pro.	Harned, Ind. R.	McAdams, Dem.	Engard, Rep.	Fisher, Pro.
5th Ward, 1st Dist.....	132	247	5	130	242	5	15	146	235	.....
5th Ward, 2d Dist.....	190	243	15	183	243	13	17	193	235	4
5th Ward, 3d Dist.....	188	288	13	183	220	10	20	186	229	4
6th Ward, 1st Dist.....	163	199	12	158	188	11	31	158	199	4
6th Ward, 2d Dist.....	170	156	10	170	144	13	14	188	138	.....
6th Ward, 3d Dist.....	111	105	11	106	93	11	26	117	98	6
6th Ward, 4th Dist.....	150	176	11	148	171	6	16	171	159	3
7th Ward, 1st Dist.....	42	111	3	42	111	2	4	43	111	1
7th Ward, 2d Dist.....	143	252	15	146	241	15	28	160	243	4
7th Ward, 3d Dist.....	176	250	10	175	247	10	11	185	248	.....
Stockton, 2d Dist.....	120	83	12	124	79	12	5	123	78	.....
3d Dist.....	116	193	32	118	191	30	10	114	193	.....
	1701	2243	149	1683	2170	138	197	1783	2166	26
Majority.....		542			487				383	

3d District.	Con — Newell, Dem.	Con — Bergen, Rep.	Con — Nicholson, Pro.	Sen. — Brewer, Dem.	Sen. — Rogers, Rep.	Sen. — Bowden, Pro.	Sen. — Harned, Ind. R.	Ass'y. — Nash, Dem.	Ass'y. — Coles, Rep.	Ass'y. — Budd, Pro.
Centre, 1st Dist	77	86	14	83	85	13	3	82	90	1
Gloucester City—										
1st Ward	321	188	8	331	178	8	7	320	185	.....
2d Ward, 1st Dist	231	140	8	236	135	8	5	241	134	1
2d Ward, 2d Dist	223	117	3	230	108	3	6	242	95	.....
	775	445	19	797	421	19	18	803	414	1
Gloucester Township—										
1st Dist	173	188	16	172	189	16	1	176	187	7
2d Dist	99	103	7	98	105	7	1	99	105	2
Waterford	199	158	13	198	159	11	3	202	155	.....
Winslow	127	262	9	128	260	9	2	128	260	1
	1450	1242	78	1476	1219	75	28	1490	1211	12
Majority	208			257				279		
	5927	8224	618	5919	7940	598	581			
Majority in county		2297			2021					

VOTE IN CAMDEN CITY.

Camden City—	Con. — Dem.	Con. — Rep.	Con. — Pro.	Sen. — Dem.	Sen. — Rep.	Sen. — Pro.	Sen. — Ind. R.	Ass'y. — Dem.	Ass'y. — Rep.	Ass'y. — Pro.
1st Ward	411	804	42	395	768	47	71	408	776	3
2d Ward	549	814	75	541	778	78	65	542	799	.....
3d Ward	350	462	49	346	445	51	25	347	456	8
4th Ward	339	550	56	331	528	54	51	315	532	1
5th Ward	510	718	33	496	705	28	52	524	699	8
6th Ward	594	636	44	582	596	41	87	634	594	13
7th Ward	361	613	28	363	599	27	43	388	602	5
8th Ward	302	530	17	297	519	10	43	304	523	.....
9th Ward	315	537	37	303	522	37	45	316	531	10
	3731	5664	381	3654	5450	373	482	3808	5512	48
Majority		1933			1796				1704	

Cape May County.

	—Con.—			—Ass'y—		
	Newell, Dem.	Bergen, Rep.	Nicholson, Pro.	Corson, Dem.	Cole, Rep.	Ware, Pro.
Anglesea	16	12	.....	15	13	.....
Cape May City	133	130	75	130	125	82
Cape May Point	3	19	2	3	19	2
Dennis	153	117	14	157	114	14
Holly Beach City	11	34	1	11	34	1
Lower	73	88	18	72	87	17
Middle, 1st Dist	97	127	11	95	127	12
2d Dist	82	61	4	82	61	4
Ocean City	25	51	19	24	52	19
Sea Isle City	62	49	3	60	51	3
Upper	49	168	14	49	168	14
West Cape May	24	34	28	24	35	27
	728	890	189	722	886	195
Majority in county		162			164	

Cumberland County.

	—Con.—			—Ass'y.—		
1st District.	Newell, Dem.	Bergen, Rep.	Nicholson, Pro.	Vansyckel, Dem.	Nichols, Rep.	Perry, Pro.
Bridgeton, 1st Ward, 1st Precinct	157	168	21	173	149	18
1st Ward, 2d Precinct	180	139	15	167	149	16
2d Ward, 1st Precinct	139	142	10	142	135	14
2d Ward, 2d Precinct	94	139	7	101	126	6
3d Ward, 1st Precinct	150	160	27	172	128	25
3d Ward, 2d Precinct	84	117	27	102	100	26
4th Ward	205	284	42	233	246	42
	1009	1149	149	1090	1033	147
Commercial, 1st Dist	76	147	25	80	136	31
2d Dist	56	73	4	49	76	8
Downe, 1st Dist	106	76	13	125	54	15
2d Dist	45	88	32	58	65	45
Fairfield	101	145	22	100	142	22
Greenwich	81	151	9	87	139	10
Hopewell	184	152	29	167	156	36
Lawrence	154	88	43	154	85	45
Stow Creek	76	83	24	65	85	28
	1888	2152	350	1975	1971	387
Majority		264		4		

2d District.	Con — Newell, Dem.	Bergen, Rep	Nicholson, Pro.	Ass'y. — Dawson, Dem.	Stokes, Rep.	Washburn, Pro.
Deerfield, 1st Dist	204	91	9	205	91	9
2d Dist	72	47	8	71	48	7
Landis, 1st Dist	46	26	12	46	27	13
2d Dist	93	94	22	110	80	20
3d Dist	103	68	34	115	61	30
4th Dist	38	60	7	42	56	7
	280	248	75	213	224	70
Maurice River, 1st Dist	55	72	14	53	76	12
2d Dist	139	104	4	136	106	5
Millville, 1st Ward, 1st Dist	114	178	20	101	193	19
1st Ward, 2d Dist	93	142	22	81	153	22
2d Ward	106	208	29	73	254	27
3d Ward, 1st Dist	147	106	11	123	138	10
3d Ward, 2d Dist	129	70	10	113	87	10
4th Ward	148	214	24	96	268	19
	737	918	116	587	1093	107
Vineland, 1st Dist	134	148	31	164	123	27
2d Dist	122	205	39	158	176	32
	1743	1833	296	1687	1937	269
Majority		90			250	
	3631	3985	646			
Majority in county		354				

Essex County.

1st District.	Con. — English, Dem.	Condit, Rep.	Anderson, Pro.	Sen. — Barrett, Dem.	Howell, Rep.	Strobell, Pro.	Ass'y. — Rabenstein, Dem.	Burkhardt, Rep.	Smith, Ind. D.
Newark, 12th Ward, 2d Dist.	483	153	4	479	157	4	462	164	.....
12th Ward, 3d Dist.	390	265	5	392	259	5	382	251	.....
12th Ward, 4th Dist.	511	150	5	515	146	5	502	158	.....
12th Ward, 5th Dist.	287	192	5	290	190	5	191	257	28
	1671	760	19	1676	752	19	1537	830	28
Majority	911			924			707		

2d District.	—Con.— English, Dem.	Condit, Rep.	Anderson, Pro.	—Sen.— Barrett, Dem.	Howell, Rep.	Strobell, Pro.	-Ass'y.- Nieder, Dem.	Marlatt, Rep.
Newark—								
5th Ward, 1st Dist	336	257	9	339	250	9	337	258
5th Ward, 2d Dist	332	240	6	329	241	6	335	236
10th Ward, 1st Dist	235	276	4	229	284	4	240	267
10th Ward, 2d Dist	288	274	5	286	274	4	303	256
10th Ward, 3d Dist	197	167	6	195	165	6	201	158
10th Ward, 4th Dist	256	156	3	256	153	3	260	142
10th Ward, 5th Dist	339	197	5	338	199	5	324	204
12th Ward, 1st Dist	402	82	3	399	84	3	398	83
	2385	1649	41	2371	1650	40	2398	1604
Majority	736			721			794	

3d District.	—Con.— English, Dem.	Condit, Rep.	Anderson, Pro.	—Sen.— Barrett, Dem.	Howell, Rep.	Strobell, Pro.	-Ass'y.- Canfield, Dem.	Pollock, Rep.
Newark—								
3d Ward, 1st Dist	180	255	7	180	253	8	179	256
3d Ward, 2d Dist	163	234	7	159	237	7	159	235
3d Ward, 3d Dist	149	257	5	138	264	6	145	260
9th Ward, 1st Dist	159	280	13	168	276	13	160	280
9th Ward, 2d Dist	145	323	8	110	328	10	141	331
9th Ward, 3d Dist	137	369	3	130	372	3	131	372
13th Ward, 8th Dist	113	233	6	113	231	6	110	238
14th Ward, 1st Dist	104	391	14	97	397	14	100	392
14th Ward, 2d Dist	147	467	13	149	467	13	147	464
	1297	2809	76	1274	2825	80	1272	2828
Majority		1482			1551			1556

4th District.	—Con.— English, Dem.	Condit, Rep.	Anderson, Pro.	—Sen.— Barrett, Dem.	Howell, Rep.	Strobell, Pro.	-Ass'y.- Smith, Dem.	Jargosch, Rep.
Newark—								
2d Ward, 1st Dist	202	244	4	204	243	3	200	245
2d Ward, 2d Dist	96	120	7	102	115	1	101	115
2d Ward, 3d Dist	402	163	5	415	151	5	400	164
2d Ward, 4th Dist	326	224	7	317	229	.....	318	230
4th Ward, 1st Dist	323	205	2	323	206	1	351	171
4th Ward, 2d Dist	341	177	5	348	171	5	337	172
4th Ward, 3d Dist	207	152	5	203	158	5	200	159
	1897	1285	35	1912	1273	20	1907	1256
Majority	612			639			651	

5TH DISTRICT.

Newark—	—Con.— English, Dem.	Condit, Rep.	Anderson, Pro.	—Sen.— Barrett, Dem.	Howell, Rep.	Strobell, Pro.	—Ass'y.- Hardin, Dem.	Swan, Rep.
1st Ward, 1st Dist.....	200	259	10	209	254	8	198	204
1st Ward, 2d Dist	317	247	.....	326	237	3	316	250
1st Ward 3d Dist.....	220	183	6	218	184	5	219	186
1st Ward, 4th Dist.....	129	141	3	138	134	4	121	151
7th Ward, 1st Dist.....	442	144	9	437	147	9	438	148
7th Ward, 2d Dist.....	441	131	6	443	129	6	431	140
15th Ward 1st Dist.....	277	262	6	277	262	6	267	274
15th Ward, 2d Dist.....	286	267	8	286	267	8	278	274
15th Ward, 3d Dist.....	235	228	12	235	228	12	233	226
	2547	1862	60	2569	1842	61	2501	1853
Majority.....	685			727			648	

6TH DISTRICT.

Newark—	—Con.— English, Dem.	Condit, Rep.	Anderson, Pro.	—Sen.— Barrett, Dem.	Howell, Rep.	Strobell, Pro	—Ass'y.- Freeman, Dem.	Ketcham, Rep.
8th Ward, 1st Dist.....	231	236	19	230	238	18	230	241
8th Ward, 2d Dist.....	314	200	5	313	202	5	314	200
8th Ward, 3d Dist.....	264	541	32	250	552	31	245	561
8th Ward, 4th Dist.....	202	349	14	200	350	13	198	352
8th Ward, 5th Dist.....	287	442	33	294	433	34	284	445
8th Ward, 6th Dist.....	262	378	7	257	372	7	257	386
11th Ward, 1st Dist.....	221	372	21	223	373	19	208	392
11th Ward, 2d Dist.....	184	409	36	175	422	35	167	434
11th Ward, 3d Dist.....	366	88	7	361	91	7	369	86
11th Ward, 4th Dist.....	227	196	10	226	197	10	212	212
	2558	3211	184	2529	3230	179	2484	3309
Majority.....		653			701			825

7TH DISTRICT.

Newark—	—Con.— English, Dem.	Condit, Rep.	Anderson, Pro.	—Sen.— Barrett, Dem.	Howell, Rep.	Strobell, Pro.	—Ass'y.- Trefz, Dem.	Gillen, Rep.
6th Ward, 1st Dist.....	345	351	11	348	347	12	330	357
6th Ward, 2d Dist.....	329	127	5	335	121	4	327	125
6th Ward, 3d Dist.....	486	373	7	502	350	7	445	416
6th Ward, 4th Dist..	298	248	9	301	240	10	288	247
6th Ward, 5th Dist.....	298	237	5	298	225	5	317	219
6th Ward, 6th Dist.....	318	293	12	323	287	12	316	292
6th Ward, 7th Dist.....	253	154	10	259	150	11	232	168
7th Ward, 3d Dist.....	444	100	6	449	95	6	443	98
	2771	1883	65	2815	1815	67	2698	1922
Majority.....	888			1000			776	

8th District.	—Con.— English, Dem.	Condit, Rep.	Anderson, Pro.	—Sen.— Barrett, Dem.	Howell, Rep.	Strobell, Pro.	-Ass'y.- Bertram, Dem.	Herzinger, Rep.
Newark, 13th Ward, 1st Dist	275	276	6	280	272	6	273	274
13th Ward, 2d Dist	293	231	3	305	219	3	276	243
13th Ward, 3d Dist	283	140	9	285	138	9	275	148
13th Ward, 4th Dist	306	200	4	309	197	4	302	203
13th Ward, 5th Dist	383	331	3	389	320	3	358	323
13th Ward, 6th Dist	314	352	9	315	348	9	302	353
13th Ward, 7th Dist	308	201	6	318	190	6	310	194
	2162	1731	40	2201	1684	40	2126	1738
Majority	431			517			388	

9th District.	—Con.— English, Dem.	Condit, Rep.	Anderson, Pro.	—Sen.— Barrett, Dem.	Howell, Rep.	Strobell, Pro.	-Ass'y.- Barrett, Dem.	Taylor, Rep.
Clinton, 1st Dist	254	320	24	250	322	25	232	342
2d Dist	45	69	3	47	67	3	44	70
Orange, 1st Ward, 1st Dist	148	209	17	156	203	15	122	232
1st Ward, 2d Dist	288	235	9	302	222	10	281	237
2d Ward, 1st Dist	233	147	13	242	135	12	202	175
2d Ward, 2d Dist	243	290	33	257	275	33	238	298
3d Ward, 1st Dist	228	165	5	248	143	5	195	190
3d Ward, 2d Dist	179	207	10	201	189	9	175	213
4th Ward, 1st Dist	284	163	8	281	165	8	263	183
4th Ward, 2d Dist	193	104	5	200	100	5	180	115
	1796	1520	100	1887	1432	97	1656	1643
South Orange, 1st Dist	325	180	10	312	194	10	283	228
2d Dist.	113	82	12	110	87	12	71	124
3d Dist	81	72	4	78	73	5	63	89
	519	334	26	500	354	27	417	441
West Orange, 1st Dist	180	181	7	205	163	5	177	191
2d Dist	150	132	5	164	119	5	139	140
	2944	2556	165	3053	2457	162	2665	2827
Majority	388			596				162

10TH DISTRICT.	—CON.— English, Dem.	Condit, Rep.	Anderson, Pro.	—SEN.— Barrett, Dem.	Howell, Rep.	Strobell, Pro.	-ASS'Y.- Zimmermann, Dem.	Jackson, Rep.
Belleville, 1st Dist	144	162	7	156	152	6	126	180
2d Dist	255	106	10	256	103	11	246	114
Bloomfield, 1st Dist	148	289	10	149	288	10	146	291
2d Dist	141	240	11	143	239	11	139	242
3d Dist	196	259	32	193	259	31	193	263
	485	788	53	485	786	52	478	796
Caldwell, 1st Dist	180	151	25	172	162	22	176	156
2d Dist	121	115	29	121	118	26	119	118
East Orange—								
1st Ward	132	213	37	134	217	34	136	214
2d Ward, 1st Dist	131	240	8	114	265	7	127	254
2d Ward, 2d Dist	98	123	10	92	133	7	94	131
3d Ward, 1st Dist	133	200	7	127	212	6	141	201
3d Ward, 2d Dist	79	99	5	74	106	6	75	106
4th Ward, 1st Dist	84	134	13	77	141	12	79	138
4th Ward, 2d Dist	168	310	14	153	326	12	157	343
	825	1319	94	771	1400	84	809	1387
Franklin	139	169	16	144	165	14	126	183
Livingston	89	145	13	93	146	12	93	148
Montclair, 1st Dist	251	203	30	244	213	28	243	213
2d Dist	109	187	11	93	201	12	96	199
3d Dist	219	198	8	209	210	5	204	216
	579	588	49	546	624	45	543	628
Millburn	229	179	14	211	192	15	220	186
	3046	3722	310	2955	3848	287	2936	3896
Majority		676			893			960
	23278	21468	995	23355	21376	955		
Majority in county	1810			1979				

VOTE IN THE CITY OF NEWARK.

	Con.			Sen.			Ass'y.		
	Dem.	Rep.	Pro.	Dem.	Rep.	Pro.	Dem.	Rep.	Ind. D
Newark, 1st Ward	866	830	19	891	809	20	854	791	...
2d Ward	1026	751	23	1038	738	9	1019	754	...
3d Ward	492	746	19	477	754	21	483	751	...
4th Ward	871	534	12	874	535	11	888	502	...
5th Ward	668	497	15	668	491	15	672	494	...
6th Ward	2327	1783	59	2366	1720	61	2.55	1824	...
7th Ward	1327	375	21	1329	371	21	1312	386	...
8th Ward	1560	2146	110	1514	2147	103	1528	2185	...
9th Ward	441	972	24	438	976	26	432	983	...
10th Ward	1315	1070	23	1304	1075	22	1328	1027	...
11th Ward	998	1065	74	985	1083	71	956	1124	...
12th Ward	2073	842	22	2075	836	22	1935	913	28
13 th Ward	2275	1964	46	2314	1915	46	2236	1976	...
14th Ward	251	858	27	246	864	27	247	856	...
15th Ward	798	757	26	793	761	25	778	774	...
	17288	15190	520	17342	15075	505	16923	15340	28
Majority	2098			2267			1583		

Gloucester County.

	Con.			Sen.			Ass'y.		
	Newell, Dem.	Bergen, Rep.	Nicholson, Pro.	Barker, Dem.	Roe, Rep.	Downer, Pro.	Davidson, Dem.	Harris, Rep.	Holmes, Pro.
Clayton, 1st Dist	105	158	16	106	160	15	104	160	16
2d Dist	97	73	13	100	74	13	98	76	13
Deptford	150	262	19	153	260	16	152	262	18
East Greenwich	125	145	25	128	141	25	125	144	25
Franklin	229	152	21	238	145	20	226	158	17
Glassboro, 1st Dist	126	127	20	135	116	19	125	130	19
2d Dist	112	81	.....	114	79	11	111	81	11
Greenwich	235	247	15	236	241	15	242	240	14
Harrison	169	194	38	176	190	35	171	193	38
Logan	235	110	18	257	90	17	244	101	17
Mantua	215	159	21	225	148	22	215	159	22
Monroe	228	202	27	226	202	29	225	205	27
South Harrison	102	129	16	106	124	16	104	128	16
Washington	161	119	15	168	112	15	161	119	15
West Deptford	117	186	7	126	178	7	121	182	7
Woolwich	197	257	21	211	247	20	262	199	17
Woodbury, 1st Ward	83	126	6	91	116	6	83	126	6
2d Ward	143	197	12	151	193	10	140	204	11
3d Ward	131	130	13	133	124	13	132	132	12
	357	453	31	375	433	29	355	462	29
	2960	3054	323	3080	2940	324	3011	2999	321
Majority in county		94		140			42		

Hudson County.

1st District.	—Con.— McDonald, Dem.	McEwan, Jr., Rep.	Brown, Pro.	—Ass'y.— Mullone, Dem.	Brennan, Rep.	Meschutt, Pro.
Jersey City, 1st Precinct	203	109	3	196	116	1
2d Precinct	139	118	.....	130	126	.....
3d Precinct	139	130	8	133	138	.....
4th Precinct	86	95	2	78	102	.....
5th Precinct	137	127	3	130	130	2
6th Precinct	132	210	4	117	223	4
7th Precinct	128	98	1	126	100	.....
8th Precinct	110	153	2	104	158	1
9th Precinct	312	66	.....	303	76	.....
	1386	1106	23	1317	1169	8
Majority	280			148		

2d District.	—Con.— McDonald, Dem.	McEwan, Jr., Rep.	Brown, Pro.	—Ass'y.— Byrne, Dem.	Ewald, Rep.	Witherill, Pro.
Jersey City, 1st Precinct	135	80	3	131	82	.....
2d Precinct	202	33	1	183	34	.....
3d Precinct	202	100	7	190	108	2
4th Precinct	113	69	.....	108	72	.....
5th Precinct	198	362	4	186	366	.....
6th Precinct	286	314	5	274	321	4
7th Precinct	456	212	1	466	202	.....
8th Precinct	262	121	5	225	138	.....
9th Precinct	69	68	2	63	74	.....
10th Precinct	94	127	.....	90	121	.....
11th Precinct	122	214	5	119	220	.....
12th Precinct	85	145	.....	77	148	.....
13th Precinct	111	154	.....	103	156	.....
	2335	1999	33	2220	2052	6
Majority	336			168		

3d District.	—Con— McDonald, Dem.	McEwan, Jr., Rep.	Brown, Pro.	—Ass'y.— Heaney, Dem.	Smith, Rep.	Porrett, Ind. R.
Jersey City, 1st Precinct	89	125	.....	89	112	25
2d Precinct	105	75	.....	104	74	2
3d Precinct	128	76	.....	136	61	.....
4th Precinct	110	108	.....	107	108	2
5th Precinct	153	144	3	153	131	16
6th Precinct	166	189	3	167	181	9
7th Precinct	145	223	1	145	212	20
8th Precinct	80	187	2	91	168	10
9th Precinct	96	172	.....	95	168	9
10th Precinct	71	191	.....	73	186	5
11th Precinct	142	117	2	143	114	4
12th Precinct	87	123	.....	94	111	5
13th Precinct	146	123	.....	141	128	.....
14th Precinct	176	118	1	179	111	7
15th Precinct	218	94	.....	199	110	2
16th Precinct	86	87	.....	81	89	3
	1998	2152	12	1997	2064	119
Majority		154			67	

4th District.	—Con— McDonald, Dem.	McEwan, Jr., Rep.	Brown, Pro.	—Ass'y.— Moylan, Dem.	Durrell, Rep.	Black, Pro.
Jersey City, 1st Precinct	179	134	3	181	127	1
2d Precinct	141	126	2	144	126	.....
3d Precinct	222	196	6	246	175	.....
4th Precinct	221	269	.....	231	256	.....
5th Precinct	178	266	17	199	245	.....
6th Precinct	155	88	4	167	78	.....
7th Precinct	188	203	3	204	187	.....
8th Precinct	149	118	4	159	112	.....
9th Precinct	215	179	4	225	171	.....
10th Precinct	105	67	3	110	63	.....
11th Precinct	114	78	4	126	66	.....
12th Precinct	100	74	4	98	76	.....
	1968	1798	54	2090	1682	1
Majority	170			408		

5TH DISTRICT.	—CON.— McDonald, Dem.	McEwan, Jr., Rep.	Brown, Pro.	—ASS'Y.— Knoeller, Dem.	Potts, Rep.	Conlan, Pro.
Jersey City, 1st Precinct	88	51	3	83	56	.....
2d Precinct	207	271	10	206	275	4
3d Precinct	105	137	4	91	150	.....
4th Precinct	202	55	1	210	51	6
5th Precinct	144	239	4	133	252	1
6th Precinct	86	118	10	90	116	1
7th Precinct	80	199	7	76	203	.....
8th Precinct	200	325	4	190	339	1
9th Precinct	123	92	4	118	95	.....
10th Precinct	91	239	4	123	208	.....
11th Precinct	159	306	.....	184	281	.....
12th Precinct	130	238	2	139	231	.....
	1615	2270	53	1643	2257	13
Majority		655			614	

6TH DISTRICT.	—CON.— McDonald, Dem.	McEwan, Jr., Rep.	Brown, Pro.	—ASS'Y.— Puster, Dem.	Erwin, Rep.	Roake, Pro.
Jersey City, 1st Precinct	129	201	2	130	203	.....
2d Precinct	116	177	1	125	170	.....
3d Precinct	59	136	2	60	137	.....
4th Precinct	55	73	5	65	62	1
5th Precinct	138	180	1	146	173	.....
6th Precinct	118	164	.....	123	156	.....
7th Precinct	88	196	4	117	169	.....
8th Precinct	104	92	2	117	77	.....
9th Precinct	106	100	1	118	88	.....
10th Precinct	80	169	4	79	171	1
11th Precinct	154	245	7	143	257	.....
12th Precinct	99	65	2	102	62	.....
	1246	1798	31	1325	1725	2
Bayonne, 1st Ward	135	148	6	129	158	1
2d Ward, 1st Dist	186	132	7	184	134	.....
2d Ward, 2d Dist	124	165	18	126	158	.....
3d Ward	203	285	32	207	280	20
4th Ward 1st Dist	299	54	6	292	61	.....
4th Ward, 2d Dist	154	26	.....	152	28	.....
5th Ward, 1st Dist	134	44	7	134	44	.....
5th Ward, 2d Dist	294	71	7	293	71	1
	1529	925	83	1517	934	22
	2775	2723	114	2842	2659	24
Majority	52			183		

7th District.	Con. McDonald, Dem.	Con. McEwan, Jr., Rep.	Con. Brown, Pro.	Ass'y. Madden, Dem.	Ass'y. Kull, Rep.	Ass'y. McDonald, Pro.
Jersey City, 1st Precinct	422	116	.....	423	111	.....
2d Precinct	121	167	.....	124	166	.....
3d Precinct	536	167	11	547	153	2
4th Precinct	312	72	2	309	71	.....
	1391	522	13	1403	501	2
Hoboken, 4th Ward, 1st Dist	105	26	2	103	26	.....
4th Ward, 2d Dist	154	53	1	161	42	.....
4th Ward, 3d Dist	196	49	4	198	46	.....
4th Ward, 4th Dist	212	63	1	208	65	.....
4th Ward, 5th Dist	216	47	3	221	41	.....
4th Ward, 6th Dist	134	54	1	141	47	.....
	1017	292	12	1032	267	.....
	2408	814	25	2435	768	2
Majority	1594			1667		

8th District.	Con. McDonald, Dem.	Con. McEwan, Jr., Rep.	Con. Brown, Pro.	Ass'y. Boyle, Dem.	Ass'y. Ellison, Rep.
Jersey City, 1st Precinct	265	103	3	259	109
2d Precinct	98	51	2	96	51
3d Precinct	26	13	.....	24	15
4th Precinct	120	51	1	136	35
5th Precinct	90	46	.....	92	42
6th Precinct	101	70	1	100	70
7th Precinct	149	73	1	142	76
8th Precinct	107	80	1	110	77
	956	487	9	959	475
Harrison, 1st Ward	197	40	7	197	39
2d Ward	148	16	1	150	16
3d Ward	190	113	4	182	122
4th Ward	318	67	1	309	75
	853	235	13	838	252
Kearny, 1st Dist	169	86	3	169	88
2d Dist	111	162	6	107	162
3d Dist	64	68	1	57	74
4th Dist	97	182	14	102	179
	441	498	24	435	503
	2250	1220	46	2232	1230
Majority	1030			1002	

9TH DISTRICT.	—CON.— McDonald, Dem.	McEwan, Jr., Rep.	Brown, Pro.	—ASS'Y.— Daly, Dem.	Schultze, Jr., Rep.	Bolsover, Pro.
Hoboken, 1st Ward, 1st Dist.	271	114	4	272	118	.....
1st Ward, 2d Dist	202	102	3	192	112	3
1st Ward, 3d Dist.	169	65	1	178	57	1
1st Ward, 4th Dist.	271	70	1	273	70	....
2d Ward, 1st Dist.	225	136	2	205	157	.....
2d Ward, 2d Dist.	250	221	4	216	259	4
3d Ward, 1st Dist.	321	82	6	306	94	.....
3d Ward, 2d Dist.	439	99	4	425	115	.....
3d Ward, 3d Dist.	185	175	6	179	184	5
3d Ward, 4th Dist.	352	276	16	336	299	11
	2685	1340	47	2582	1465	24
Majority	1345			1117		

10TH DISTRICT.	—CON— McDonald, Dem.	McEwan, Jr., Rep.	Brown, Pro.	—ASS'Y— Usher, Dem.	Frech, Rep.	Humphrey, Pro.
Guttenburg	233	102	1	217	113	.....
North Bergen, North Dist.	128	46	.....	132	43	.....
South Dist.	127	73	3	131	69	.....
Town of Union, 1st Dist.	194	118	7	222	99	.....
2d Dist.	178	108	5	192	95	.....
3d Dist.	226	96	3	218	107	.....
4th Dist.	185	160	1	202	145	.....
	783	482	16	834	446	.....
Union Township	158	90	3	175	73	.....
Weehawken	210	86	3	205	80	.....
West Hoboken, 1st Dist.	116	56	1	125	45	.....
2d Dist.	270	156	6	287	136	4
3d Dist.	201	145	5	230	111	5
4th Dist.	229	103	3	240	93	.....
	816	460	15	882	385	9
	2455	1339	41	2586	1209	9
Majority	1116			1377		
	21875	16761	448			
Majority in county	5114					

VOTE IN THE CITY OF HOBOKEN.

	—Con.—			—Ass'y.—		
	Dem.	Rep.	Pro.	Dem.	Rep.	Pro.
Hoboken, 1st Ward	913	351	9	915	357	4
2d Ward	475	357	6	421	416	4
3d Ward	1297	632	32	1246	692	16
4th Ward	1017	292	12	1032	267	.....
	3702	1632	59	3614	1732	24
Majority	2070			1882		

VOTE IN THE CITY OF JERSEY CITY.

	Dem.	Rep.	Pro.	Dem.	Rep.	Pro.
Jersey City, 1st Dist.	1386	1106	23	1317	1169	8
2d Dist	2335	1999	33	2220	2052	6
3d Dist	1998	2152	12	1997	2064	119
4th Dist	1968	1798	54	2090	1682	1
5th Dist	1615	2270	53	1643	2257	13
6th Dist	1246	1798	31	1325	1725	2
7th Dist	1391	522	13	1403	501	2
8th Dist	956	487	9	959	475	.....
	12895	12132	228	12954	11925	151
Majority	763			1029		

Hunterdon County.

	—Con.—			—Ass'y.—		
1st District.	Fowler, Dem.	Goodman, Rep.	Schenk, Pro.	Callan, Dem.	Niece, Rep.	Dalrymple, Pro.
Delaware, North Dist.	187	101	58	133	148	51
South Dist.	160	121	29	139	139	26
East Amwell	141	121	12	130	127	12
Kingwood	174	140	40	146	161	.....
Frenchtown	126	116	27	121	121	24
Lambertville, 1st Ward	212	83	5	193	103	3
2d Ward	134	134	13	120	150	5
3d Ward	171	198	33	127	239	25
	517	415	51	440	492	33
Raritan, East Dist.	202	147	77	174	191	53
West Dist.	225	160	96	189	219	71
West Amwell	83	65	4	61	78	5
	1815	1386	394	1533	1676	275
Majority	419				143	

2d District.	—Con.— Fowler, Dem.	Goodman, Rep.	Schenk, Pro.	—Ass'y.— Tine, Dem.	Johnson, Rep.	Volk, Pro.
Alexandria	157	63	30	157	60	34
Bethlehem East Dist.	112	49	26	111	46	26
West Dist.	154	52	8	154	52	8
Clinton, Town of	79	92	36	73	95	36
Clinton Township	225	124	53	210	136	53
High Bridge	185	145	44	182	145	45
Holland	178	133	9	180	131	9
Franklin	173	109	54	171	106	57
Lebanon, East Dist	88	36	12	88	36	12
West Dist.	112	88	19	112	88	19
Readington, North Dist.	160	135	33	165	132	32
South Dist.	120	87	20	125	87	18
Tewksbury	215	64	46	215	65	44
Union	120	44	36	120	44	36
	2078	1221	426	2063	1223	429
Majority	857			840		
	3893	2607	820			
Majority in county	1286					

Mercer County.

1st District.	Con. Haven, Dem.	Con. Buchanan, Rep.	Con. Brown, Pro.	Ass'y. Howell, Dem.	Ass'y. Wyckoff, Rep.	Ass'y. Norcross, Pro.
East Windsor, North Dist	102	138	32	104	137	24
South Dist	114	122	34	116	127	26
Hamilton, North Dist	99	195	30	94	196	29
South Dist	126	139	12	126	142	7
West Dist	85	115	2	83	118	.....
Hopewell, East Dist	221	130	4	209	141	2
Central Dist	171	182	28	175	182	25
West Dist	47	121	14	46	126	12
	439	433	46	430	449	39
Lawrence	98	164	.....	98	164	.....
Princeton, 1st Dist	185	175	6	189	179	3
2d Dist	203	216	8	200	219	3
Trenton, 1st Ward, 1st Dist	181	245	5	165	266	.....
1st Ward, 2d Dist	97	153	4	98	155	.....
1st Ward, 3d Dist	188	224	6	184	229	.....
9th Ward, 1st Dist	102	186	16	101	186	14
9th Ward 4th Dist	59	119	2	61	117	.....
10th Ward, 1st Dist	108	227	4	103	234	.....
10th Ward, 2d Dist	121	160	3	122	159	.....
Washington	119	143	14	113	150	.....
West Windsor	143	163	.....	139	162	.....
	2569	3317	224	2526	3389	145
Majority		748			863	

2d District.	Con. Haven, Dem.	Con. Buchanan, Rep.	Con. Brown, Pro.	Ass'y. Stull, Dem.	Ass'y. Mulheron, Rep.	Ass'y. Watson, Pro.
Ewing	211	213	4	211	207	.....
Trenton, 2d Ward, 1st Dist	163	185	3	163	183	3
2d Ward, 2d Dist	127	199	7	137	189	.....
5th Ward, 1st Dist	158	156	3	149	163	2
5th Ward, 2d Dist	141	184	5	138	183	.....
5th Ward, 3d Dist	177	91	5	162	108	.....
5th Ward, 4th Dist	176	143	1	139	179	.....
7th Ward, 1st Dist	228	155	10	216	164	3
7th Ward, 2d Dist	177	106	4	167	112	1
7th Ward, 3d Dist	224	170	8	200	196	3
7th Ward, 4th Dist	192	211	10	198	206	5
7th Ward, 5th Dist	176	122	2	172	131	2
8th Ward, 1st Dist	192	184	8	173	202	4
8th Ward, 2d Dist	129	108	4	115	123	.....
	2471	2227	74	2340	2316	23
Majority	244				6	

3d District.	Con. Haven, Dem.	Con. Buchanan, Rep.	Con. Brown, Pro.	Ass'y. Burns, Dem.	Ass'y. Hazlett, Rep.
Trenton, 3d Ward, 1st Dist	125	162	4	113	172
3d Ward, 2d Dist	121	198	5	101	216
3d Ward, 3d Dist	147	79	2	146	78
3d Ward, 4th Dist	335	152	3	323	159
4th Ward, 1st Dist	246	180	3	248	182
4th Ward, 2d Dist	360	105	.....	358	103
6th Ward	303	176	6	285	181
9th Ward, 2d Dist	132	164	2	126	171
9th Ward, 3d Dist	180	109	1	166	121
11th Ward, 1st Dist	211	124	13	193	140
11th Ward, 2d Dist	261	158	6	242	176
	2421	1607	45	2301	1699
Majority	814			602	
	7461	7151	343		
Majority in county	310				

VOTE IN THE CITY OF TRENTON.

	Con. Dem.	Con. Rep.	Con. Pro.	Ass'y. Dem.	Ass'y. Rep.	Ass'y. Pro.
Trenton, 1st Ward	466	622	15	447	650	.....
2d Ward	290	384	10	300	372	3
3d Ward	728	591	14	683	625	.....
4th Ward	606	285	3	606	285	.....
5th Ward	652	574	14	588	633	2
6th Ward	303	176	6	285	181	.....
7th Ward	821	642	32	781	678	12
8th Ward	321	292	12	288	325	4
9th Ward	473	578	21	454	595	14
10th Ward	229	387	7	225	493	.....
11th Ward	472	282	19	435	316	.....
	5361	4813	153	5092	5153	35
Majority	548				61	

Middlesex County.

1st District.	Con.			Ass'y.		
	Geissenhainer, Dem.	Clark, Jr., Rep.	Snyder, Pro.	Tappen, Dem.	Brown, Rep.	Parker, Pro.
Perth Amboy, 1st Ward	136	178	25	142	166	33
2d Ward	234	143	35	229	145	39
3d Ward	252	103	19	252	102	19
	622	424	79	623	413	91
Piscataway, 1st Dist	97	116	22	100	112	23
2d Dist	136	132	26	136	132	26
Raritan, 1st Dist	270	211	31	286	190	31
2d Dist	135	132	13	148	116	13
Woodbridge, 1st Dist	220	248	15	151	308	21
2d Dist	125	144	10	95	169	13
	1605	1407	196	1539	1440	218
Majority	198			99		

2d District.	Con.			Ass'y.		
	Geissenhainer, Dem.	Clark, Jr., Rep.	Snyder, Pro.	Jaques, Dem.	Schmidt, Rep.	Blauvelt, Pro.
New Brunswick, 1st Ward, 1st Dist	172	72	2	175	68	.....
1st Ward, 2d Dist	140	121	8	139	120	5
2d Ward, 1st Dist	219	227	4	213	231	.....
2d Ward, 2d Dist	157	139	4	149	143	.....
3d Ward	295	105	2	305	95	.....
4th Ward	92	117	3	81	127	3
5th Ward, 1st Dist	247	302	7	240	305	.....
5th Ward, 2d Dist	222	285	7	213	283	.....
6th Ward, 1st Dist	340	188	4	332	191	.....
6th Ward, 2d Dist	263	143	8	265	144	.....
	2147	1699	49	2112	1707	8
Majority	448			405		

3d District.	Con. Geissenhainer, Dem.	Con. Clark, Jr., Rep.	Con. Snyder, Pro.	Ass'y Manahan, Dem.	Ass'y DeGraw, Rep.	Ass'y Mount, Pro.
Cranbury	99	184	17	100	183	1
East Brunswick, 1st Dist.	218	103	10	284	36	.....
2d Dist.	161	74	6	169	63	.....
3d Dist.	142	83	2	138	80	.....
	521	260	18	591	179	.....
Madison	169	62	6	175	57	.....
Monroe, 1st Dist.	62	114	1	66	110	.....
2d Dist.	138	131	14	127	141	.....
North Brunswick	96	144	5	101	140	.....
Sayreville	214	136	10	200	150	.....
South Amboy, 1st Dist.	152	111	17	108	153	.....
2d Dist.	272	158	15	211	218	7
South Brunswick, 1st Dist.	145	149	5	148	146	.....
2d Dist.	103	70	2	102	71	.....
	1971	1519	110	1929	1548	8
Majority	452			381		
	5723	4625	355			
Majority in county	1098					

Monmouth County.

1st District.	Con. Geissenhainer, Dem.	Con. Clark, Jr., Rep.	Con. Snyder, Pro.	Sen. Brown, Dem.	Sen. Allaire, Rep.	Sen. Sickler, Pro.	Ass'y. Johnston, Dem.	Ass'y. Denise, Rep.	Ass'y. Taylor, Pro.
Freehold, 1st Dist.	251	91	13	233	106	14	209	131	14
2d Dist.	242	108	9	230	120	8	224	125	8
3d Dist.	293	118	15	276	137	11	213	200	13
	786	317	37	739	363	33	646	456	35
Howell, East Dist.	275	129	5	183	218	4	303	104	2
West Dist.	199	87	6	190	97	6	210	74	7
Manalapan	195	201	19	182	210	18	186	210	17
Millstone	234	128	4	233	129	4	232	127	4
Upper Freehold, 1st Dist.	175	121	4	172	123	4	175	121	4
2d Dist.	118	169	27	118	170	26	115	172	26
	1982	1152	102	1817	1310	95	1867	1264	95
Majority	830			507			603		

2d District.	Con.			Sen.			Ass'y.		
	Geissenhainer, Dem.	Clark, Jr., Rep.	Snyder, Pro.	Brown, Dem.	Allaire, Rep.	Sickler, Pro.	Campbell, Dem.	Thompson, Rep.	Brown, Pro.
Atlantic	265	90	8	261	92	8	264	90	3
Eatontown, 1st Dist.	116	161	8	115	162	8	122	156	1
2d Dist.	146	135	3	147	134	3	150	132	.....
Matawan	416	149	8	414	147	8	416	148	1
Marlboro	292	155	10	294	163	10	292	153	1
Neptune, 1st Dist.	190	329	24	189	334	25	191	328	9
2d Dist.	160	264	45	157	267	46	157	266	26
3d Dist.	105	118	12	104	120	11	104	119	7
4th Dist.	163	161	11	158	167	9	165	162	2
	618	872	92	608	888	91	617	875	44
Ocean, 1st Dist.	135	79	5	136	80	3	140	74	.....
2d Dist.	120	71	1	119	70	1	121	69	1
3d Dist.	215	209	15	200	225	14	202	219	8
4th Dist.	161	161	23	155	161	23	161	160	5
5th Dist.	211	119	11	208	120	11	220	108	3
6th Dist.	176	92	6	177	89	6	184	82	1
	1018	731	61	995	745	58	1028	712	18
Wall, 1st Dist.	219	131	12	190	163	8	196	152	.....
2d Dist.	294	228	63	269	267	51	295	226	30
	3384	2652	265	3293	2761	245	3380	2644	98
Majority	732			532			736		

3d District.	—Con.— Geissenhainer, Dem.	Clark, Jr., Rep.	Snyder, Pro.	—Sen.— Brown, Dem.	Allaire, Rep.	Sickler, Pro.	—Ass'y.— Ivins, Dem.	Emery, Pro.
Holmdel	214	78	8	214	76	8	212	10
Middletown, 1st Dist	165	164	12	169	161	12	164	14
2d Dist	211	149	30	200	152	30	212	49
3d Dist	140	114	27	118	129	27	127	31
4th Dist	98	50	16	68	80	15	101	.....
	614	477	85	555	522	84	604	94
Raritan, 1st Dist	237	162	21	274	126	18	233	34
2d Dist	259	166	16	260	158	16	257	20
Shrewsbury, East Dist	178	124	11	179	124	12	186	14
Middle Dist	143	224	12	123	245	11	173	27
South Dist	142	201	11	133	208	12	140	14
West Dist	199	253	7	175	278	6	207	17
	662	802	41	610	855	41	706	72
	1986	1685	171	1913	1737	167	2012	230
Majority	301			176				
	7352	5489	538	7023	5808	507		
Majority in county	1863			1215				

Morris County.

1st District.	—Con.— Cadmus, Dem.	Beckwith, Rep.	Bradbrook, Pro.	—Ass'y.— Albright, Dem.	Fennell, Rep.	Quimby, Pro.
Chatham, North Dist	162	122	11	164	120	.....
South Dist	140	141	15	159	123	.....
East Dist	121	144	12	115	151	.....
	423	407	38	438	394	.....
Mendham	170	129	24	162	132	20
Morris, East Dist	240	232	21	220	251	10
North Dist	285	220	30	257	245	16
South Dist	188	135	3	153	169	.....
West Dist	205	217	25	183	234	18
	918	804	79	813	899	44
Passaic	223	128	2	223	128	.....
	1734	1468	143	1636	1553	64
Majority	236			83		

2d District.	Cadmus, Dem.	Beckwith, Rep.	Bradbrook, Pro.	Post, Rep.	Miller, Pro.
Boonton, East Dist	73	124	27	126	57
West Dist	123	213	10	199	4
Hanover, North Dist.	64	166	8	158	1
South Dist	163	162	.....	162	4
Jefferson	106	122	10	123	.....
Montville	53	139	12	137	1
Pequannock, 1st Dist	53	157	10	159	4
2d Dist	124	145	5	149	.....
Rockaway, North Dist	213	208	31	215	6
South Dist	210	142	27	152	1
	1182	1578	140	1580	48
Majority		396			

	—Con.—			-Ass'y.-	
3d District.	Cadmus, Dem.	Beckwith, Rep.	Bradbrook, Pro.	Smith, Dem.	Jenkins, Pro.
Chester	264	102	15	255	16
Mount Olive	151	128	28	150	29
Randolph, Central Dist	114	114	48	116	.....
North Dist	131	164	65	127	73
South Dist	178	137	21	180	25
Western Dist	106	96	29	106	36
	529	511	163	529	134
Roxbury, Port Morris	65	66	17	67	16
Succasunna	181	117	13	173	13
Washington, North Dist	86	49	15	86	15
South Dist	182	69	22	180	23
	1458	1042	273	1440	246
Majority	416				
	4374	4088	556		
Majority in county	286				

Ocean County.

	Con			Ass'y		
	Haven, Dem.	Buchanan, Rep.	Brown, Pro	Cox, Jr., Dem.	Ernst, Rep.	Simpson, Pro.
Berkeley	52	103	14	50	106	14
Brick, East Dist	112	164	10	115	163	7
Middle Dist	49	146	1	47	117	1
West Dist	67	169	12	65	173	6
	228	479	23	227	483	14
Dover	210	368	15	183	383	12
Eaglesw od	39	125	3	67	95	1
Jackson	183	116	14	186	114	.....
Lacy	42	100	3	40	102	3
Manchester	114	98	.....	112	100	.....
Ocean	39	44	2	39	46	1
Plumstead	208	92	4	215	85	3
St fford	89	129	6	95	123	3
Union	51	148	4	53	147	2
	1255	1802	88	1267	1784	53
Majority in county		547			517	

Passaic County.

	Con			A s'y.		
1st District.	Cadmus, Dem.	Beckwith, Rep.	Bradbrook, Pro.	Connell, Dem.	Williams, Rep.	Beardsley, Pro.
Paterson, 1st Ward, 1st Dist	213	257	24	202	262	7
1st Ward, 2d Dist	206	275	20	201	281	2
1st Ward, 3d Dist	73	199	3	68	203	.....
3d Ward, 1st Dist	171	186	10	159	197	.....
3d Ward, 2d Dist	194	282	4	185	287	.....
3d Ward, 3d Dist	225	355	25	186	390	8
3d Ward, 4th Dist	146	140	8	124	161	.....
3d Ward, 5th Dist	358	247	5	313	287	.....
4th Ward, 1st Dist	87	158	3	71	172	.....
4th Ward, 2d Dist	155	224	8	136	226	.....
4th Ward, 3d Dist	178	359	8	143	385	.....
4th Ward, 4th Dist	148	345	16	138	351	.....
Pompton	137	162	6	130	169	.....
Wayne	109	162	11	100	165	.....
Manchester	155	176	8	153	174	4
West Milford	163	138	20	159	143	.....
	2718	3665	179	2468	3853	21
Majority		947			1385	

2d District.	Con — Cadmus, Dem	Con — Beckwith, Rep.	Con — Bradbrook, Pro.	Ass'y. — Kerr, Dem.	Ass'y. — Parker, Rep.	Ass'y. — Jackson, Pro.
Little Falls	139	163	11	155	158	.....
Paterson, 2d Ward, 1st Dist	172	210	17	151	232	6
2d Ward, 2d Dist	125	189	17	133	180	1
2d Ward, 3d Dist	189	202	.....	191	195	8
2d Ward, 4th Dist	261	323	24	250	332	9
7th Ward, 1st Dist	363	129	10	365	124	.....
7th Ward, 2d Dist	373	186	4	335	220	.....
	1622	1402	83	1580	1441	24
Majority	220			139		

2d District.	Con. — Cadmus, Dem.	Con. — Beckwith, Rep.	Con. — Bradbrook, Pro.	Ass'y. — Carroll, Dem.	Ass'y. — McCran, Rep.
Paterson, 5th Ward, 1st Dist	200	205	9	202	193
5th Ward, 2d Dist	211	271	9	217	257
5th Ward, 3d Dist	213	117	7	192	133
5th Ward, 4th Dist	283	276	11	309	243
6th Ward, 1st Dist	155	176	7	107	219
6th Ward, 2d Dist	270	128	5	212	174
	1332	1173	48	1239	1219
Majority	159			20	

4th District.	Con. — Cadmus, Dem.	Con. — Beckwith, Rep.	Con. — Bradbrook, Pro.	Ass'y. — Feeney, Dem.	Ass'y. — King, Rep.	Ass'y. — Twist, Pro.
Acquackanonk	186	176	5	143	219	1
Paterson 8th Ward, 1st Dist	286	159	11	270	174	.....
8th Ward, 2d Dist	387	137	7	383	138	.....
8th Ward, 3d Dist	353	136	5	216	172	2
8th Ward, 4th Dist	277	219	20	289	204	.....
8th Ward, 5th Dist	147	135	5	149	132	.....
Passaic City, 1st Ward	333	231	4	228	332	.....
2d Ward	143	347	17	102	391	4
3d Ward	77	164	8	39	203	.....
4th Ward	265	316	12	191	387	.....
	2454	2020	94	2110	2352	7
Majority	434				242	
	8126	8260	404			
Majority in county		134				

VOTE IN THE CITY OF PATERSON.

	Con.			Ass'y.		
	Dem.	Rep.	Pro.	Dem.	Rep.	Pro.
Paterson, 1st Ward	492	731	47	471	746	9
2d Ward	747	924	58	725	939	24
3d Ward	1094	1210	52	967	1322	8
4th Ward	568	1086	35	4[illegible]8	1134	.....
5th Ward	907	869	36	920	826	.....
6th Ward	425	304	12	319	393	.....
7th Ward	736	315	14	700	344	.....
8th Ward	1450	786	48	1407	820	2
	6419	6225	302	5997	6524	43
Majority	194				527	

Salem County.

	Con.			Sen			Ass'y.		
	Newell, Dem.	Bergen, Rep.	Nicholson, Pro.	Butcher, Dem.	Starr, Rep.	Waddington, Pro.	Strimple, Dem.	Stanton, Rep.	Cooper, Pro.
Alloway	271	142	10	280	135	6	270	145	5
Elsinboro	55	64	1	57	62	1	53	66	1
Lower Alloways Creek	137	204	4	157	187	1	138	206	1
Lower Penns Neck	201	130	7	201	131	7	206	127	7
Mannington	160	268	7	165	261	5	157	272	4
Oldmans	184	187	9	185	184	9	205	166	6
Pilesgrove, North Dist	148	206	21	155	201	11	146	214	10
South Dist	157	233	15	168	226	7	148	243	7
Pittsgrove, 1st Dist	224	109	29	260	76	18	225	111	19
2d Dist	160	77	3	161	76	1	159	78	.....
Quinton	118	214	7	124	209	5	118	214	7
Salem, East Ward, 1st Dist	105	137	8	106	137	4	104	140	5
East Ward, 2d Dist	216	231	32	236	251	23	238	244	29
West Ward, 1st Dist	186	122	13	180	129	8	182	128	9
West Ward, 2d Dist	198	120	11	176	142	7	190	128	8
	735	610	64	698	659	42	714	640	51
Upper Penns Neck—									
North Dist	179	146	22	185	142	19	168	164	14
South Dist	162	92	4	171	85	1	148	105	1
Upper Pittsgrove	235	247	28	246	240	.....	224	262	.....
	3126	2929	231	3213	2874	133	3079	3013	133
Majority in county	197			339			66		

Somerset County.

	Con.			Sen.			Ass'y		
	Fowler, Dem.	Goodman, Rep.	Schenk, Pro	Keys, Dem.	Reed, Rep.	Williamson, Pro.	Bergen, Dem	Schomp, Rep.	Mair, Pro.
Bedminster	240	98	11	230	104	5	237	99	5
Be nards, 1st Dist	226	97	8	232	92	8	221	97	8
2d Dist	106	52	8	106	51	8	107	51	8
Branchburg	114	151	25	113	151	22	112	151	23
Bridgewater, 1st Dist	262	241	27	269	234	22	290	215	20
2d Dist	210	206	34	218	204	23	212	205	25
3d Dist	270	217	13	236	229	10	286	203	10
4th Dist	225	216	16	240	206	15	248	195	13
	967	880	90	983	873	70	1036	818	68
Fr nklin, 1st Dist.	107	109	.....	105	112	.....	103	112	.....
2d Dist	145	94	10	151	90	6	139	99	7
3d Dist	90	109	4	97	102	1	93	105	1
	342	312	14	353	304	7	335	316	8
Hillsboro, 1st Dist	141	163	16	135	169	12	128	173	8
2d Dist	131	177	5	128	178	2	134	172	2
Montgomery	133	194	3	138	193	1	135	192	1
North Plainfield 1st Dist	183	201	17	186	196	8	185	203	9
2d Dist	152	100	15	191	151	5	182	158	9
Warren	112	49	10	111	50	7	113	47	8
	2877	2534	222	2906	2512	155	2925	2477	157
Majority in county	343			394			448		

Sussex County.

	—Con.—			—Ass'y.—		
	Fowler, Dem.	Goodman, Rep.	Schenk, Pro.	Swartwout, Dem.	Layton, Rep.	Grenelle, Pro.
Andover	121	45	5	125	46	.....
Byram	73	78	17	72	79	16
Frankford	139	117	5	145	112	.....
Green	49	35	6	53	33	2
Hampton	81	53	.....	81	55	.....
Hardyston	218	154	10	216	156	.....
Lafayette	77	96	3	78	93	.....
Montague	84	22	.....	85	22	.....
Newton, 1st Dist	129	118	19	148	102	17
2d Dist	171	109	22	183	102	17
Sandyston	132	57	1	138	57	.....
Sparta	147	131	4	147	132	3
Stillwater	154	81	9	156	80	.....
Vernon	130	66	2	131	67	1
Walpack	76	11	1	77	11	.....
Wantage, East Dist	254	119	6	279	93	2
West Dist	116	95	9	117	96	2
	2151	1387	119	2232	1336	60
Majority in county	764			896		

Union County.

	—Con.—			—Sen—			—Ass'y.—		
1st District.	Geissenhainer, Dem.	Clark, Jr., Rep.	Snyder, Pro.	Marsh, Dem.	Rankin, Jr., Rep.	Bigelow, Pro.	Carroll, Dem.	Robinson, Rep.	McLeod, Pro.
Elizabeth—									
1st Ward, 1st Dist	277	199	10	292	193	8	261	220	8
1st Ward, 2d Dist	234	161	2	230	173	1	224	174	1
1st Ward, 3d Dist	254	159	2	230	188	.....	234	182	2
1st Ward, 4th Dist	203	128	4	199	131	1	197	133	1
2d Ward, 1st Dist	373	68	1	366	75	1	370	64	1
2d Ward 2d Dist	384	79	1	388	81	.....	403	61	.....
2d Ward, 3d Dist	308	62	.....	303	72	.....	314	59	.....
6th Ward	174	313	3	175	321	2	164	328	4
7th Ward	177	212	3	170	219	2	174	221	.....
8th Ward	337	191	3	335	192	1	343	187	1
Linden	140	236	5	155	227	2	138	243	3
	2861	1808	34	2843	1872	18	2822	1872	21
Majority	1053			971			950		

2d District.	—Con— Geissenhainer, Dem.	Clark, Jr., Rep.	Snyder, Pro.	—Sen.— Marsh, Dem.	Rankin, Jr., Rep.	Bigelow, Pro.	—Ass'y.— Lane, Dem.	Mullen, Rep.	Armstrong, Pro.
Cranford	133	154	26	137	144	30	128	158	28
Elizabeth—									
3d Ward, 1st Dist	257	126	.....	243	139	1	261	124	.....
3d Ward, 2d Dist	261	65	.....	247	82	.....	264	67	.....
3d Ward, 3d Dist	200	66	.....	190	80	.....	201	69	.....
4th Ward	207	210	5	208	210	4	214	204	4
5th Ward, 1st Dist	91	114	.....	95	113	1	89	120	1
5th Ward, 2d Dist	138	210	3	141	212	2	137	216	2
5th Ward, 3d Dist	338	241	9	339	244	9	331	251	9
New Providence	74	55	6	75	55	4	68	64	2
Springfield	72	105	5	69	113	.....	67	110	2
Summit	354	207	20	351	207	17	331	225	17
Union	236	162	13	242	160	7	248	175	15
	2361	1715	87	2337	1759	75	2309	1783	80
Majority	646			578			526		

3d District	Geissenhainer, Dem.	Clark, Jr., Rep.	Snyder, Pro.	Marsh, Dem.	Rankin, Jr., Rep.	Bigelow, Pro.	Cook, Dem.	Kyte, Rep.	Hoffman, Pro.
Clark	39	22	2	39	22	.....	39	22	.....
Fanwood	106	145	.....	117	133	.....	93	154	.....
Plainfield—									
1st Ward	177	246	8	180	244	.....	174	251	.....
2d Ward	172	244	8	179	237	3	168	249	3
3d Ward	133	222	10	218	139	9	129	227	9
4th Ward, 1st Dist	144	175	4	153	165	4	143	175	5
4th Ward, 2d Dist	191	94	6	190	95	4	190	94	4
	817	981	36	920	880	20	804	996	21
Rahway—									
1st Ward	185	125	6	185	124	6	182	123	5
2d Ward	190	156	6	190	159	5	191	154	5
3d Ward, 1st Dist	147	168	11	147	169	7	151	161	9
3d Ward, 2d Dist	103	130	3	102	133	.....	98	134	.....
4th Ward	145	131	8	146	129	3	139	130	3
	770	710	34	770	714	21	761	702	22
Westfield	237	253	37	273	221	29	240	246	32
	1969	2111	109	2119	1970	70	1937	2120	75
Majority		142		149				183	
	7191	5634	230	7299	5601	163			
Majority in county	1557			1698					

VOTE IN THE CITY OF ELIZABETH.

	—Con.—			—Sen —			—Ass'y.—		
	Dem.	Rep.	Pro.	Dem.	Rep.	Pro.	Dem.	Rep.	Pro.
Elizabeth, 1st Ward	968	647	18	951	685	10	916	709	12
2d Ward	1065	209	2	1057	228	1	1087	184	1
3d Ward	718	257	.....	680	301	1	726	260	.....
4th Ward	207	210	5	208	210	4	214	204	4
5th Ward	567	565	12	575	569	12	557	587	12
6th Ward	174	313	3	175	321	2	164	328	4
7th Ward	177	212	3	170	219	2	174	221	.....
8th Ward	337	191	3	335	192	1	343	187	1
	4213	2604	46	4151	2725	33	4181	2680	34
Majority	1609			1426			1501		

Warren County.

	—Con.—			—Sen.—		—Ass'y.—		
1st District.	Fowler, Dem.	Goodman, Rep.	Schenk, Pro.	Cornish, Dem.	Reese, Rep.	Davis, Pro.	Hoover, Dem.	Dufford, Pro.
Allamuchy	101	45	7	105	42	6	110	15
Blairstown	206	115	23	185	141	19	197	82
Frelinghuysen	97	79	7	99	79	5	84	45
Franklin	170	70	25	170	77	21	170	45
Greenwich	91	61	4	98	52	5	85	17
Hackettstown, 1st Dist	138	92	30	139	93	27	129	83
2d Dist	144	96	21	131	109	19	143	69
Hardwick	69	20	4	68	22	4	69	5
Mansfield	182	59	25	168	70	27	177	41
Independence	131	70	6	125	77	4	125	37
Oxford, 2d Dist	346	117	14	306	161	13	346	37
Washington Borough, East Dist	218	76	51	259	58	33	220	81
West Dist	241	64	53	279	55	30	245	69
Washington Township	179	64	13	176	68	12	188	23
	2313	1028	283	2308	1104	225	2288	649
Majority	1285			1204			1639	

2d District.	Con — Fowler, Dem.	Con — Goodman, Rep.	Con — Schenk, Pro	Sen. — Cornish, Dem.	Sen. — Reese, Rep.	Sen. — Davis, Pro.	Ass'y. — Hagerty, Dem.
Belvidere	257	116	33	204	178	26	268
Harmony	154	59	5	140	74	3	155
Hope	131	90	21	133	93	14	140
Knowlton	182	97	6	180	99	7	194
Lopatcong	162	76	2	159	79	2	165
Oxford, 1st Dist.	230	70	11	200	82	9	231
Pahaquarry	59	9	1	59	10	1	61
Phillipsburg, 1st Ward	225	190	11	190	230	8	233
2d Ward	235	120	12	218	140	10	239
3d Ward	265	187	24	238	218	22	268
4th Ward	187	103	7	172	120	6	188
	912	600	54	818	708	46	928
Pohatcong	138	122	6	130	124	6	108
	2225	1219	139	2023	1447	114	2250
Majority	1006			586			
	4538	2247	422	4331	2551	339	
Majority in county	2291			1780			

Total Number of Election Precincts, by Counties.

Atlantic, 21; Bergen, 22; Burlington, 39; Camden, 45; Cape May, 12; Cumberland, 32; Essex, 97; Gloucester, 19; Hudson, 131; Hunterdon, 25; Mercer, 45; Middlesex, 32; Monmouth, 36; Morris, 29; Ocean, 13; Passaic, 39; Salem, 18; Somerset, 17; Sussex, 17; Union, 36; Warren, 26. Total, 751.

For Congress, by Districts.

Counties.	First District. — Newell, Dem.	Bergen, Rep.	Nicholson, Pro.	Pluralities. — Dem.	Rep.
Camden	5927	8224	618	.....	2297
Cape May	728	890	189	.....	162
Cumberland	3631	3985	646	.....	354
Gloucester	2960	3054	323	.....	94
Salem	3126	2929	231	197	.....
	16372	19082	2007	197	2907
Bergen's plurality		2710			2710

SECOND DISTRICT.

Counties.	Haven, Dem.	Buchanan, Rep.	Brown, Pro.	Pluralities. Dem.	Rep.
Atlantic	1970	2422	268	.....	452
Burlington	5666	6140	501	.....	474
Mercer	7161	7151	343	310	.....
Ocean	1255	1802	88	.....	547
	16352	17515	1200	310	1473
Buchanan's plurality		1163			1163

THIRD DISTRICT.

Counties.	Geissenhainer, Dem.	Clark, Jr., Rep.	Snyder, Pro.	Pluralities. Dem.	Rep.
Middlesex	5723	4625	355	1098	.....
Monmouth	7352	5489	538	1863	.....
Union	7191	5634	230	1557	.....
	20266	15748	1123	4518	.....
Geissenhainer's plurality	4518				

FOURTH DISTRICT.

Counties.	Fowler, Dem.	Goodman, Rep.	Schenk, Pro.	Pluralities. Dem.	Rep.
Hunterdon	3893	2607	820	1286	.....
Somerset	2877	2534	222	343	.....
Sussex	2151	1387	119	764	.....
Warren	4538	2247	422	2291	.....
	13459	8775	1583	4684	.....
Fowler's plurality	4684				

FIFTH DISTRICT.

Counties.	Cadmus, Dem.	Beckwith, Rep.	Bradbrook, Pro.	Pluralities. Dem.	Rep.
Bergen	4315	3111	109	1204	.....
Morris	4374	4088	556	286	.....
Passaic	8126	8260	404	.....	134
	16815	15459	1069	1490	134
Cadmus' plurality	1356			1356	

SIXTH DISTRICT.

County.	English, Dem.	Condit, Rep.	Anderson, Pro.	Pluralities. Dem.	Rep.
Essex	23278	21468	995	1810	.....
English's plurality	1810				

SEVENTH DISTRICT.

County.	McDonald, Dem.	McEwan, Jr., Rep.	Brown, Pro.	Pluralities. Dem.	Rep.
Hudson	21875	16761	418	5114	.....
McDonald's plurality	5114				

	Dem.	Rep.	Pro.
Total vote for Congress	128417	114808	8425
Democratic plurality for Congressmen	13609		

For Governor in 1889.

Counties.	Number of Names on Poll Books.	Ballots Rejected.	Abbett, Dem.	Grubb, Rep.	La Monte, Pro.	Scattering.	Pluralities Democrat.	Republican.
Atlantic	5326	23	2247	2818	236	.....	.....	571
Bergen	7749	27	4196	3374	140	1	822	.....
Burlington	13786	41	5838	7449	463	.....	.....	1611
Camden	17195	48	6979	9773	392	.....	.....	2794
Cape May	2537	8	1048	1351	127	1	.....	303
Cumberland	9597	15	4000	4880	626	2	.....	880
Essex	45911	97	22955	22097	682	.....	858	.....
Gloucester	6579	17	2934	3369	246	.....	.....	435
Hudson	42925	125	27822	14306	189	.....	13516	.....
Hunterdon	8494	22	4926	3062	473	1	1864	.....
Mercer	16841	15	8077	8328	399	.....	.....	251
Middlesex	12228	37	6727	5234	212	2	1493	.....
Monmouth	14149	37	7520	6046	524	.....	1474	.....
Morris	10408	35	4994	4894	465	2	100	.....
Ocean	3547	15	1446	1967	97	.....	.....	521
Passaic	16387	38	7081	8913	283	1	.....	1832
Salem	6316	17	2950	3132	211	.....	.....	182
Somerset	5863	6	2950	2680	222	.....	270	.....
Sussex	4866	16	2779	1902	165	.....	877	.....
Union	12221	31	6321	5620	231	2	701	.....
Warren	7771	39	4455	2797	470	1	1658	.....
	270996	709	138245	123992	6853	13	23833	9380
Plurality			14253				14253	

Presidential Vote—1888.

Counties.	Dem.	Rep.	Pro.	Pluralities. Dem.	Rep.
Atlantic	2554	3030	263	.....	476
Bergen	4897	4239	104	658	.....
Burlington	6969	7479	561	.....	510
Camden	7897	10489	481	.....	2592
Cape May	1100	1463	165	.....	363
Cumberland	4353	5542	840	.....	1189
Essex	25182	25298	756	.....	116
Gloucester	3092	3969	316	.....	877
Hudson	27609	19440	290	8169	.....
Hunterdon	5530	3555	540	1975	.....
Mercer	8214	9175	373	.....	1241
Middlesex	7209	6061	268	1148	.....
Monmouth	8509	7356	646	1153	.....
Morris	5580	5826	521	.....	246
Ocean	1465	2315	113	.....	850
Passaic	8950	9984	281	.....	1034
Salem	3135	3352	273	.....	217
Somerset	3293	3141	195	152	.....
Sussex	3310	2343	160	967	.....
Union	7568	6649	252	919	.....
Warren	5077	3358	506	1719	.....
Average vote	151493	144344	7904	16860	9711
Plurality	7149			7149	

Special Election—1890.

A special election was held Tuesday, September 30th, 1890, on proposed amendments to the State Constitution, one of which abrogated the clause which prohibits special legislation for towns and counties, and the other of which provided for the appointment of Common Pleas Judges by the Senate and General Assembly in joint meeting. Both amendments were rejected, the votes by counties being as follows:

	Special Legislation.		Judges' Amendm't.		
	For.	Against.	For.	Against.	Names on poll book.
Atlantic	81	638	272	447	719
Bergen	50	1482	501	1030	1538
Burlington	92	2591	533	2150	2684
Camden	876	2765	1044	2601	3644
Cape May	105	306	178	233	411
Cumberland	50	1359	363	995	1359
Essex	553	11861	5935	6472	12432
Gloucester	29	1080	377	732	1110
Hudson	447	10187	1924	8709	10664
Hunterdon	39	2415	549	1901	2456
Mercer	207	2465	730	1943	2673
Middlesex	59	3174	1114	2120	3234
Monmouth	85	3144	216	3013	3236
Morris	154	2186	486	1855	2342
Ocean	31	566	152	443	596
Passaic	185	3538	316	3407	3723
Salem	11	1121	141	991	1132
Somerset	40	1327	348	1019	1367
Sussex	23	1134	178	978	1158
Union	106	3657	1160	2602	3765
Warren	105	2104	239	1970	2210
	3328	59050	16756	45611	62153

UNITED STATES CENSUS

1890.

The population by wards, townships, &c., of New Jersey had not been declared at the Census Office, Washington, D. C., when this edition of the MANUAL went to press. Consequently all the information that could be obtained about New Jersey was by counties and cities. The following tables show the present population as compared with that of 1880, together with the increase and decrease, as the case may be, and also the percentage of increase in cities and towns:

	1890.	1880.	Increase.
Atlantic	28,807	18,704	10,103
Bergen	47,223	36,786	10,437
Burlington	58,438	55,402	3,036
Camden	87,600	62,942	24,658
Cape May	11,245	9,765	1,480
Cumberland	45,340	37,687	7,653
Essex	255,660	189,929	65,731
Gloucester	28,585	25,886	2,699
Hudson	274,855	187,944	86,911
Hunterdon	35,315	38,570	3,255*
Mercer	79,803	58,061	21,742
Middlesex	59,487	52,286	7,201
Monmouth	69,062	55,538	13,524
Morris	54,085	50,861	3,224
Ocean	15,960	14,455	1,505
Passaic	105,035	68,860	36,175
Salem	25,148	24,579	569
Somerset	28,290	27,162	1,128
Sussex	22,233	23,539	1,306*
Union	72,321	55,571	16,750
Warren	36,525	36,589	64*
	1,441,017	1,131,116	309,116

Per cent., 27.40.

* Decrease.

CITIES AND TOWNS.

	1890	1880	Increase.	Per cent.
Atlantic City	13038	5477	7561	138.05
Bayonne	18966	9372	9624	102.69
Bordentown	5045	4258	787	18.48
Bridgeton	11471	8722	2749	31.52
Burlington	8198	6090	2108	34.61
Camden	58274	41659	16615	39.88
Elizabeth	37670	28229	9441	33.44
Gloucester City	6563	5347	1216	22.74
Harrison	8528	6898	1630	23.63
Hoboken	43561	30999	12562	40.52
Jersey City	163987	120722	43265	35.84
Lambertville	4138	4183	45*	1.08
Millville	9957	7660	2297	29.99
Newark	181518	136508	45010	32.97
New Brunswick	18459	17166	1293	7 53
Orange	18774	13207	5567	42.15
Passaic	13027	6532	6495	99.43
Paterson	78358	51031	27327	53.55
Perth Amboy	9476	4808	4668	97.09
Phillipsburg	8622	7181	1441	20.06
Plainfield	11250	8125	3125	38.46
Rahway	7090	6455	635	9.84
Rutherford	2293	2299	6*	
Salem	5512	5056	456	9.02
Trenton	58488	29910	28578	95.55
Vineland	4068	2519	1549	61.49
Washington	2830	2142	688	32.12
Woodbury	3867	2298	1569	68.28

*Decrease.

POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES.

States and Territories.	Population.		Increase from 1880 to 1890.	
	1890.	1880.	Number.	Percentage.
The United States	62,622,250	50,155,783	12,466,467	24.86
North Atlantic Division	17,401,545	14,507,407	2,894,138	19.95
Maine	661,086	648,936	12,150	1.87
New Hampshire	376,530	346,991	29,539	8.51
Vermont	332,422	332,286	136	0.04
Massachusetts	2,238,943	1,783,085	455,858	25.57
Rhode Island	345,506	276,531	68,975	24.94
Connecticut	746,258	622,700	123,558	19.84
New York	5,997,853	5,082,871	914,982	18.00
New Jersey	1,444,933	1,131,116	313,817	27.74
Pennsylvania	5,258,014	4,282,891	975,123	22.77
South Atlantic Division	8,857,920	7,597,197	1,260,723	16 59
Delaware	168,493	146,608	21,885	14.93
Maryland	1,042,390	934,943	107,447	11.49
District of Columbia	230,392	177,624	52,768	29.71
Virginia	1,655,980	1,512,565	143,415	9.48
West Virginia	762,794	618,457	144,337	23.34
North Carolina	1,617,947	1,399,750	218,197	15.59
South Carolina	1,151,149	995,577	155,572	15 63
Georgia	1,837,353	1,542,180	295,173	19.14
Florida	391,422	269,493	121,929	45.24
Northern Central Division	22,362,279	17,364,111	4,998,168	28.78
Ohio	3,672,316	3,198,062	474,254	14.83
Indiana	2,192,404	1,978,301	214,103	10.82
Illinois	3,826,351	3,077,871	748,480	24.32
Michigan	2,093,889	1,636,937	456,952	27.92
Wisconsin	1,686,880	1,315,497	371,383	28.23
Minnesota	1,301,826	780,773	521,053	66.74
Iowa	1,911,896	1,624,615	287,281	17.68
Missouri	2,679,184	2,168,380	510,804	23.56
North Dakota	182,719	36,909	145,810	395.05
South Dakota	328,808	98,268	230,540	234.60
Nebraska	1,058,910	452,402	606,508	134.06
Kansas	1,427,096	996,096	431,000	43 27
Southern Central Division	10,972,893	8,919,371	2,053,522	23.02
Kentucky	1,858,635	1,618,690	209,945	12.73
Tennessee	1,767,518	1,542,359	225,159	14 60
Alabama	1,513,017	1,262,505	250,512	19.84
Mississippi	1,289,600	1,131,597	158,003	13.96
Louisiana	1,118,587	939,946	178,641	19.01
Texas	2,235,523	1,591,749	643,774	40.44
Indian Territory (*b*)	.....	.....	.....	... .
Oklahoma	*c*61,834	.....	61,834	.....
Arkansas	1,128,179	802,525	325,654	40.58

b The number of white persons in the Indian Territory is not included in this table, as the census of Indians and other persons on Indian reservations, which was made a subject of special investigation by law, has not yet been completed.

c Including 5,338 persons in Greer county (in Indian Territory), claimed by Texas.

States and Territories.	Population.		Increase from 1880 to 1890	
	1890.	1880.	Number.	Percentage.
Western Division	3,027,613	1,767,697	1,259,916	71.27
Montana	132,159	39,159	93,000	237.49
Wyoming	60,705	20,789	39,916	192.01
Colorado	412,198	194,327	217,871	112 12
New Mexico	153,593	119,565	34 028	28 46
Arizona	59,620	40,440	19,180	47.43
Utah	207,905	143,963	63,942	44.42
Nevada	45,761	62,266	*a*16,505	*a*26.51
Idaho	84,385	32,610	51,775	158.77
Alaska (*d*)	.....	.....	.....	.....
Washington	349,390	75,116	274,274	365.13
Oregon	313,767	174,768	138,999	79.53
California	1,208,130	864,694	343,436	39.72

The population of the United States in 1870 was 38,558,374.

a Decrease.

d The number of white persons in Alaska is not included in this table, as the census of Alaska, which was made a subject of special investigation by law, has not yet been completed.

Cities of the United States having a Population of 50,000 and Over.

*New York, N. Y.	1,513,501	Syracuse, N. Y.	87,877
Chicago, Ill.	1,098,576	New Haven, Conn.	85,981
Philadelphia, Pa.	1,044,894	Worcester, Mass.	84,536
Brooklyn, N. Y.	804,377	Scranton, Pa.	83,450
St. Louis, Mo.	460,357	Toledo, Ohio	82,652
Boston, Mass.	446,507	Richmond, Va.	80,838
Baltimore, Md.	435,151	Paterson, N. J.	78.358
San Francisco, Cal.	297,990	Lowell, Mass.	77,605
Cincinnati, O.	296,309	Nashville, Tenn.	76,309
Cleveland, O.	261,546	Fall River, Mass.	74,351
Buffalo, N. Y.	254,457	Cambridge, Mass.	69,837
New Orleans, La.	241,995	Atlanta, Ga.	65,514
Pittsburg Pa.	238,473	Memphis, Tenn.	64,586
Detroit, Mich.	205,669	Grand Rapids, Mich.	64,147
Milwaukee, Wis.	204,105	Wilmington, Del.	61 437
Newark, N. J.	181,518	Troy N. Y.	60,605
Minneapolis, Minn.	164 738	Reading, Pa.	58,926
Jersey City, N. J.	163,987	Dayton, O.	58,868
Louisville, Ky.	161,005	Trenton, N. J.	58,488
Omaha, Neb.	139,526	Camden N. J.	58,274
Rochester, N. Y.	138,327	Lynn, Mass.	55,684
St Paul, Minn.	133,156	Lincoln, Neb.	55,491
Providence R. I.	132,043	Charleston, S. C.	54,592
Indianapolis, Ind.	107,445	Hartford, Conn.	53,182
Denver, Col.	106,670	Evansville, Ind.	50,674
Alleghany Pa.	104,967	Los Angeles Cal.	50,394
Albany N. Y.	94,640	Des Moines, Ia.	50,067
Columbus, O.	90,398		

*A census taken by the police authorities, and completed October 14th 1890, makes the population 1,710,715, an increase of 197,214.

DEBTS OF CITIES AND TOWNS.

The annexed table, compiled from advance sheets of the new census, shows the total indebtedness, available resources and annual interest charge of various cities and towns in New Jersey.

	Total Debt.	Available Resources.	Annual Interest.
Atlantic City	$34,450	.....	$1,987
Bayonne	1,624,031	$88,204	76,615
Bordentown	18,000	.....	900
Bridgeton	85,500	13,713	4,673
Burlington	81,800	2,000	4,585
Camden	1,331,850	176,101	88,806
Elizabeth	3,673,196	319,807	257,124
Gloucester City	82,000	.....	3,780
Hackensack	33,000	.....	1,980
Hackettstown	18,000	.....	900
Hoboken	1,225,815	33,241	67,742
Jersey City	18,195,545	1,776,524	878,037
Keyport	6,500	.....	390
Lambertville	5,000	1,536	249
Millville	29,395	.....	1,553
Montclair	315,000	.....	16,000
Morristown	3,000	1,200	210
Newark	11,571,000	3,094,920	241,452
Newton	14,500	.....	805
Orange	741,500	215,021	39,932
Passaic	270,496	349,052	10,380
Paterson	1,558,538	2,368,971	87,843
Perth Amboy	117,200	19,093	5,064
Phillipsburg	103,500	9,970	4,570
Rahway	1,145,250	.....	45,810
Salem	76,500	.....	3,980
Trenton	1,447,984	706,904	66,743

NEW ELECTORAL COLLEGE.

According to the re-apportionment bill which has passed Congress, the next Electoral College will have a total of 444 votes, divided among the forty-four States as follows:

Alabama	11	Montana	3
Arkansas	8	Nebraska	8
California	9	Nevada	3
Colorado	4	New Hampshire	4
Connecticut	6	New Jersey	10
Delaware	3	New York	36
Florida	4	North Carolina	11
Georgia	13	North Dakota	3
Idaho	3	Ohio	23
Illinois	24	Oregon	4
Indiana	15	Pennsylvania	32
Iowa	13	Rhode Island	4
Kansas	10	South Carolina	9
Kentucky	13	South Dakota	4
Louisiana	8	Tennessee	12
Maine	6	Texas	15
Maryland	8	Vermont	4
Massachusetts	15	Virginia	12
Michigan	14	Washington	4
Minnesota	9	West Virginia	6
Mississippi	9	Wisconsin	12
Missouri	17	Wyoming	3

Total 444

PRESIDENTS OF THE UNITED STATES.

Year of Qualificat'n.	Name.	Where From.	Term of Office.
1789	George Washington	Virginia	8 years.
1797	John Adams	Massachusetts	4 years.
1801	Thomas Jefferson	Virginia	8 years.
1809	James Madison	Virginia	8 years.
1817	James Munroe	Virginia	8 years.
1824	John Quincy Adams	Massachusetts	4 years.
1829	Andrew Jackson.	Tennessee	8 years.
1837	Martin Van Buren	New York	4 years.
1841	Wm Henry Harrison*	Ohio	1 month.
1841	John Tyler	Virginia	3 yrs., 11 mos.
1845	James Knox Polk	Tennessee	4 years.
1849	Zachary Taylor†	Louisiana	1 yr , 4 mos , 5 d.
1850	Millard Fillmore	New York	2 yrs , 10 mo., 26 d.
1853	Franklin Pierce	New Hampshire	4 years.
1857	James Buchanan	Pennsylvania	4 years.
1861	Abraham Lincoln‡	Illinois	4 yrs , 1 mo., 10 d.
1865	Andrew Johnson	Tennessee	3 yrs , 10 mo , 20 d.
1869	Ulysses S Grant	Iliinois	8 years.
1877	Rutherford B Hayes	Ohio	4 years.
1881	James A. Garfield.**	Ohio	6 mos , 15 days.
1881	Chester A. Arthur	New York	3 yrs., 5 mo., 15 d.
1885	Grover Cleveland	New York	4 years.
1889	Benjamin Harrison	Indiana	

* Died in office April 4, 1841, when Vice-President Tyler succeeded him.
† Died in office July 9, 1850, when Vice-President Fillmore succeeded him.
‡ Assassinated April 14, 1865, when Vice-President Johnson succeeded him.
** Assassinated July 2, 1881; died September 19, 1881, when Vice-President Arthur succeeded him.

VICE-PRESIDENTS OF THE UNITED STATES.

Year of qualification.	Name.	Where from.
1789	John Adams	Massachusetts.
1797	Thomas Jefferson	Virginia.
1801	Aaron Burr	New York.
1804	George Clinton	New York.
1813	Elbridge Gerry	Massachusetts.
1817	Daniel D. Tompkins	New York.
1824	John C Calhoun	South Carolina.
1833	Martin Van Buren	New York.
1837	Richard M. Johnson	Kentucky.
1841	John Tyler	Virginia.
1842	Samuel L. Southard‡	New Jersey.
1845	George M. Dallas	Pennsylvania.
1849	Millard Fillmore	New York.
1851	William R King‡	Alabama.
1853	David R. Atchison‡	Missouri.
1855	Jesse D. Bright‡	Indiana.
1857	John C. Breckenridge	Kentucky.
1861	Hannibal Hamlin	Maine.
1865	Andrew Johnson	Tennessee.
1865	Lafayette C. Foster‡	Connecticut.
1869	Schuyler Colfax	Indiana.
1873	Henry Wilson‖	Massachusetts.
1875	Thomas W. Ferry‡	Michigan.
1877	William A. Wheeler	New York.
1881	Chester A Arthur	New York.
1883	George F. Edmunds	Vermont.
1885	Thomas A. Hendricks††	Indiana.
1886	John Sherman‡	Ohio.
1889	Levi P. Morton	New York.

‡ *Ex-officio* as President *pro tem.* of Senate.
‖ Died in office November 22, 1875
†† Died in office November 25, 1885.

EDUCATIONAL.

County Superintendents of Public Instruction.

Atlantic, S. R. Morse. Atlantic City; Bergen, John Terhune, Hackensack; Burlington, Edgar Haas, Bordentown; Camden, Charles S. Albertson, Magnolia; Cape May, Vincent O. Miller, South Dennis; Cumberland, Charles G. Hampton, Bridgeton; Essex, Chas. M. Davis, Bloomfield; Gloucester, James Gallaher, Paulsboro; Hudson, George C. Houton, Hoboken; Hunterdon, E. M. Heath, Locktown; Mercer, Lloyd Wilbur, Hightstown; Middlesex, H. B. Willis, New Brunswick; Monmouth, Samuel Lockwood, Freehold; Morris, James O. Cooper, Dover; Ocean, Edward M. Lonan, Toms River; Passaic, J. C. Cruikshank, Little Falls; Salem, Robert Gwynne, Jr., Salem; Somerset, William T. F. Ayers, Somerville; Sussex, Luther Hill, Andover; Union, B. Holmes, Elizabeth; Warren, Robert S. Price, Hackettstown.

City Superintendents.

Atlantic City, Levi C. Albertson; Bridgeton, William E. Cox; Camden, Martin V. Bergen; Elizabeth, J. Augustus Dix: Gloucester City, J. C. Stinson; Hoboken, David E. Rue; Jersey City, A. B. Poland; Millville, E. C. Stokes; Morristown, W. L. R. Haven; Newark, William N. Barringer; New Brunswick, Charles Jacobus; Orange, U. W. Cutts; Paterson, Orestes M. Brands; Perth Amboy, C. C. Hommann; Phillipsburg, H. Budd Howell; Plainfield, J. L. Hurlbut; Rahway, Elihu B. Silvers; Salem, Robert Gwynne, Jr.; Trenton, Frank H. Lalor.

Department of Public Instruction.

Amount of money appropriated by the State for the support of public schools, $2,095,260; township school tax, $30,589.25; surplus revenue, $31,982.99; district and city tax for teachers' salaries, $504,618.51; district and city tax for building and repairing school-houses, $638,800.62; total amount for all school purposes, $3,301,251.37.

Value of school property, $8,629,493; number of school districts, 1,382; number of school-houses, 1,650; number of private schools having 25 pupils, or more, 235; number of male teachers, 822; female teachers, 3 642; average salary per month paid to male teachers, $76.02; to female teachers, $43 62; number of children the school-houses will seat comfortably, 223,804.

The following table gives the number of children in the State between the ages of five and eighteen, and the number enrolled in the public schools for the past school year:

Counties.	*Census.*	*Enrolled.*	*Counties.*	*Census.*	*Enrolled.*
Atlantic	6,826	5,012	Monmouth	18,750	13,030
Bergen	12,023	7,670	Morris	14,280	9,319
Burlington	15,205	10,211	Ocean	4,412	3,433
Camden	23,169	16,811	Passaic	29,020	16 698
Cape May	2,850	2 311	Salem	6,887	5,566
Cumberland	11,856	9,358	Somerset	7,355	5,052
Essex	74,029	35,344	Sussex	5,806	4,912
Gloucester	7,981	6,263	Union	17,375	9,562
Hudson	98,746	38,949	Warren	10,105	7,652
Hunterdon	9,053	7,314			
Mercer	19,393	10,522	Total	409,764	234,072
Middlesex	14,663	9,083			

Number of children attending private schools, 47,269; number of children attending no school during the year, 106,010; average time the schools were kept open, 9 6 months.

For Trustees, &c., of the State Normal School, see page 269.

New Jersey School for Deaf-Mutes.

The school is situated in the Tenth ward of Trenton, in the section comprising the old borough of Chambersburg, and about one mile and a half from the State House.

Board of Trustees.—President, Governor Abbett; Secretary, Edwin O. Chapman; Treasurer, Edward J. Anderson; Marcus Beach, Jersey City; Thomas T. Kinney, Newark; Theodore W. Morris, Freehold; Henry B. Crosby, Paterson; Richard L. Howell, Millville; Robert S. Woodruff, Trenton; Samuel Rhinehart, New Hampton; James M. Seymour, Newark.

Executive Committee.—Governor Abbett, Chairman; Robert S. Woodruff, Secretary; James M. Seymour, Edwin O. Chapman, Henry B. Crosby. Superintendent, Weston Jenkins, A.M.; Steward, John Wright; Assistant Steward, E. C. Burd; Matron, Miss Kate E. Flynn. Teachers—Mr.

Rowland B. Lloyd, Mrs. Mary P. Ervin, Miss Marcella V. Gillen, Miss Virginia H. Bunting, Mrs. Matilda B. Miller, Miss Elizabeth C. Snowden; Mrs. Rosa Keeler, Teacher of Articulation; Miss Frances C. Hawkins, Teacher of Art; Boys' Supervisor, Mrs. Mary L. Ellis; Girls' Supervisor, Mrs. Nellie Jones; Attending Physician, Elmer Barwis, M.D.

The course of study pursued is similar to that of the public schools, as the institution is considered part of the public school system of the State. Articulation, or speaking, and lip-reading are taught, and appliances have been introduced, to which addition is constantly being made, for manual and industrial training for both sexes. Drawand other branches of art are taught with especial reference to their application to industrial production. The most successful feature of this branch is, probably, the printing office, from which a number of the boys are turning out most excellent general work, as well as printing with their own hands a daily sheet giving the news of the school, and a monthly journal, *The Silent Worker*, edited by fellow-pupils and constituting a very popular organ of the school. It is the intention of the managers not to make it an asylum, but a home and a school. Pupils between the ages of eight and twenty-one years are admitted, and the term of instruction is three years, but may be extended to eight years by the Board. There were on January 1st, 1891, about one hundred and thirty pupils in the school. The maintenance is provided for by the payment of a certain sum per capita from the public school fund.

MILITARY.

Roster of Officers of National Guard.

Commander-in-Chief.—Governor Leon Abbett.

Staff.—Adjutant-General, Brevet Major-General William S. Stryker; Quartermaster-General, Richard A. Donnelly; Surgeon-General, Brigadier-General John D. McGill; Inspector-General, William C. Heppenheimer; Inspector-General of Rifle Practice, Brigadier-General Bird W. Spencer; Judge Advocate-General, Brigadier-General William F. Abbett; Assistant Adjutant-General, Colonel S. Meredith Dickinson; Aids-de-Camp, Colonel George B. M. Harvey, Colonel John T. Van Cleef, Colonel Robert Adrain, Colonel Michael T. Barrett, Colonel Anthony R. Kuser, Colonel Henry Spielmann, Colonel John F. Krueger.

Division.—Major-General Joseph W. Plume, commanding.

Staff.—Assistant Adjutant-General, Colonel Marvin Dodd; Inspector, Colonel Frederick S. Fish; Surgeon, Colonel George W. Terriberry; Quartermaster, Lieutenant-Colonel William Strange; Paymaster, Lieutenant-Colonel Samuel Meeker; Judge Advocate, Lieutenant-Colonel John A. Miller; Chief of Artillery, Colonel A. Judson Clark; Aids-de-Camp, Major William S. Righter, Major Leon Abbett, Jr.

First Brigade.—Brigadier-General Dudley S. Steele, commanding.

Staff.—Assistant Adjutant-General, Lieutenant-Colonel John A. Parker; Inspector, Lieutenant-Colonel H. Eugene Hamilton; Surgeon, Lieutenant-Colonel Aaron K. Baldwin; Quartermaster, Major Charles Boltwood; Paymaster, Major Enos Runyon; Judge Advocate, Major Robert I. Hopper; Engineer and Signal Officer, Major Lewis H. Broome; Aids-de-Camp, Captain Allen B. Wallace, Captain S. Wood McClave.

Second Brigade.—Brevet Major-General William J. Sewell, Commanding.

Staff.—Assistant Adjutant-General, Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas S. Chambers; Inspector, Brevet Colonel Daniel B. Murphy; Surgeon, Lieutenant-Colonel Franklin

Gauntt; Quartermaster, Major William M. Palmer; Paymaster, Major Kenneth J. Duncan; Judge Advocate, Major Franklin C. Woolman; Engineer and Signal Officer, Major Alexander C. Oliphant; Aids-de-Camp, Captain Hamilton Markley, Captain J. Blanchard Edgar.

First Regiment Infantry, Headquarters, Newark.—Colonel, Edward A. Campbell; Adjutant, Captain James L Marsh.

Second Regiment Infantry, Headquarters, Hoboken.—Colonel, Edwin A. Stevens; Adjutant, Wm. J. O'Toole.

Third Regiment Infantry, Headquarters, Elizabeth.—Colonel, Benjamin A. Lee; Adjutant, First Lieutenant Louis J. McVicker.

Fourth Regiment Infantry, Headquarters, Jersey City.—Colonel, P. Farmer Wanser; Adjutant, Captain Benjamin M. Gerardin.

Fifth Regiment Infantry, Headquarters, Newark.—Colonel Levi R. Barnard; Adjutant, Captain James J. Dooner.

Sixth Regiment Infantry, Headquarters, Camden.—Colonel, William H. Cooper; Adjutant, First Lieutenant Christopher S. Magrath.

Seventh Regiment Infantry, Headquarters, Trenton.—Colonel, Wm. H. Skirm; Adjutant, Captain Charles H. W. Van Sciver.

First Battalion Infantry, Headquarters, Paterson—Lieutenant-Colonel, Samuel V. S. Muzzy; Adjutant, Captain John T. Hilton.

Second Battalion Infantry, Headquarters, Leonia—Lieutenant-Colonel, James V. Moore; Adjutant, Captain Charles W. Springer.

Third Battalion Infantry, Headquarters, Orange.—Lieutenant-Colonel, Edward H. Snyder; Adjutant, First Lieutenant Edwin H. Hine.

Gatling Gun Company A, Elizabeth.—Captain and Brevet Brigadier-General, J. Madison Drake.

Gatling Gun Company B, Camden.—Captain, John R. Jones.

New Jersey State Camp Ground and Rifle Range.

New Jersey, with her proverbial liberality, has provided a State Camp and Rifle Range at Sea Girt for the use of her National Guardsmen, and each year since 1884 one of the Brigades has been sent into camp for a week,

and rifle practice has been conducted under the charge of the officers of that department, for a season of about six weeks each year.

The ground is beautifully located, being a perfect plateau, extending from the railroad to the ocean, and contains about 160 acres.

The Rifle Range is located at the southerly side of the property at the ocean end. The targets are placed upon the coast and the shooting is in the direction of the sea. The organizations of the National Guard, according to the proper classes, are ordered upon the Range, and are instructed in the class practice and in skirmish drill and volley firing.

The various gun detachments are given an opportunity to shoot at targets anchored at sea, from 800 to 1,200 yards. This practical instruction produces efficiency in the troops, and would be of great service should they be called out for active duty. An intimate acquaintance with the rifle with which the troops are armed, is in these days a necessity. Discipline and drill, soldierly appearance and *esprit de corps*, count as nothing if the soldier is a novice in the use of his weapon. Recognizing this fact, in the time of peace preparing for war, the United States Army, following, however, in the wake of the States, has gone into the instruction of rifle practice, including volley and skirmish firing, upon a large scale; and almost every State in the Union which boasts a National Guard makes this duty one of the important features of the Guardsmen's instructions.

The combination of a State Camp and Rifle Range, under proper State supervision, has been demonstrated to be productive of the best results. It is an acknowledged fact that instruction in rifle practice was unknown in the National Guard of the States, and until the New York riots of 1871 proved the necessity of a more detailed instruction in, and intimate knowledge of, the rifle, especially with a view of effectiveness, no effort had been made to provide State Camps and State Rifle Ranges. Now even the smaller States, with but a handful of National Guardsmen, are devoting much time and money to their advancement in this particular branch of the service. New Jersey was the second State to formally adopt a method of instruction in rifle practice and to inaugurate Rifle Ranges, New York having been the first. But a small proportion of the money devoted to the support of the National Guard of New Jersey is expended

for rifle practice, and yet the most beneficial results have thus far been accomplished.

The State has been endeavoring to acquire title to the ground at Sea Girt, and it is believed that before long the land will become the property of the State; after which the State will doubtless erect an adequate sea-coast battery, and educate the troops practically in their duties. The camp instruction, the individual instruction in the use of the rifle, firing in volleys at a target, drilling and firing as skirmishers at known and unknown distances, and the practice with the howitzers at sea targets, are all well under way. With the ground once the property of the State, a suitable sea-coast battery erected, and the troops drilled in its defense, New Jersey will have a military force sufficiently educated and instructed to protect her exposed position. The officers of the Department of Rifle Practice are, Brigadier-General Bird W. Spencer, Inspector-General of Rifle Practice; Colonels James M. Van Valen and John C. Owens, Assistant Inspector-Generals of Rifle Practice.

Quartermaster-General's Department.

The total number of small arms the property of the State, including those in possession of the National Guard, is 15,300. The heavy ordnance, serviceable, consists of twelve light Napoleon guns, smooth-bore; four 3½-inch Ames guns, smooth-bore; four 3½-inch James guns, rifled, and eighteen 3 inch Griffin guns, rifled. These, with gun carriages, limbers, caissons, battery wagons, traveling forges and implements, compose six 6-gun battalions. In addition to this, there are eight Gatling guns, eight breech-loading howitzers, two Billinghurst and Requa batteries, and two mountain howitzers, with sufficient ammunition for almost any emergency. The number of cartridges for Springfield rifles, on hand, is about 150,000. A large quantity of ammunition is manufactured at the Arsenal. All issues of clothing, camp and garrison equipage and Quartermaster's stores, arms and accoutrements, as may be prescribed by law, are made through this Department to the National Guard, or uniformed militia of the State, and it is the duty of this Department to make, generally, all arrangements for the transportation and subsistence for troops when ordered out for parades, inspections and encampments, or when called into active service by order of the Commander-in-Chief, to quell

riot or disturbance of any kind against the laws of the State.

All purchases of uniforms and military stores, and supplies of every description, for the use of the National Guard, are made through this Department. Also, to pay troops for services at encampments, or for active duty in the field, should such occasion arise.

At the State Arsenal a small force is constantly employed in the cleaning and repairs of rifles and equipments that are returned by the various military companies throughout the State.

As regards uniforms, arms and accoutrements, the National Guard is in excellent condition and ready for any emergency.

REPORTS
OF
STATE DEPARTMENTS AND INSTITUTIONS.

STATE TREASURER'S REPORT.

The annual report of State Treasurer Toffey for the fiscal year ending November 1st, 1890, makes the following exhibit:

STATE FUND.

Receipts		$1,830,907 36
Balance in bank November 1st, 1889		241,996 48
		$2,072,903 84
Disbursements	$1,639,142 97	
Balance in bank October 31st, 1890	433,760 87	
	$2,072,903 84	

SCHOOL FUND.

Receipts		$1,274,051 00
Balance in bank November 1st, 1889		329,904 82
		$1,603,955 82
Disbursements	$941,930 18	
Balance in bank October 31st, 1890	662,025 64	
	$1,603,955 82	

STATE SCHOOL TAX.

Receipts	$1,939,235 00
Disbursements	1,939,235 00

STATE FUND DETAILS.

The securities of the State are, 1887—

Shares of stock of the joint companies		$188,700 00
Centennial stock		74,116 67
Bonds of the several counties of the State for surplus revenue of the United States loaned		764,670 44

RECEIPTS.

Tax from railroad corporations		$1,050,451 20
Tax from miscellaneous corporations	$292,137 10	
Tax from certificates of incorporations	99,359 72	
Tax from insurance companies	5,450 79	
		396,947 60
Morris and Essex arbitration		235,000 00
State Prison receipts		56,197 62
Home for disabled soldiers		31,233 32
Official fees		21,825 65
Dividends		18,870 00
Judicial fees		12,648 24
Militia		3,634 23

Fines and forfeited recognizances	$1,675 00
Commissions	650 00
Geological Survey	640 00
Revised Statutes	412 50
Discharged Convicts	337 00
Advertising	250 00
Escheats	150 00
Assessments on private acts	25 00
	$1,830,907 36

DISBURSEMENTS.

Court expenses	$151,501 03
Militia	148,516 41
State Lunatic Asylums	130,929 04
Advertising	106,084 74
County Lunatic Asylums	102,668 09
Public debt	90,000 00
Legislature	88,489 41
Home for Disabled Soldiers	84,621 64
State Prision salaries	77,105 95
State Prison maintenance	75,510 13
Printing	67,789 26
Reform School	63,209 02
Blind and feeble-minded	54,418 02
Salaries	47,865 48
State House expenses	44,847 58
Loans to Sinking Fund	37,389 00
Legal expenses	32,047 21
State Capitol	23,302 93
State Board of Assessors	22,023 37
Clerical services	21,483 50
Interest	16,625 00
Geological survey	14,248 00
Fisheries	11,921 71
Dairy protection	11,181 73
Labor inspection	11,181 48
Agricultural Experiment Station	10,991 06
Stationery and postage	10,629 53
Agriculture	8,678 76
New York Boundary Commission	7,994 46
Industrial School	7,437 13
State Prison repairs	6,510 19
State Board of Health	6,326 01
Preservation of records	6,000 00
Bureau of Statistics	5,714 44
Tax Commission	5,013 55
Pensions	4,128 15
Law and Equity Reports	4,090 07
Insurance	3,752 50
Washington Headquarters	2,500 00
State Library	2,365 38
Binding	1,795 80
Inauguration expenses	1,777 41
Discharged convicts	1,500 00
Appropriation for Smith's History	1,225 00
State House fire	1,000 00
Miscellaneous	4,752 90
	$1,639,142 97
Receipts over disbursements	191,764 39
	$1,830,907 39

STATE PRISON.

Keeper, John H. Patterson; Supervisor, Henry L. Butler; Clerk, Edward Mullin; Inspectors, John P. Flanagan, Herman Schalk, Charles H. Mickel, George A. Heaney, Thomas P. Curley.

Number of convicts in confinement October 31st, 1889	997
Received during the year from October 31st, 1889, to Nov. 1st, 1890)	454
Total	1451
There had been discharged during the year—	
By remissions (Act of April, 1869)	404
By pardon	101
By order U. S Commissioner	13
By death	12
By being sent to Insane Asylum	6
Sent out (under pregnant act of 1889)	1
By order of Supreme Court	1
By escape (killed by officers in re capture)	1
	539
Remaining in prison November 1st, 1890	912
Daily average in confinement	967

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

Cost of maintenance of prisoners, including provisions and clothing	$76,331 46
Repairs	6,290 97
Total	$82,622 23
To which must be added—	
Officers' salaries for the year	67,384 80
Salaries of Keeper, Supervisor and Inspectors	9,000 00
Money paid to discharged convicts	1,663 00
	$160,670 03
Deduct cash received from convicts' labor	58,672 36
Disbursements over receipts	$101,997 67
Total earnings from contracts under piece price system	$60,284 00
Average number of men working on contracts	537
Average daily earnings	42.12 cents.

REFORM SCHOOL FOR BOYS, JAMESBURG.

Trustees.—Nathaniel S. Rue, Cream Ridge, President; Richard A. Donnelly, Trenton, Treasurer; John F. Downing, New Brunswick, Secretary; Patrick Farrelly, Morris-

town; P. H. Wyckoff, New Brunswick; Henry F. Goëken, Newark. Superintendent, Ira Otterson.

The number of boys remaining October 31st, 1890, was three hundred and forty-six (346), being a decrease from the number at the opening of the year of twenty-six boys. While the whole number in the school during the year was five hundred and thirty-five (535), an increase of forty-one over the whole number cared for during year 1888 and 1889. One hundred and eighty-nine (189) boys were disposed of during the year, fifty-one (51) of whom were indentured, and are generally giving satisfaction to their employers.

Of the total number disposed of during the year, one hundred and sixty-three (163) were white, and twenty-six (26) colored.

One hundred and twenty-one (121) boys were received by commitment; fifty-eight per cent. of them were nineteen years of age or under.

Every boy, well enough for duty, is required to work at least six hours each day, and go to school three and a half hours five days each week, during the institution school year of fifty weeks.

There are some boys employed in each of the different trades for the needs of the institution, while in the printing and carpenter departments there are a greater number given special instruction.

The greatest number in any one department are employed at brush drawing and finishing. While not valued by the Management as a trade, boys who become dexterous at brush making and finishing more readily master other trades.

Instruction in Military Tactics and Band Music is continued.

Owing to the death of one officer, and the withdrawal of other officers and teachers to engage in other business or to recruit their health, there have been an unusual number of changes in the corps of assistants during the year.

The health of the inmates has been good, except that about two hundred (200) were affected with La Grippe last winter; all recovered, and there has been no death of an inmate in the school during the year. One on leave of absence, died at his home.

The amount appropriated by the last Legislature for the erection of a new family building has not been received, consequently work has not been begun. For over a year the building formerly erected for a hospital has been

used to accommodate a family of boys, owing to lack of other accommodations. Should any contagious disease break out, of which there is a liability—coming as the boys do, from the poorer parts of the cities, and after being kept in the jails—the management would be seriously inconvenienced to isolate them.

Owing to the absence of a sufficiently commodious room for assembling the whole school population comfortably, it is rarely attempted, very seldom in *hot* weather.

Additions and repairs have been made as usual on the farm and institution buildings, and beside, a cistern has been built for storing rain-water, with a capacity of 38,000 gallons, to supplement the natural supply.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, TRENTON

Trustees.—George C. Maddock, Asbury Park, President; Lewis Parker, Trenton, Secretary and Treasurer; Ephraim R. Cook, Trenton, Managing Trustee; Edward H. Stokes, Trenton; Jeremiah O'Rourke, Newark; Aaron Carter, Jr., Newark.

Lady Managers.—Miss Mary S. Atterbury, Trenton; Mrs. David A. Depue, Newark; Mrs. E. R. Cook, Trenton; Mrs. Rebecca A. Colson, Woodbury; Mrs. Joseph A. Beecher, Newark; Mrs. Isaac Weatherby, Trenton.

Matron, Mrs. Mary A. McFadden; First Assistant Matron, Mrs. Mary Miller; Second Assistant Matron, Miss Anna Imlay; Housekeeper, Miss Carrie Fox; Teacher, Miss Amanda M. Hammell; Steward, Mr. Samuel R. McFadden; Physician, Miss Margaret Preston, M.D.

At the time of the last annual report there were 63 girls at the State Industrial, and 16 under indenture, making a total of 79 under the control of the Trustees.

The Trustees again urge with great earnestness their want of sufficient accommodation; they say that another building, with the proper appurtenances, is absolutely required for the proper maintenance and administration of the establishment. This is apparent when it is considered that there are 63 girls now in the school, and the building was originally planned for the custody of only 35.

The total receipts were $10,083.82; expenditures, $9,610.24; balance, $473.58.

STATE LUNATIC ASYLUMS.

Morris Plains Asylum.

Managers—Geo. A. Halsey, Newark; Hiram C. Clark, Newton; James S. Green, M.D., Elizabeth; Josiah Meeker, Succasunna; John W. Jackson, M.D., Rockaway; Romeo F. Chabert, M.D., Hoboken; George W. Terriberry, M.D., Paterson; John O. Wells, M.D., Englewood; N. W. Voorhees, Clinton; Eugene Vanderpool, Newark.

Officers of the Board of Managers—President, Geo. A. Halsey; Vice-President, James S. Green, M.D; Secretary and Treasurer, Geo. D. Meeker; Warden, Martin B. Monroe.

Medical Officers—H. Crittendon Harris, M.D., Medical Director; W. P. Spratling, M.D., Assistant Physician; Elliot Gorton, M.D, Second Assistant Physician; L. L. Mial, M.D., Third Assistant Physician; C. M. Hay, M.D., Fourth Assistant Physician.

	Male.	*Female.*	*Total.*
Number of patients in Asylum, November 1st, 1890...	450	436	886
Total number received since opening of Asylum.....	1,646	1,488	3,134

Total cost of maintenance for past year, including expenditures for reservoir and new barn.....	$231,894 15
Received from private patients,.....	41,938 77
Balance on hand at close of year.....	11,688 94

Trenton Asylum.

Managers—Caleb S. Green, William S. Stryker, J. Howard Pugh, M.D., Joseph H. Bruere, James Bishop, B. F. Carter, D. McLean Forman, William L. Dayton, Chester Van Syckel, G. D. W. Vroom.

Resident Officers—Superintendent and Physician, John W. Ward, M.D.; First Assistant Physician, John Kirby, M.D; Second Assistant Physician, C. R. Burroughs, M.D.; Third Assistant Physician, John C. Felty, M.D.; Fourth Assistant Physician, vacancy; Steward, Edmund White; Matron, Mrs. R. L. Ball; Treasurer, Austin Snider.

	Male.	*Female.*	*Total.*
Patients in Asylum, October 31st, 1889	391	387	778
Received to November 1st, 1890.....	90	87	177
Under treatment during the year.....	481	474	955

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Discharged recovered	27	29	56
Discharged improved	16	15	31
Discharged unimproved	3	0	3
Discharged not insane	2	0	2
Died	42	34	76
Total discharged, died, &c.	90	78	168
Remaining October 31st, 1890	391	396	787
Total number of cases from the opening of the Asylum to November 1st, 1890	3,680	3,779	7 459

TREASURER'S REPORT.

RECEIPTS.

Received for balance November 1st, 1889	$18,271 76
Received for maintenance county patients	34,852 28
Received for maintenance insane convicts	5,421 61
Received from counties	114,231 77
Received from private patients	26,475 53
Received from other sources	5,981 88
	$205,844 83

DISBURSEMENTS.

Steward's orders	$191,043 34	
Balance	14,801 49	
		$205,844 83

The new building has been occupied during the past year, and answers the purpose for which it was constructed (the care of chronic cases) admirably well. There are 225 cases under care in the new structure.

SOLDIERS' HOME, KEARNY.

Managers—Colonel Edward H. Wright, Newark; Amzi Dodd, Newark; Marcus L. Ward, Newark; General J. Watts Kearny, Kearny; General E. Burd Grubb, Edgewater Park; General Richard A. Donnelly, Trenton.

Officers—Major Peter P. Rogers, Superintendent; Dr. J. A. Brumley, Surgeon; Thomas Arrowsmith, Adjutant; Rev. Isaac Tuttle, Chaplain.

BENEFICIARIES.

Number remaining October 31st, 1889		431
Number admitted during year		428
		859
Discharged during year	333	
Summarily discharged	14	
Died	49	
		396
Remaining October 31st, 1890		463

Average number per day	450
Total number of rations consumed	114,712
Special diet rations	26,798

RECEIPTS.

Balance on hand at last report	$914 00
Warrants on Treasurer	56,723 11
Other sources	1,013 73
	$58,650 84
Paid to Treasurer	914 00
	$57,736 84
On hand October 31st, 1890	1,013 73
	$56,750 57

EXPENDITURES.

Current expenses	$8,853 95
Subsistence	22,074 70
Clothing	8,050 86
Household	4,741 50
Hospital	5,504 88
Transportation	148 49
Farm and garden	92 25
Buildings	4,273 98
Allowance to out-patients	2,982 50
	$56,723 11

Average cost of ration per day, 19¼ cents.

HOME FOR FEEBLE MINDED CHILDREN, VINELAND.

Directors—John M. Moore, Clayton, 1891; George G. Green, Woodbury, 1891; Wm. H. Nicholson, Vice-President, Haddonfield, 1891; Josiah Wistar, President, Salem, 1892; T. W. Synnott, Treasurer, Wenonah, 1892; B. D. Maxham, Vineland, 1892; Lida T. Perry, Woodbury, 1892; Morris Bacon, Greenwich, 1893; Wm. Graham Tyler, Salem, 1893; Charles Keighley, Vineland, 1893; Stephen H. Plum, Newark, 1894; Alex. G. Cattell, Merchantville, 1894; P. P. Baker, Vineland, 1894. S. Olin Garrison, Secretary; Belmont Perry, Solicitor.

Board of Lady Visitors—Lucy S. Cooper, Camden; Hannah J. Mulford, Millville; Rachel E. Allinson, Yardville; Mrs. Josiah Bacon, Greenwich; Rebecca H. Thompson, Salem; Sarah P. Johnson, Bridgeton; Julia Frame, Bridgeton; Isabel Craven, Salem; Martha J. Keighley, Vineland; Mary A. Wistar, Salem; Susan N. Warrington, Moorestown; Anna E. Moore, Clayton.

Officers—Superintendent, S. Olin Garrison; Physician, O. H. Adams, M D.; Matron and Principal of School, Miss Ada E. Blake; Teachers, Miss Helen Bancroft, Miss Bertha C. Downing; Housekeeper, Miss Helen M. Page; Steward and Farmer, Charles M. Veal; Consulting Physicians, Joseph Parrish, M.D., Burlington; Charles K. Mills, M D., S. D. Risley, M.D., and De Forrest Willard, M.D., all of Philadelphia.

According to the second annual report of the Board of Directors for the year ending June 4th, 1890, there were at that date 74 children under treatment.

REPORT OF TREASURER.

RECEIPTS.

Balance at last report	$578 85
From donations and inmates of Home	20,306 00
Sundry contributions from individuals and churches	2,003 79
Proceeds of note discounted	1,491 50
Total	$24,380 14

DISBURSEMENTS.

Expenses of Home	$20,490 97	
Paid two notes discounted	3,300 00	
Balance on hand	589 17	
		$24,380 14

STATE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE.

A part of the work of the Board, as stated in the law, is "to collect and disseminate reliable and useful information, and to encourage a higher standard in the agriculture and horticulture of the State; to investigate such subjects relating to the improvement of land and agriculture, in its various branches, in this State, as the Executive Committee may think proper; to cause to be made experimental and practical, tests of specific remedies or cures of diseases of domestic animals and poultry, and of plants, vegetables and fruits, and of insects injurious thereto, and to employ suitable persons to lecture before the State Board of Agriculture at its annual or other meetings, and in the counties of the State as far as the sum herein appropriated will allow."

The act provides, also, for the organization of County Boards of Agriculture in the several counties. These become a co-ordinate branch of the State Board, and are susceptible of doing the work of an institute for the farmers when thus organized. The farmers of the State

can become members of the County Boards if they desire to, and through them have representation in the State Board.

The Executive Committee are endeavoring to carry out the purposes of the law, as far as the appropriation to this work will permit. There are sixteen County Boards now organized; also, a State Horticultural Society and a State Poultry Association. The meetings of these societies are assuming the institute character—a number of which, embracing a two days' session, have been held during the year past—and their value as a means of practical information on all questions connected with the improvement of the farm, stock, dairy, poultry, fruit and market-garden interests of the State, is shown by the increased membership and attendance.

All these societies, except the Poultry Association, receive financial aid from the State Board, amounting to $1,000 annually.

The well-nigh profitless condition of agriculture in the Northern Atlantic States, and the depreciation in value of farms which, in many cases, when sold bring but little if any more than the mortgages placed on them a few years ago, are compelling farmers to consider every means to save themselves from utter ruin.

The statements made are beyond question, and call for serious consideration on the part of our Legislature, and the enactment of such laws as will foster this important branch of our State industries. The same encouragement that has attracted immigration to and aided in developing some of our Western States is needed here. New Jersey cannot afford to allow her farms to become abandoned, as is the case in some of the New England States.

The average value per acre of New Jersey farming lands is placed by the Department of Agriculture at $65 16 per acre, which is higher by $14.89 than any other State in the Union, while the Committee of the State Board of Agriculture, appointed at the request of the Governor, place the general value of farming lands throughout the State, exclusive of waste or swamp lands, at from $30 to $60 per acre at the present time.

The number of farms in the State is 34,307, the average size being 85 acres. Seventy-five per cent. only of our farms are worked by their owners, which is less in this respect than any other Northern State except Illinois. In the crop yields per acre New Jersey is: In corn, 31 bushels—exceeded by only nine other States; white po-

tatoes, 76 bushels; in sweets the yield is 112 bushels per acre, while the quality of New Jersey sweets is surpassed by only two other States. Hay is 1.30 tons per acre. Grapes are 50 per cent. of a good crop; apples but 20 per cent.; pears, 29 per cent., owing to the warm winter of 1888-9; cranberries, in marketable fruit, have produced the largest crop in New Jersey since 1884.

In farm stock we number: Horses, 96,204, with a higher average value than any other State in the Union; milk cows, oxen and other cattle, 246,655. Milk cows are higher in value per head in New Jersey, in relation to the United States average, than in any other State except Colorado and Nevada. Other cattle have here the highest value of any State. Sheep, 105,276, valued at $4.00 per head, highest of any State in the United States average. Swine, 191,118; value per head, $9,67; exceeded in the United States average by only four other States.

The forest area of New Jersey is 41.5 of the total area, comprising 2 069,805 acres of woodland. The value of the annual lumber product of the State is not less than $5,000 000.

The demand for the annual report of the State Board is large. More than 5,000 copies of the last issue have been circulated in this State alone. Other State Boards and State officials, college and other libraries, and Foreign Consuls and States, also make request for this report, and in this way "reliable and useful information" of an agricultural character is "disseminated."

Officers of the Board: President, Edw. Burrough, Merchantville; Vice-President, Morris Bacon, Greenwich; Treasurer, D. D. Denise, Freehold; Secretary, Franklin Dye, Trenton. Executive Committee: Wm. R. Lippincott, Fellowship; Dr. E. B. Voorhees, Prof. of Agriculture, New Brunswick; H. F. Bodine, Locktown; also, the President, Vice-President, Secretary and Treasurer.

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF NEW JERSEY.

This work was authorized by the Legislature of 1864 (see *Revision of Laws. page* 1137,) and has been continued since by various supplements. It is intended to complete the surveys begun by Prof. H. D. Rogers. 1836-40; those of Dr. Wm. Kitchell, 1854-56, and of Dr. George H. Cook, 1864-89.

Its Board of Managers are: His Excellency Leon Abbett, Governor, *ex-officio* President of the Board. First

District, Hon. John Clement, Haddonfield; Hon. Clement H. Sinnickson, Salem. Second District, Emmor Roberts, Moorestown; Hon. H. S. Little, Trenton. Third District, Henry Aitken, Esq., Elizabeth; Hon. William H. Hendrickson, Middletown. Fourth District, Selden T. Scranton, Esq., Oxford; Hon. Thomas Lawrence, Hamburg. Fifth District, Hon. Augustus W. Cutler, Morristown; George Richards, Esq., Dover. Sixth District, William M. Force, Esq., Newark; Thomas T. Kinney, Esq., Newark. Seventh District, Lebbeus B. Ward, Jersey City; Rev. Samuel B. Dod, Hoboken. State Geologist, John C. Smock, Trenton.

The Survey has published "Geology of New Jersey," pp. xxiv. and 899 8vo., 1868, with portfolio of maps; "Report on the Clay Deposits," pp. viii. and 381, 8vo., 1878, with map, and Annual Reports from 1869 to 1890, together with various geological and geographical maps; Vol. I. of the Final Report of the Survey on the Topography, Magnetism and Climate of New Jersey, p. 439, 8vo.; Vol. II, in two parts, on the Mineralogy, Botany and Zoölogy of New Jersey, pp. 642 and 824. The results of the topographical survey are published in a series of seventeen maps of 27 by 37 inches, drawn to a scale of one mile to an inch, and a State geographic map of the same size on a scale of five miles to an inch. Also, of the same size as the preceding, a State Relief Map, and a State Geological Map. These maps, in addition to the ordinary civil divisions and geographical details, have the elevations above the sea-level of all parts of the State, drawn by contour lines, and also have all the forests outlined. These maps are issued and may be purchased singly or in sets, at the uniform price of twenty-five cents per sheet.

NEW JERSEY AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATION.

Established by the Legislature of 1880, and located on the grounds of Rutgers College, New Brunswick.

Board of Managers.—Governor Leon Abbett, Trenton; President Austin Scott, Ph.D., New Brunswick; Professor Edward B. Voorhees, A.M., Hon. Thomas H. Dudley, Camden; James Newell, Salem; Wilson D. Haven, Trenton; William F. Morgan, Palmyra; David D. Denise, Freehold; James Neilson, Treasurer, New Brunswick; Caleb Wyckoff, Belvidere; A. V. Sargeant, Raritan;

Rev. Oliver Crane, D.D., LL.D., Morristown; Samuel R. Demarest, Jr., Hackensack: Wm. M. Force, Newark; Wm. R. Ward, Secretary, Newark; Abraham W. Duryee, President, New Durham; James Stevens, Jersey City.

Station Staff.—James Neilson, Esq., Director; Irving S. Upson, A.M., Chief Clerk; Edward B. Voorhees, A.M., Louis A. Voorhees, A.M., John P. Street, B.S., and Charles Divine, Chemists.

It is established to promote agricultural improvement by scientific investigation and experiment. It has chemists and apparatus for analyzing fertilizers, soils, food and agricultural products, and is intended to supply information respecting seeds, plant-life, insects and objects which require the apparatus and work of men devoted to special branches of science. During the last year it has analyzed three hundred and five samples of fertilizers; it has carried on numerous field experiments of fertilizers on Indian corn, wheat, oats, sorghum, potatoes, tomatoes and peach trees. The results of work are circulated in the form of printed bulletins to every newspaper in the State, and to all farmers in the State applying for them. It has already proved itself of much value to the farming community, and is constantly increasing its facilities for rendering useful assistance to this branch of industry.

A large and commodious laboratory for the Station has been completed. The building has been planned with especial reference to accomodating meetings of the agriculturists and horticulturists of the State, as the centering of the State scientific work in their interest shall naturally draw them together.

The United States, through the provision of the bill known as the "Hatch Act," has increased the facilities for the scientific investigation of questions bearing upon the agriculture of New Jersey, by the establishment of a new Department of the State College. This College Experiment Station supplements the work of the State Station, and is under the same direction. It has in its employ, beside the Director, a Biologist and Investigator of the Food-Products of the State, Julius Nelson, Ph.D.; a Botanist and Horticulturist, Byron D. Halsted, Sc.D.; an Entomologist, who investigates the insect-enemies of agriculture in the State, John B. Smith, late of the Smithsonian Institution at Washington; a consulting Chemist and Lecturer upon Chemistry in its Applications to Agriculture, Peter T. Austen, Ph.D.; a Chemist, Charles S.

Cathcart, M.S.; and a farmer of liberal education and of large experience in dairying, Benjamin C. Sears.

Through the publication of numerous bulletins, with an average circulation of about 14,000, and through frequent lectures and addresses, as well as by a large correspondence in answer to letters of inquiry about special points of interest to farmers, the work of these investigators is becoming well known to the people of New Jersey. Correspondence with farmers is welcomed; and to be present at meetings with farmers' clubs and to give addresses upon themes of interest to farmers, the members of the staff of workers regard as (within proper limits) a very important part of their work.

THE STATE COLLEGE OF NEW JERSEY.

[RUTGERS SCIENTIFIC SCHOOL.]

(Organized under Act of Congress, 1862, for the promotion of agriculture and the mechanic arts.)

Austin Scott, Ph.D., President; Louis Bevier, Ph.D., Secretary of the Faculty.

This institution is located at New Brunswick, and is the Scientific Department of Rutgers College. It is in charge of the Trustees of Rutgers College and a Board of Visitors from the several Congressional Districts of the State, who are appointed by the Governor and the Senate.

The United States Congress of 1862 appropriated scrip for public lands, to the endowment and support of 'Colleges where the leading object shall be, without excluding other scientific and classical studies, and including military tactics, to teach such *branches of learning* as are related to agriculture and the mechanic arts in such manner as the Legislatures of the States may respectively prescribe, in order to promote the *liberal and practical education* of the industrial classes in the several pursuits and professions in life." The scrip appropriated was sold by the State, and the fund accruing, $116,000, is held by the State, and the annual interest, amounting to $6,960, is appropriated exclusively toward the payment of Professors' salaries in the Agricultural College.

The amount thus received from the United States Fund is but a small part of the annual expenditure for this well-equipped institution, where instruction is given to students in the Scientific Courses—1. Agriculture. 2. Civil Engineering and Mechanics. 3. Chemistry.

4. Electricity. 5. Biology. 6. Winter Lecture Course in Agriculture.

The Trustees of Rutgers College have provided, from their own resources, buildings, laboratories, apparatus and all necessary appliances, and an experimental farm of one hundred acres.

The State holds forty scholarships in the institution, free of tuition. These scholarships are open to students from all the counties in proportion to their representation in the Legislative Assembly, and students are appointed to them on recommendation of a County Superintendent of Schools. In June, 1888, the Trustees of Rutgers College voted ten additional scholarships "at large," to young men of New Jersey.

By a law of the State, passed March 31st, 1890, provision is made for a FREE SCHOLARSHIP FOR EACH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT EACH YEAR.

Young men of the State who desire a thorough scientific training, should avail themselves of the opportunity thus placed before them. Graduates of this institution now fill positions of influence in all parts of the State and in other States.

Letters of inquiry addressed to IRVING S. UPSON, A.M., Registrar of the Faculty, or to the President of the College, will always receive prompt attention.

STATE BOARD OF HEALTH.

Previous to 1876 two State Commissions on Health had made reports. The State Board was formed in 1877, and since then the annual reports show the work accomplished. Its present members are as follows: Ezra M. Hunt, M D., LL.D., Trenton; E. A. Osborn, C.E., Middletown; Edward R. O'Reilly, M.D., Elizabeth; Laban Dennis, M D., Newark; Prof. Cyrus F. Brackett, LL.D., Princeton; Franklin Gaunt, M.D., Burlington; Prof. A. R. Leeds, Ph D., Hoboken, with the Secretary of State, the Attorney-General and the State Geologist as members *ex-officio*.

C. F. Brackett is President, Ezra M. Hunt, Secretary, and E. A. Osborn, Recording Clerk.

In addition to the duties assigned to the Board under the constituting act, it has direct charge of the law as to contagious diseases of animals, adulteration of foods, the sale of petroleum and the sanitary inspection of all State and county institutions for the criminal and dependent

classes. It also indicates the methods of studying the returns of the Bureau of Vital Statistics, as related to public health. The reports of the Council of Analysts, the Milk Inspector and the Veterinary Inspectors are made through it. Its report includes that on Vital Statistics, formerly made as a separate report. Besides its special work, it is constantly consulted by cities and townships as to health ordinances, the removal of nuisances and plans for sanitary improvement. Investigations into local causes of disease are conducted under its direction. Its annual reports and its health circulars are widely distributed through the State. As the comfort of the people and the material resources of the State depend so much upon the health of the population, it is able to render efficient service in various directions.

BUREAU OF VITAL STATISTICS.

STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30TH, 1890.

COUNTIES.	Marriages	Births.	Deaths.
Atlantic	275	625	509
Bergen	376	758	720
Burlington	409	980	854
Camden	4821	1808	1892
Cape May	84	208	174
Cumberland	362	1026	728
Essex	2096	6453	6107
Gloucester	234	631	463
Hudson	1910	6706	7069
Hunterdon	302	510	522
Mercer	737	1132	1441
Middlesex	386	1185	933
Monmouth	512	1119	1095
Morris	321	898	829
Ocean	126	300	239
Passaic	1009	2538	2105
Salem	180	395	383
Somerset	173	462	441
Sussex	176	229	233
Union	470	1427	1266
Warren	705	713	527
	15564	30103	28530

CITIES.	Marriages.	Births.	Deaths.
Atlantic City	165	281	261
Bayonne	94	418	387
Bordentown	39	92	93
Bridgeton	115	279	203
Burlington	88	95	150
Camden	4631	1188	1349
Elizabeth	273	896	727
Gloucester City	59	124	124

Cities.	Marriages.	Births.	Deaths.
Harrison	22	302	237
Hoboken	414	1408	1116
Jersey City	1102	3587	4258
Long Branch	62	154	106
Millville	83	268	194
Morristown	55	196	144
Newark	1573	4902	4948
New Brunswick	140	394	327
Orange	175	456	460
Passaic	89	363	219
Paterson	849	1973	1714
Perth Amboy	64	214	165
Phillipsburg	389	208	129
Plainfield	74	214	190
Rahway	69	100	137
Salem	63	85	97
Town of Union	120	209	239
Trenton	620	846	1015
	11,427	19,232	18,989

STATE BOARD OF ASSESSORS.

FOR THE ASSESSMENT AND TAXATION OF RAILROAD AND OTHER CORPORATE PROPERTY.

Alexander G. Cattell, President; A. M. Reynolds, Vice President; F. H. Wisner; Bird W. Spencer; John J. Van Cleef, Secretary; Irvine E. Maguire, Assistant Secretary.

This department of the State Government was created under an act of the Legislature entitled "An act for the taxation of railroad and canal property," approved April 10th, 1884.

The work of the Board was increased during the same year by the passage of another act, entitled "An act to provide for the imposition of State taxes upon certain corporations, and for the collection thereof."

The report of the Board for the year 1890 shows that 98 companies do business within the State, representing about 2,000 miles of railroads and 173 miles of canals. The railroad mileage was increased but 56 during the year.

The aggregate assessed valuation is $202,256,587, against $197,443,818 last year—an increase of $4,612,769.

The tax for State uses is $1,011,282.93, against $988,-219.08 last year—thus increasing the revenues of the State over $23,000.

The tax for local purposes is $339,554.28, against $328,433.77—an increase of $11,120 51.

The total tax, $1,350,837.21, is just $34,184.36 more than it was last year.

The summary follows:

NAME OF SYSTEM.	Aggregate assessed valuation	Tax for State uses.	Tax for local uses.	Total tax.
Pennsylvania R. R.....	$60,846,341	$304,231 71	$88,743 01	$392,974 72
Central R. R. of N. J.	44,240,830	221,204 15	76,004 66	297,208 81
Phila. and Rea ing	6,382,043	31,910 21	2,256 21	34,166 42
N. Y., L. E. & West..	14,120,869	70,604 34	43,916 80	114,521 14
Del., Lacka. & West..	38,980,503	194,902 51	71,580 40	266,482 91
N. Y , Susq. & West..	5,531,889	27,659 45	713 38	28,372 83
Lehigh Valley.....	16,018 025	80,090 12	31,848 73	111 938 85
Roads not classified ...	16,136,087	80,680 44	24,491 09	105,171 53
	$202 256,587	$1,011,232 93	$339,554 28	$1,350,837 21

THE BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

Has continued the novel but important line of investigation, begun in 1889, to determine, approximately, the influence of occupation upon the health and trade-life of workmen, by a census of those now employed in the leading State industries. This, the duration of the actual trade or working life, is a phase of the industrial question that, as yet, has received little attention, although it is one of immense moment to the wage-earner. It is one upon which the records of vital statistics, even when comprehensive, throw but little light; and, therefore, the Bureau adopted the original method of obtaining from living workmen information respecting the age at which they began work, present age, age of decline or loss of activity, and of incapacity, and the total number of years actually at work. The results, so far as the glass-blowing, hatting and pottery trades are concerned, already have been published. During the past year attention has been given to the mining industry and to the building trades.

In the report for 1889, the results of the investigation into the extent of mortgage indebtedness and foreclosure executions, in this State, were given, pointing to the embarrassment of a considerable portion of the owners of encumbered farms as one of the effects of the gen-

erally-admitted depressed condition of our agricultural interests. The forthcoming report will contain the returns from the local assessors and collectors of taxes, going to show whether this depression, and especially the falling value of farming lands, have been serious enough to affect the payment of taxes, or cause the abandonment of the cultivation of any farms, as has been the case in some of the Eastern States.

In addition to this, a statistical summary of the condition of the building and loan associations doing business in New Jersey will form a very interesting and valuable part of the contents of the 1890 report. From 1880 to 1888, biennial returns, furnished voluntarily by the respective secretaries, were published; but the legislation of last winter made this duty compulsory on the various associations, which are now required to send in annual reports.

These coöperative enterprises have been in operation in some parts of the State for over a generation; and, probably, even before the first act authorizing their incorporation, passed in 1849. But it is only recently, within the past half dozen years, that there has been a very gratifying progress in the building and loan association movement, especially in the upper part of New Jersey. For the first time one or more of these associations are established in every county.

At present there are 251 local associations in the State, exclusive of the so-called "Nationals," with net assets approximating $22,000,000. Over 70,000 shareholders are interested in them, and nearly 17,000 borrowers, or those building homes with money obtained on loans. The returns for 1888 showed but 210 associations, with $15,000,000 assets.

Last September steps were taken toward the formation of a State League, which will meet for organization towards the close of January, 1891.

STATE LIBRARY.

MORRIS R. HAMILTON, Librarian.

The State Library, as a department of legal and miscellaneous reference, is devoid of novels and light literature generally. It comprises, chiefly, standard works of history, biography, philosophy, science and art, while the

completeness of its legal reports, text-books and State laws is a matter of general commendation.

During the last year, 1,199 volumes were added to the Library by exchange, donation and purchase, so that it now contains 37,266 volumes—about two-thirds of which are law books.

After impatiently waiting for three years, the Librarian has finally succeeded in removing the Library from its contracted and insecure quarters, in the rear of the State House, to the commodious, fire-proof, third story of the new front of the building, where it will not only be safe, but have a capacity for reasonable growth for many years to come. Besides this, the appointments of, what may really be called the new Library, in its splendid cases and shelvings, are not surpassed by any State Library.

The Law Department was entirely removed and in working order on the last day of December, so as to be ready for the meeting of the Courts and the Legislature. The removal of the Miscellaneous Department was about ten days later.

There were 2,550 registered visitors during the year, exclusive of members of the legal profession, State officials and other regular attendants.

ORGANIZATION

OF THE

One Hundred and Fifteenth Legislature.

SENATE.

President—Robert Adrain, Middlesex.
Secretary—John Carpenter, Jr., Hunterdon.
Assistant Secretary—Samuel C. Thompson, Warren.
Journal Clerk—William Pintard, Monmouth.
Assistant Journal Clerk—Thomas W. Hurff, Gloucester.
Engrossing Clerk—John J. Matthews, Union.
Assistant Engrossing Clerks—John P. Flynn, Salem; James H. Mattison, Somerset.
Sergeant-at-Arms—George K. Coleman, Essex.
Assistant Sergeant at-Arms—Michael Nathan, Hudson.
President's Private Secretary—John S. McMaster, Hudson.
Bill Clerk—Jacob Edelman, Passaic.
Assistant Bill Clerk—W. J. Lowe, Morris.
Doorkeepers—John Van Bussum, Bergen; Jacob Hayter, Middlesex; William Beckman, Essex; Benjamin A. Coogan, Morris.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

Speaker—James J. Bergen, Somerset.
Clerk—Thomas F. Noonan, Jr., Hudson.
Assistant Clerk—Peter W. Stagg, Bergen.
Journal Clerk—William S. Naughright, Morris.
Assistant Journal Clerk—Frank P. Jones, Burlington.
Engrossing Clerk—John H. DeMott, Hunterdon.
Assistant Engrossing Clerk—Alexander A. Yard, Monmouth.
Sergeant-at-Arms—William Harrigan, Essex.
Assistant Sergeants-at-Arms—Edward Korp, Warren; John Fee, Jr., Middlesex.
Speaker's Private Secretary—David K. Hodge, Somerset
Bill Clerk—Joseph C. Thompson, Warren.
Assistant Bill Clerks—William C. Beecroft, Monmouth; James A. Malloy, Hudson.
Document Clerk—John H. Brady, Passaic.

Doorkeepers—George Hendrickson, Monmouth; Robert Bell, Hudson; John Welsh, Hudson; Matthew Fallehee, Hudson; Alexander Stone, Essex; William Pamenthal, Hudson; John J. Kelly, Burlington; Bernard McGinnis, Hudson.

STANDING COMMITTEES.

Senate.

Judiciary—Werts, Barrett, Gardner.
Revision of Laws—Marsh, Barrett, Cranmer.
Finance—Keys, Everitt, Rue.
Corporations—Everitt, Mallon, Carter.
Municipal Corporations—Werts, Mallon, Gardner.
Railroads and Canals—Mallon, Brown, Cranmer.
Banks and Insurance—Cornish, Winton, Gardner.
Education—Smith, Keys, Rogers.
Militia—McDonald, Barker, Cranmer.
Game and Fisheries—Winton, Mallon, Fowler.
Riparian Rights—Werts, Brown, Leaming.
Agriculture—Brown, Smith, Gardner.
Miscellaneous Business—Smith, Marsh, Leaming.
Elections—McDonald, Keys, Carter.
Claims and Pensions—Marsh, Butcher, Rogers.
Unfinished Business—Winton, Keys, Carter.
Engrossed Bills—Barrett, Butcher, Rue.
Labor and Industries—Butcher, Cornish, Cranmer.
Boroughs—Barker, Cornish, Fowler.

Assembly.

Bill Revision—Nash, Kerr, White, Niece, Kyte.
Ways and Means—Ivins, Daly, Hardin, Madden, Ernst.
Judiciary—A. E. Johnston, Hardin, Daly, F. D. Smith, Potts.
Agriculture and Agricultural College—Tine, Swartwout, Davidson, Tappen, Sharp.
Education—Mullone, Puster, Albright, Burns, E. C. Cole.
Elections—Kerr, Hoover, Albright, White, S. E. Johnson.
Engrossed Bills—Madden, T. Smith, Swartwout, Manahan, Taylor.
Municipal Corporations—Trefz, Jaques, Boyle, R. Carroll, S. H. Smith.

Boroughs and Borough Commissions—Zimmermann, F. D. Smith, Usher, Tine, Kyte.

Militia—Mullone, Nieder, A. E. Johnston, Campbell, Williams.

Claims and Revolutionary Pensions—Hagerty, Hoover, Davidson, Stokes, King.

Corporations—T. Smith, Mullone, Manahan, Lane, Ketcham.

Banks and Insurance—Bertram, Moylan, Perkins, Huyler, Pollock.

Unfinished Business—Manahan, Zimmermann, Huyler, Strimple, Mulheron.

Incidental Expenses—Hoover, Trefz, F. D. Smith, Hagerty, Jackson.

Stationery—Boyle, Vansyckel, Burns, Lane, S. H. Smith.

Riparian Rights—Jaques, Rabenstein, Moylan, J. Carroll, Engard.

Revision of Laws—Campbell, Ivins, Puster, Vansyckel, Potts.

Fisheries—Perkins, Nieder, Byrne, Strimple, E. C. Cole.

Railroads and Canals—Tappen, Perkins, Rabenstein, Madden, W. H. Cole.

Miscellaneous Subjects—Rabenstein, Nash, Byrne, Bertram, Post.

Labor and Industries—Usher, Hagerty, J. Carroll, R. Carroll, Wyckoff.

Joint Committees.

TREASURER'S ACCOUNTS.

Senate—Werts, Winton, Cranmer.
House—Hoover, Moylan, Zimmermann, Huyler, Potts.

STATE PRISON.

Senate—Winton, Barrett, Leaming.
House—Huyler, Burns, Bertram, R. Carroll, Post.

LUNATIC ASYLUMS.

Senate—Smith, Butcher, Rogers.
House—Puster, Jaques, F. D. Smith, Taylor, S. H. Smith.

STATE LIBRARY.

Senate—Barker, Smith, Carter.
House—Nieder, Byrne, Tappen, Strimple, Mulheron.

PUBLIC GROUNDS AND BUILDINGS.

Senate—Mallon, Cornish, Rue.
House—Burns, Jaques, Daly, Swartwout, W. H. Cole.

PRINTING.

Senate—Winton, Marsh, Gardner.
House—Vansyckel, Lane, T. Smith, Byrne, Wyckoff.

PASSED BILLS.

Senate—Butcher, Brown, Rogers.
House—Hardin, Manahan, Campbell, S. E. Johnson, Niece

COMMERCE AND NAVIGATION.

Senate—Keys, Barker, Fowler.
House—J. Carroll, Madden, Boyle, Davidson, Kyte.

FEDERAL RELATIONS.

Senate—Marsh, McDonald, Rue.
House—Hardin, Albright, Ivins, Williams, Jackson.

SOLDIERS' HOME.

Senate—McDonald, Everitt, Fowler.
House—Mullone, F. D. Smith, White, Pollock, Engard.

REFORM SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

Senate—Brown, Keys, Cranmer.
House—Manahan, R. Carroll, Mullone, Vansyckel, Ketcham.

SINKING FUND.

Senate—Barrett, Mallon, Fowler.
House—Hagerty, Trefz, Usher, Ernst, Stokes.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

Senate—Cornish, Barker, Leaming.
House—Tine, Campbell, A. E. Johnston, Rabenstein, King.

SCHOOL FOR DEAF-MUTES.

Senate—Everitt, Smith, Carter.
House—Kerr, Nash, Perkins, E. C. Cole, Sharp.

LEGISLATIVE CORRESPONDENTS.

William T. Hunt—*New York Tribune, Newark Sunday Call.*

Lawrence S. Mott—*New York Mail and Express, New York Commercial Advertiser, New York Press.*

John J. Cleary—*New York World, Associated Press, Philadelphia Ledger, Trenton Sunday Advertiser.*

Charles H. Levy—*New York Sun, New York Tribune, Trenton Sunday Advertiser.*

James Martin—*New York World, New Jersey Deutsche Zeitung.*

William H. Koons—*Philadelphia Press, Jersey City Argus.*

Henry C. Buchanan—*Paterson Press, Elizabeth Journal.*

William K. Devereux—*State Gazette, True American, Morris Jerseyman, Paterson Call.*

Charles H. Bateman—*Philadelphia Telegraph, New York Evening Post, Philadelphia Inquirer, True American.*

W. Holt Apgar—*Elizabeth Herald, Hoboken News, Orange Mail.*

W. E. Sackett—*New York Times.*

Charles A. Ransom—*Jersey City News.*

J. S. Grunow—*Jersey City Journal.*

Frank Connolly—*Newark Evening News, New Jersey Freie Zeitung.*

James E. Burt—*True American, State Gazette.*

Harry C. Valentine—*Philadelphia Times, Trenton Times, Newark Press.*

William S. Potter—*Plainfield Daily Press, Somerset Messenger.*

Harry A. Donnelly—*Newark Journal.*

Charles Briest—*Trenton Emporium.*

Alexander Schlesinger—*New Jersey Staats Zeitung, Jersey City.*

Joseph M. Engard, *Camden Post.*

William H. Cole, *Camden Courier.*

Thomas F. Fitzgerald—*New York Herald, Philadelphia Record, Newark Daily Advertiser, Paterson Guardian, Trenton Sunday Advertiser.*

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